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**Monday, March 15, 1982**  
**Phalguna 24, 1903 (Saka)**

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## Eighth Session



**(Vol. XXV Contains No. 11 to 20)**

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

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*No. 17, Monday, March 15, 1982/Phalguna 24, 1903 (Saka)*

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

Monday, March 15, 1982/Phalguna 24,  
1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of  
the Clock

MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.

### OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues, Shri Nawal Kishore Sinha, who was a Member of the Fifth Lok Sabha during 1971—77 from Muzaffarpur Constituency of Bihar. Earlier, he had been a Member of Bihar Legislative Assembly from 1952—68. He was a Minister in Bihar Government during 1961—67.

An active social worker, he founded High Schools and Colleges in backward areas and engaged himself in rural welfare, working specially among farmers and artisans and participated in Bhoodan Movement.

He took special interest in promoting cooperative movement.

He was associated with several social and cultural organisations including Bharat Sewak Samaj.

He passed away on 11 March, 1982 at the age of 60 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while)

11.05 hrs.

### WELCOME TO YUGOSLAV PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members—  
At the outset I have to make an announcement.

On my own and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. Dragoolav Markovic, President of the Federal Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Hon'ble Members of the Yugoslav Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests. The other Hon'ble Members of the Delegation are:—

1. Mr. Predrag Gligoric, M. P.
2. Mr. Luka Knezevic, M. P.
3. Mr. Moric Romano, M. P.
4. Mr. Dragutin Sebrek, M. P.

The Delegation arrived here this morning and will be in India for about a week. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a very happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Federal Assembly, Government and the friendly people of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Restructuring of Town and Country Planning Organisation**

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\*289. DR. A. U. AZMI:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any representations from Members of Parliament regarding the restructuring of the Town and Country Planning Organisation, a subordinate office of his Ministry; and

(b) if so, what measures have been taken to give benefits to junior and middle level staff who are facing stagnation, retrenchment or have been shown as surplus?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a part of the restructuring of the Organisation, a study has been conducted with a view to assess the requirements of technical posts. It has been assessed that some posts in certain categories may be surplus to the requirements of the organisation. No final decision has been taken in the matter.

डा० ए० यू० आजमी : यह जो स्टडी कंडक्ट की गयी है, इसकी टर्म्स आप रेफरेंस क्या हैं, उसका हवाला आपने नहीं दिया। जो पोस्ट्स सरप्लस हो गयी हैं उन पर काम कर रहे लोगों को आप रख लेंगे या उनका कहीं और इंतजाम करेंगे?

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: The reports are in the process of being finalised. The staff associations also will be consulted and will be taken into confidence in the process.

डा० ए० यू० आजमी : वह कब तक करेंगे और कब तक बतायेंगे?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : हम लोगों की चेष्टा होगी कि इस पर निर्णय शीघ्रातिशीघ्र हो जाए। एक बात मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि जो छंटनी-ग्रस्त हैं, उन सब को हम एबजोर्ब कर लेंगे, कर लेना चाहेंगे। यह डिटेल्स का मेटर है, इस में थोड़ा वक्त लगता है।

डा० ए० यू० आजमी : यह जो स्टेगनेशन है, जो कि हर डिपार्टमेंट में चेचक की तरह फैल गया है, उसको दूर करने के बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं बताया। मेहरबानी कर के यह बताइये कि सरकार इस विषय में क्या करने जा रही है?

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: The question of providing promotional avenues to the staff is also under consideration. For this purpose the recruitment rules for various posts may have to be amended. The associations will be duly consulted in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Uttam Rathod.

**Land Acquisition Act**

\*290. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great discontent among the land owners throughout the country whose lands have been acquired for public purposes due to meagre compensation paid to them;

(b) is it a fact that some of the States have already amended their Land Acquisition Acts and these are pending for years together for Presidential assent;

(c) is it also a fact that the House was assured to amend the Land Acquisition Act suitably to give justice to the land owners; and

(d) what action has the Government taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) There is no evidence to suggest country wide discontent although, as is usual there have been instances of local discontent against alleged inadequacy of the compensation.

(b) The Government of West Bengal have proposed some amendments to the Land Acquisition Act; the proposal is under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(b) A bill is under preparation.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: The reply to the first question seems to be most typical. They have replied that there is no evidence to suggest countrywide discontent. In fact, Bills of so many States have been pending with the Central Government for several years for President's assent. One such case is that of Maharashtra State. The Government of Maharashtra was requested on behalf of the Central Government to withdraw their Bill because the Central Government itself was going to bring forward a comprehensive Bill. Will the hon. Minister kindly tell the House the number of Bills that the Central Government has sent back to the States and asked them to withdraw on the assurance that it is going to bring forward a new Bill here?

SHRI BALESHWAR RAM: Only one i.e. from Maharashtra. The President's assent has not been accorded.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: For the last two years I have been after the hon. Minister....

MR. SPEAKER: Has he not felt your presence uptil now?

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Because I sit just behind him.

I had introduced a non-official Bill about the Land Acquisition Act two years back and I was assured by the hon. Minister that he was going to bring forward a Bill. Last year, when Badli issue was raised by my friend, Mr. Sajjan Kumar, he too was assured that very soon the Minister was going to bring forward a Bill. At that time, I had asked the Minister whether he was going to give it retrospective effect. On that, the hon. Minister for Housing said that he could not say anything. When you also made a request, he did not say anything. May I know whether he is going to bring forward a Bill during this session? If so, will he give it retrospective effect right from 1975?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): As has been stated by my colleague, the Bill is under preparation. Unless we receive it back from the Law Ministry it is very difficult for me to say whether we shall be able to introduce it during the session. Of course, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here and he is taking note of the sentiments of the Members. Along with the Members, I also request him to see to it. I would request the hon. Speaker to try and accommodate our measure if it comes before the House during the session.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall do the needful.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will it be given retrospective effect?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I cannot say anything at this stage. It is for the Law Ministry to examine.

MR. SPEAKER: The wishes of the whole House are like that. That is what I want to convey to you.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** The legal implications will have to be looked into. On such a measure, it is impossible to commit anything.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You follow the example of Mr. Uttam Rathod, who is is after you. You be after the Law Minister.

**श्री सज्जन कुमार :** क्या यह सच है कि पिछले साल जब बादली का विवाद उठा था जिस के कारण दिल्ली के देहाती क्षेत्रों के लोगों में बहुत असन्तोष है और उन्होंने बार-बार आप से आग्रह किया है और संसद् के सदस्यों ने भी आप से आग्रह किया है कि इस बिल को आप संसद् में लाएं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कब आप इस बिल को लाने की बात सोच रहे हैं। और जिस तरह से अभी कहा गया है कि पिछले जो केसिस हैं क्या उनको भी इस में सम्मिलित आप करने जा रहे हैं ?

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा था कि इसी सत्र में हम लाने जा रहे हैं। क्या इसी सत्र में आप इस बिल को ले कर आएंगे ताकि वहां लोगों में जो असन्तोष है वह दूर हो सके ?

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह** मैं सारी चीजों का जवाब तो दे चुका हूं, कोशिश यही कर रहे हैं कि इस सेशन तक बिल आ जाये।

**श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव :** मैं कृषि मंत्री से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उनका ध्यान पिछले वर्ष की लोक-लेखा समिति की उस रिपोर्ट की तरफ गया है जिसमें यह आबजर्वेशन किया गया है कि यह किसानों की सरासर लूट है कि उनसे सस्ती जमीन ले कर इतनी महंगी बेची जाती है ? एक तरह से यह किसानों के जीवन की कीमत पर व्यापार हो रहा है। उदाहरण के लिए सवा तीन रुपये प्रति गज

जमीन ली गई और साढ़े 29 रुपये प्रति गज जमीन यमुना-पार बेची गई, और एक जगह 1 रुपये 75 पैसे प्रति गज ली गई और साढ़े 12 हजार रुपये प्रति गज के रेट से बेची गई। है

इस तरह की लूट किसानों की जो खुले आम हो रही है, न केवल दिल्ली में बल्कि सारे देश के किसानों की स्थिति इसी प्रकार की है, जो बिल है पता नहीं उसमें क्या है, किस तरीके से क्या रेट तय किया गया है, कोई आधार है या नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय जैसा आपने भी कहा, इस सदन की और किसानों की पूरी भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय किसानों की इस लूट को बन्द करेंगे ?

क्या कृषि मंत्री जी सारे देश के मंत्रियों की बैठक बुलाकर एक नियम बनायेंगे कि जो किसानों को कीमत दी जा रही है, उसके बाद अगर ज्यादा महंगी जमीन बिकेगी, तो उसमें से किसानों का हिस्सा उसी अनुपात से उनको दिया जायेगा ?

यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है, इसलिए लम्बा प्रश्न कर रहा हूं, वरना लम्बा प्रश्न करने का मैं आदि नहीं हूं।

क्या मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कृषि मंत्री इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखेंगे कि जिन किसानों की सारी की सारी जमीन ले ली जाती है, उनके बच्चों को नौकरियों में, मकान एलाटमेंट में, दुकान एलाटमेंट में जहां वह अपनी जीविका का साधन चला सकें, क्या वह इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करने का विचार कर रहे हैं ?



**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपने कहा कि—  
क्या मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—अब आप  
बताइये कि जानना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

**श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव :** मैं यह जानना  
चाहता हूँ कि इस भावना को ध्यान में  
रखते हुए क्या यह लूट बन्द होगी ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह तो मैं समझ  
गया । आपने यह कहा था कि क्या मैं  
यह जानना चाहता हूँ, इसलिए मैंने प्रश्न  
किया है कि क्या आप जानना चाहते हैं ।

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय,  
जो भावना माननीय सदस्य की है, और  
जो भावना आम किसानों की है, वही  
भावना मेरी भी है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मेरे ख्याल में  
सारे हाउस की यूनैनिमिटी है ।

I never heard any dissenting voice.

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** स्पीकर साहब  
की भावना का भी खासतौर पर हमें एहताराम  
है ।

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Sir,  
he is softening you in this way.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I never get soft-  
ened on such points, as you would  
have seen so far.

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** किसानों की  
कुछ जमीनें डालिएली जाती हैं कि सरकारी  
काम के लिए उसकी जरूरत होती है,  
कहीं रेल के लिए, कहीं सड़क, नहरें और  
पुल बनाने के लिए । सरकारी काम के  
लिए जो जमीन ली जाती है, उसमें  
फायदा उठाने का कोई सवाल नहीं होता,  
यह काम तो जनता के फायदे के लिए ही  
किये जाते हैं ।

कुछ जमीनें ऐसी ली जाती हैं, जिनकी  
तरफ माननीय सदस्य न इशारा किया कि

जमीन लेकर कालोनियां बनाई जाती हैं ।  
उसमें कितना सरकार को मुनाफा होता है,  
इसका इस चीज से अन्दाज़ा लगता है कि  
डैवलपमेंट पर आज के दिन क्या खर्चा आता  
है । उसमें से एक-तिहाई जमीन तो  
छोड़ दी जाती है । उसके बाद डैवलपमेंट  
का खर्चा जो होता है, उसके हिसाब से  
शामिल कर के प्लॉट दिये जाते हैं । मुझे  
ज्यादा नहीं मालूम, लेकिन कई बार  
हमारे साथ माननीय श्री भीष्म नारायण  
सिंह यहाँ बजाहत कर चुके हैं और यह  
भी बता चुके हैं कि जिन लोगों की जमीनें  
ली जाती हैं, उनको क्या सुविधाएं दी  
जाती हैं प्लॉट के लिए, सर्विस के लिए या  
दूसरे कामों के लिए । पीछे भी हाउस में  
यह सवाल उठा था, उन्होंने काफी  
विश्वास मेम्बरों को दिलाया था कि इस  
बात का आम तौर पर ख्याल रखा जाता है ।

अइन्दा किस शकल में बिल आयेगा,  
यह तो जब हाउस में इण्ट्रोड्यूस होगा तभी  
पता लगेगा, लेकिन हमारी कोशिश यह  
है कि किसानों की जमीन आम तौर पर  
ऐसे कामों के लिए न ली जाये जो बहुत  
जरूरी न हों और जो जमीन ली जाये वह  
घटिया किस्म की जमीन हो, बहुत अच्छी  
जमीन न ली जाये । प्राइवेट फ़ैक्टरीज  
के लिए और दूसरी चीजों के लिए जो  
जमीनें ले कर दूसरों को दे दी जाती हैं,  
उसके बारे में हमें खयाल है कि इसमें  
हमें इतनी छूट नहीं देनी चाहिए कुछ  
सख्ती से काम लेना चाहिए । इस आधार  
पर हम उस बिल को बनाएंगे ।

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** Sir, re-  
ferring to this question, I do not know  
about the farmers in the rest of the  
country, but the farmers of Delhi last  
time, especially referring to the far-  
mers coming from Badli, had gone on  
a hunger strike and they had been  
sitting on dharna there. At that parti-  
cular time a delegation had gone to  
the Minister and the hon. Minister

had assured them that proper compensation would be given to them. Not only that. Last year when the Calling Attention was raised by me in respect of these farmers, the Minister had categorically assured that the farmers would be paid better compensation.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Which Minister?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: The Housing Minister. (*Interruptions*). Not only that. He also assured that the farmers/children would be given commercial plots and they would be given jobs, and apart from that, the farmers would be protected from those elements who are buying the lands and selling them at a big price. That was the assurance given. Now, I want to put my question.

MR. SPEAKER: To which Minister do you like to put your question?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: It is joint responsibility (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I want to address it to you. Let them decide over it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: It is for you to require a Minister for reply.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: My question is: (a) whether the farmers or owners of lands notified for acquisition as far back as in 1959 and 1981, nearly 20 years after the notification, have not been given the correct compensation, and (b) what steps the Government propose to take for ensuring adequate and timely compensation being paid to the farmers and the villagers from whom less land was acquired.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, I am not in a position to say anything on the assurances, if any, given by my colleague, Mr. Bhishma Narain Singh. He can separately give notice of a question for information on that point.

MR. SPEAKER: May be he will be giving you a notice, or you will *suo-motu* give the answer?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): What answer? Sir, the answer is very clear. You will see that the Land Acquisition Act is an old Act and it is of 1894. You can imagine.

MR. SPEAKER: Outdated.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: And you will see that under Section 4 of the Act a notification is issued and since the notification is issued, the market rate prevailing at that time is calculated for giving compensation. Because of this drawback you can say, we are bringing an amendment to the legislation.

MR. SPEAKER: You just say that you are bringing an amendment.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Definitely my colleague, Rao Birendra Singh, will be bringing this amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: This is what you said last time. You stick to your assurance.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Whatever I had said on the floor of the nary this Act? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, should be celebrate the Centenary this Act (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is really a sad thing that lands belonging to poor farmers are acquired by this Government for various purposes including Government industrial as well as house building activities. Rao Birendra Singh has just referred to the acquisition of farmers' lands for railway purposes. Now, it is on record that nearabout 1,75,000



acres of railway land is under authorised occupation by people not belonging to the farmers' community. On the one hand you acquire their properties for railway purposes and on the other hand as per Government records, 1,75,000 acres of railway land is under unauthorised occupation. I do not want to go into much more details. Similarly, the amount is not paid (1) Will the Government assure this House that under the Land Acquisition Act the amount shall be mandatorily paid with one year of the determination of compensation? (ii) If the farmer is not satisfied with the amount of compensation, whether the Government will see to it that legal assistance is provided to the farmer to take the matter to a higher court for proper compensation to be paid?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Hon. Member's suggestion will always be taken into consideration. We are conscious of the need to provide in the new legislation that farmers should be paid compensation in time. The rate of compensation should also be adequate.

The Prime Minister herself has declared on several occasions that farmers' interests have to be looked after and their land should not be indiscriminately acquired and they should get a fair amount of compensation. All these points will be looked after when we bring legislation before the House.

#### Crop statistics scheme

\*291. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Improvement of Crop Statistics Scheme is a sample check of the Timely Reporting Scheme under operation in the States under the technical guidance of the Ministry of Agriculture;

(b) whether there is avoidable duplication and delay, in this sensitive work of national importance, due to

apportionment of the work in two Ministries i.e., Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Planning; and

(c) if not, the rationale for the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c). The Timely Reporting Scheme operated by the Ministry of Agriculture is designed to obtain advance estimates of area under crops through priority enumeration and tabulation based on a sample of 20 per cent of the villages (about one lakh villages). The Improvement of Crop Statistics Scheme operated by the National Sample Survey Organisation and the State Statistics Authorities seeks to locate deficiencies in the field work relating to crop statistics through supervision of the crop cutting experiments and crop enumeration of patwaris in a sub sample of T. R. S. villages. This is done with a view to improving the accuracy of area and yield statistics. The objectives of the two schemes being entirely different, the question of duplication does not arise.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: As you are an agriculturist you know that nearly half of the national income comes from agriculture. It accounts for 70 per cent of the working people. Therefore, survey has a crucial importance. But there is a serious lacuna in the functioning of the National Sample Survey.

In view of all these, I would like to know whether the Minister will consider the suggestion for former Member of the Planning Commission. Prof. Minhas, who suggested that the services of the educated unemployed youth in the rural area who know the villages better should be utilised?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: This is a suggestion.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: What is your reaction?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We have taken note of it. It does not require an answer.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: May I know from the hon. Minister what are the deficiencies in the timely reporting scheme operated by N.S.S.O. and the State Statistics Authority. How are you going to rectify them?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We are constantly trying to improve our system of collection of statistics. It is being done in the Ministry of Planning and also in the Ministry of Agriculture. But we cannot have our own field organisation entirely for the purpose. We have to depend upon the States Statistical Organisation for the purpose.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You would have known had you looked at the Economic Survey for the last three, four years that the output statistics for crops gets constantly revised and revised substantially. Part of the reason is that the two Government Departments which the Minister mentioned—one is his own Department which relies on the Patwari and eye judgment and another is National Sample Survey Organisation—are producing contradictory estimates. I would like to know from the Minister whether he is aware that the crop statistics produced by his Ministry is very often in contradiction with the output of foodgrains estimate produced by the National Sample Survey?

He referred to constant improvement. Does he know that in many advanced countries they are now using satellite to make foodgrain estimates of the crop? Has the idea ever crossed his mind to think in terms of such modernisation instead of living in the bullock cart age.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: This idea has crossed my mind several times.

As the hon. Member knows, we collect figures in the beginning in the form of timely reporting. That is, we want to cover only about 20 per cent of the number of villages. As I said earlier, we have to depend upon the figures supplied by the State Statistical Organisations. We meet 50 per cent of the expenditure on the survey work. Apart from that the supervision is being exercised by the National Sample Survey Organisation who have their own Superintendents, who help us to get the correct sample by random checking. But the discrepancy that occurs is not so much on account of wrong reporting but is due to the vagaries of weather. For example, our estimate might be very high in the beginning. But then if the weather is unfavourable like hail-storm excessive rain or drought, naturally we have to reduce our earlier estimate. It is only on account of that, sometimes the original estimates from the States that have been so hopeful, have to be reduced and that is what probably bothers hon. Member like Dr. Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What about satellite?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Many advanced countries are making use of it. But the satellite also gives information about India. We make use of that information which we get from other countries.

MR. SPEAKER: You also want to go into orbit, Come on!

श्री विलीप सिंह भूरिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि गांवों में क्राप-कटिंग का सर्वे करवाते हैं और यह काम पटवारी को सौंपा जाता है।

पटवारी मुखिया के यहां बैठ कर काम करता है और उसकी रिपोर्ट तैयार करता है। बहुत सारी राज्य सरकारें पैसा लेने के लिए गलत रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजती हैं। उससे सारे के सारे फ्रांके गलत बनते हैं और देश की इकानामी पर उसका फर्क पड़ता है। इस लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस चीज को चैक करने के लिए आपके यहां कोई समिति है ?

राव विरेन्द्र सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बारे में हमने सोचा है कि किस तरीके से इसको चैक करें। स्टेट ने अगर अन्दाजा कम किया है या घटाया है, उसकी सही हालत मालूम करें। स्टेट्स को इस के मुतालिक लिखा है और हमने दूसरी स्टैटिस्टिकल आर्गैनीजेशन से भी मदद मांगी है।

### Consumption of Fertilizers

\*295. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether consumption of fertilizers in the country has been much below the targets;

(b) if so, its effect on food production; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to popularise the intake of fertilizer to step up food production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No Sir. The achievement in fertilizer consumption during 1979-80 and 1980-81 and also that expected in 1981-82 is above 90 per cent of the target.

(b) The foodgrain production depends on combination of a number of factors, viz., weather, gross cropped area, irrigated area High Yield-

ing Varieties Area etc. in addition to use of inputs such as fertilizer seeds, pesticides. It is difficult to isolate and precisely quantify the impact of one factor viz., fertilizer consumption on foodgrain production.

(c) The Government has taken the following steps to step up fertilizer consumption:

(i) Ensuring adequate and timely availability of fertilizers through domestic production and import.

(ii) Ensuring favourable cost-benefit ratio by increasing the support prices of crops to reflect the increase in fertilizer prices.

(iii) Delivery of fertilizers upto Block Headquarters on Government account all over the country.

(iv) Increase in the distribution margin by about 22 per cent w.e.f. 15-8-1981 on *ad hoc* basis pending in depth study.

(v) Launching intensive fertilizer promotion campaign in selected districts where consumption potential exists and a present the consumption is low.

(vi) Increasing the short-term loan to the States for purchase and distribution of inputs, including fertilisers, from Rs. 136 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 200 crores in 1980-81 and also 1981-82.

(vii) Subsidy on Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers to the small and marginal farmers at a rate of 25 per cent and 33-1/3 per cent under Integrated Rural Development Programme.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Such a long answer, when you come to the end of it, you forget it. The pattern of fertiliser consumption can provide a lot of food for thought in addition to food for stomach.

India is one of the poorest consumers of fertiliser, only 17 kg. per



hectare, if I remember correctly while even in China it is more than five times. The hon. Minister is taking delight over the fact that fertiliser consumption in the country is satisfactory. During the last 25 years, the fertiliser consumption has increased 43 times. Recently, there has been deceleration and it has come down for 25 per cent to 18 per cent and, this year, I think, it will not be more than 5 per cent.

In view of this, I would like to ask my first supplementary divided into three parts. Firstly, what is the target of fertiliser consumption in the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 and what is the actual quantity of fertilizer consumed...

MR. SPEAKER: Are you matching him for the long answer?

SHRI A. K. ROY: The supplementary must be in the same proportion to the answer.

Secondly—that is most important and it will be interesting to you also—what is the percentage increase in the price of fertiliser and its relation with the percentage increase in the cost of production of foodgrains, specially wheat, because now-a-days there is a demand that more price should be given and, thirdly, as we are giving some concessions, subsidy, etc. to the large-scale, medium-scale and small-scale industries, may I know whether some type of grading in giving subsidy would be made available to the farmers depending upon whether he is a large-scale, medium-scale and small-scale farmer.

MR. SPEAKER: Where is the large-scale farmer now?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: To begin with, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the national average of fertiliser consumption in the country today is over 30-32 kg. per hectare, not 17 kg. per hectare.

SHRI A. K. ROY: We are having 150 million hectares under agriculture and you are producing only 5.1 million tonnes of fertiliser.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The hon. Member does not seem to have correct information. The consumption of fertiliser in the country during the last 25-30 years has increased more than 70 times, not 43 times, as he thinks. That is a very big jump for a developing country.

During the year 1978-79, our target was 50 lakh tonnes and achievement was 51.17 lakh tonnes, i.e., 102.3 per cent of the target fixed; in 1979-80, our target was 58 lakh tonnes and the actual consumption was 52.55 lakh tonnes, i.e., 90.6 per cent of the target.

In 1980-81, the target fixed was 61,00,000 tonnes and consumption was 55.16 lakh tonnes which was over 90 per cent of the target.

In 1981-82, the target was 66 lakh tonnes and the estimated consumption was 61.30 lakh tonnes which would be 92 per cent of the target.

The prices, no doubt, have increased in the past. In June, for the first time, there was an increase of about 38 per cent.

Again there was another increase of about 17.5 per cent in fertiliser prices.

We know that fertiliser is one of our most important inputs and reduction in fertiliser consumption is partly due to higher prices also.

We are trying to subsidise the farmer and compensate him fully for the increased cost in production. I have already explained this point so many times to the House.

Every time there is an increase in prices of fertilisers, we want to raise

the minimum support price of agricultural crops accordingly, in order to compensate the farmer.

The input-output ratio of fertiliser is roughly 1.8. That means, if we put in 1 Kg of fertiliser, we get 8 Kg more of foodgrains.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Madhavrao Scindia.

SHRI A. K. ROY: One question.

MR. SPEAKER: You have asked three questions in one. No, no. You have to ask two Supplementaries, but you have already asked three Supplementaries.

SHRI A. K. ROY: You should not take away our right.

MR. SPEAKER: You should not take away other peoples' right.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Only one question.

There was a two-day National Workshop on Agricultural Development and it has expressed its concern that the consumption of fertiliser in the Western Sector is more when compared to the Eastern Sector in States, like Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Orissa.

I would like to know whether the Hon. Minister would take special care to see that the Eastern areas where the consumption of fertiliser is less would get special incentive and that every effort would be made to bring those areas, at least to the level of Western Sector.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have already clarified in my main reply, the Fertiliser Promotion Programme for the States where the consumption is low.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Apart from direct subsidies to alleviate the farmers' burden due to fertiliser price increases, we should also concentrate upon increase of yield, by more efficient use of fertilisers.

The Fertiliser Association of India has estimated that the losses in fertiliser application would range round about 50 per cent.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what steps our Government is taking to educate farmers in making more efficient use of fertilisers.

Are there plans for an intensive campaign to pursue this objective. As has been stated in the answer of the Hon. Minister which indicated the launching of Intensive Fertiliser Promotion Campaign in selected districts, where consumption potential exists and where, at the same time, at present the consumption is low?

I would like to suggest to the Hon. Minister that the Intensive Fertiliser Promotion Campaign should be there not only where the consumption is low but even where the consumption is high so that the fertiliser would be put to use in a more efficient manner.

Is there an intensive fertiliser campaign to cover not only just the selected districts but the entire country wherever the consumption of fertiliser takes place?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Educating the farmer is our main focus in the training and visits system that we are now following.

We have Krishi Vidhan Kendras. We hold farmers' training.

We have also Krishi Melas all over the country.

Our field staff, the Gram Sevaks and others, have also got periodical training and Refresher Courses. They also go out and train the farmers.

I agree with the hon. Member that it is most important that the farmers should be educated in the efficient use of fertiliser.

MR. SPEAKER: We also work for that. Why don't you thank me?

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: It is the experience of all of us who are connected with agriculture that, in order to maintain the proper texture of the soil, not only inorganic manures but organic manures are also required to be added to the soil. Excessive use of inorganic fertilisers sometimes reduce the quality of the soil. So far as organic manure is concerned, our anxiety is that we are burning the cowdung and everything. From the garbage in big cities compost manures and other types of manure are prepared and formerly subsidy was granted to the farmers for transportation of compost manure from big cities, but in the last three or four years that subsidy has been stopped. I want to know whether the Central Government intends asking the State Governments, to give whether they themselves also intend giving, subsidy to the farmers if they want to take the compost manure from big cities to the villages as organic manure to the soil.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: That is another suggestion for action which we have taken note of.

#### **Tiger Project in Jalpaiguri**

\*296. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for West Bengal Government's second Tiger Project in Jalpaiguri is still awaiting clearance from the Centre; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the inordinate delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHR. R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Project 'Tiger' was launched in 1973-74 with nine tiger reserves. Two more reserves were added in 1978-79. The Proposal to add more areas as tiger reserves during the Sixth Plan was

finally approved by Government in November, 1981. It is only thereafter that the proposals for this purpose received from the States, including the proposal of West Bengal Government for a second tiger reserve in Jalpaiguri district, could be taken up. The Government of West Bengal has since been requested to recast its proposal in accordance with the approved norms for constituting tiger reserves. The question of delay does not arise, therefore.

SHRI SUBODH SEN: The hon. Minister has stated that the proposal to add more areas as tiger reserves during the Sixth Plan was finally approved by the Government in November, 1981, and that it is only after that the proposals for this purpose received from the States could be taken up. Would he be pleased to state whether the States were asked to send their proposals before the final approval of the Sixth Plan and if so, whether any deadline was fixed for sending such proposals and which are the States that have sent their proposals before the deadline?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: As I have already informed, this proposal was sanctioned only in November, 1981, and it will be taken up in the Sixth Plan in the year 1982-83. But the West Bengal Government is still considering our proposal; we have asked them to give a core area, the minimum requirement for a tiger project, of 300 square kilometres; they gave first only 194 square kms. and then they have given only 234 sq. kms. Still we are asking them to give the required area. The core area is very important. The hon. Members would be interested to know about that. Core area means this; the predatory animals, the wild animals, require about 300 sq. kms. of area where the herbivorous animals can be produced because the herbivorous animals, which feed on vegetables, are a prey for the tigers. Therefore, this is very important; a



minimum area of 300 sq. kms. is required. Seven or eight State Governments have sent their proposals, but they have not given this area of 300 sq. kms. except one or two. Therefore, the delay is on the part of West Bengal Government, not on the part of Central Government.

**SHRI SUBODH SEN:** May I know whether the West Bengal Government has asked for Rs. 16 lakhs for implementing this project?

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** No, Sir, they have not. Anyway, the funds will be provided; that is not the question now.

**SHRI SUBODH SEN:** If it is approved by the Central Government, are they ready to give the funds?

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is a hypothetical question.

Next Question.

**Plant protection—recommendations by Science Congress**

\*298. **SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Science Congress was held at Varanasi in January this year;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Congress for the protection of plants; and

(c) whether Government have evolved any suitable guidelines in the light of these recommendations?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):** (a) The 68th session of Indian Science Congress was held at Varanasi in January, 1981.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(b) The Indian Science Congress in its 68th session held at Varanasi in January, 1981 made the following recommendations for the protection of plants:—

(i) Biological control of pests as far as practicable should replace wide use of insecticides, pesticides and fungicides. The data available from different agencies with regard to pesticides residues may be utilised.

(ii) Farmers should be educated regarding the need for judicious application of pesticides to their crops and orchards.

(iii) Law should be enacted to prohibit the use of persistent insecticides such as the chlorinated hydrocarbons.

(c) The Government of India have taken the following measures to replace the use of insecticides, to ensure that quality pesticides are supplied to the farmers and to educate the farmers regarding judicious applications of pesticides:—

(i) A scheme for biological control of insects and pests is being implemented since the Fourth Five Year Plan. Five Stations for biological control of pests and insects have been set up and six more stations are being set up in the current Plan. It has been possible to control certain diseases of sugarcane, paddy, cotton, and fruits through biological means.

(ii) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is implementing an All India Co-ordinated Research Project on biological control of crop pests and weeds at 14 centres since 1977. Research and

development of disease and pests resistant crop varieties has been an integral part of the Crop Research Institutes of the Council, the Agricultural Universities and the multi-locational All India Coordinated Research Projects.

(iii) Under the Insecticides Act 1968, no insecticide is allowed to be manufactured, imported or marketed without registration. A strict scrutiny of biological efficiency and safety factors of insecticides is made before registration is granted. Certain persistent insecticides of chlorinated hydrocarbon group have been phased out and strict restrictions are imposed on the use of such insecticides.

(iv) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, in the Fifth Five Year Plan, has implemented specific operational research projects on integrated control of rice and cotton pests and on white grubs in jowar farming system.

(v) The Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage under the Ministry of Agriculture have carried out demonstrations in various States to popularise the technology of integrated pest management amongst the farmers. This technology lays emphasis on judicious, minimal and timely use of insecticides.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** The Indian Science Congress Session held at Varanasi recommended three important things, viz., (1) biological control of pests, (2) that farmers should be educated regarding the need for judicious application of pesticides and (3) a law should be

enacted to prohibit the use of persistent insecticides. The Minister in his reply said that for biological control six more stations are being set up in the current Plan. May I know from the Minister where these new six stations will be located?

Secondly, with regard to enactment of a law which they have recommended, the hon. Minister referred to a law of 1968, viz., the Insecticides Act of 1968. The Science Congress was held in 1981. The Congress considered the 1968 law which, they have said, is not enough to curb the production of harmful insecticides. I would like to know what law the government is going to enact to implement the recommendation of the science Congress in this regard.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** I have given all the information that I could in the statement. It is a long statement. There are a large number of stations. If the hon. Member wants to know all about them, I can read out the names...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Why can't he read it himself?

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** There are many Stations—Bangalore, Faridabal, Gorakhpur, Hyderabad, Srinagar, Solan, Burdwan...

**MR. SPEAKER:** You give it to them.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** My second question is: in the list which you are going to read, is there any station in the North-Eastern Region? If so, the name please... There is no single station in the North-Eastern Region.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You may point out in which station you are interested. You may name that.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** Anyhow, will the Minister consider taking some of the North-Eastern States into consideration while selecting the station?



RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I will certainly take their suggestions into consideration.

### राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम द्वारा बिहार में शीतागारों का निर्माण

\*299. श्री राम विलास पासवान :  
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम द्वारा अगले पांच वर्षों में बिहार में 35 सहकारी शीतागार बनाने की कोई योजना है और क्या इन शीतागारों का निर्माण बिहार राज्य सहकारी विपणन संघ लिमिटेड, पटना (बिसकोमान) के माध्यम से किया जायेगा;

(ख) क्या अन्य राज्यों में स्थानीय सहकारी समितियों को सहकारी शीत गारों के निर्माण के लिए सहकारी बैंकों के माध्यम से सीधी वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या बिहार में सहकारी शीतागारों के निर्माण के लिए सैकड़ों समितियां पंजीकृत हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार निगम को निदेश देगी कि वह सहकारी बैंकों के माध्यम से समितियों को सीधे ऋण दिए जाने की व्यवस्था करे ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) The World Bank has sanctioned an IDA credit to the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) for implementing a

scheme under which cooperatives are being assisted for construction of 127 cold storages in six States including 17 cold storages in Bihar to be established by the Bihar State Cooperative Marketing Union (BISCOMAUN) during the period 1981-82 to 1983-84.

(b) In Bihar, loan assistance is being given direct to BISCOMAUN for construction of cold storages, whereas in the other five States covered by the World Bank scheme, NCDC is not giving assistance direct to the cooperatives establishing cold storages but through the cooperative banks.

(c) The cooperative societies are registered by the officers of the State Cooperative Department of Bihar. Latest information about the number of cooperative societies registered for establishment of cold storages is awaited from the State Government.

(d) Under the present scheme approved by the World Bank, all the 17 cold storages envisaged for Bihar are to be established only by BISCOMAUN. The assistance is being given by NCDC direct to BISCOMAUN as the State Cooperative Bank did not fulfil the requisite eligibility criteria. However, under its normal scheme, NCDC could consider assisting primary level cooperatives through the State Government for the establishment of cold storages subject to their technical feasibility and economic viability. The question of issuing directive to NCDC does not, therefore, arise.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब के भाग 'ख' में बताया है कि "बिहार में शीतागारों के निर्माण के लिए बिहार राज्य सहकारी विपणन संघ को सीधी ऋण सहायता दी जा रही है, जब कि विश्व बैंक

योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले अन्य पांच राज्यों के मामले में राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम शीतागारों का निर्माण करने वाली सहकारी समितियों को सीधी सहायता न दे कर सहकारी बैंकों के माध्यम से सहायता दे रहा है।”

आगे इन्होंने कारण में बतलाया है कि “क्योंकि राज्य सहकारी बैंक अपेक्षित पात्रता का मानदण्ड पूरा नहीं करता है। बिहार में पूरा नहीं करता है, यह बात इन्होंने अपने जवाब में बताई है।

तो मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार कोआपरेटिव बैंक आपके कथनानुसार ठीक काम नहीं कर रहा है और दूसरे राज्यों में ठीक काम कर रहा है, यही अर्थ है न। बिहार कोआपरेटिव बैंक ठीक काम नहीं कर रहा है तो आपने कभी इस बात का पता लगाने की कोशिश की है कि बिहार कोआपरेटिव बैंक क्यों ठीक काम नहीं कर रहा है और दूसरी तरफ जिन संस्थाओं की तरफ से आप दे रहे हैं “बिस्कोमान” वह अच्छा काम कर रहा है, यह आपको कैसे पता चल गया?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : आनरेबल मंत्री को इस बात से इत्तफाक नहीं है। जैसे उन्होंने यह पता लगाया है कि वह ठीक काम नहीं कर रहा है, वैसे ही मुझ को भी पता लगा है कि वह ठीक काम कर रहा है। “बिस्कोमान” वही काम कर रहा है जो स्टेट कोआपरेटिव बैंक के माध्यम से हो सकता है। बिस्कोमान को सीधा कर्जा देने से,

एसिस्टेंट देने से एक फायदा यह होता है कि एक इंटरमिडियरी घट जाता है और इस तरह से देरी नहीं होती है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि बिस्कोमान बड़े बड़े लैंडलार्डज का संगठन है, छोटे किसानों का नहीं है? क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह भी मालूम है कि बिस्कोमान ज्युट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया का एजेंट है? क्या यह भी सच है कि ज्युट छोटे किसानों से सीधे नहीं खरीदा जाता है और खरीदा जाता है तो मीडिएटर के माध्यम से, मिडलमैन से और बाद में जाकर अधिक दाम की मुहर लगा कर मार्किट में इसको बेचता है? आपने सीधे ही रूल आउट कर दिया है और उसी तरह से कर दिया है कि जैसे मैंने हां कहा और आपने न कह दिया या मैंने हां कहा और आपने न कह दिया यह तो कोई तर्क न हुआ—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर इस रोल के बारे में समझौता हो जाए आप में तो कोई और जरूरत रह जाएगी?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह जो एलीगेशन मैंने लगाया है कि कम दामों पर मिडलमैन खरीदता है और बिस्कोमान अधिक दामों पर बेचता है, क्या इसकी जांच आप कारवाएंगे?

छोटे छोटे किसान जिन के लिए कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनने वाले हैं और इनके लिए पैसा मिलने वाला है—सतरह कोल्ड स्टोरेज के लिए बिहार के वास्ते वर्ल्ड बैंक से पैसा मिलने वाला है। अगर छोटे छोटे किसान कोआपरेटिव बना कर डायरेक्ट बनिफिट लेना चाहें तो क्या आप उनको भी यह बनिफिट देने के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : विस्कोमान के जरिए से जो कोल्ड स्टोरेज कायम किए जा रहे हैं ये वर्ल्ड बैंक की स्कीम के तहत हैं, उसकी एप्रूवल से हैं। इसी वास्ते विस्कोमान को बीच में लाया गया है। अगर किसान लोग भी सीत कोओपरेटिव बना कर के स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के माध्यम से आना चाहें और शर्तें जितनी हैं उनको पूरा करें तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं है उसे मदद करने में।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जे० सी० आई० वाला जो मैंने चार्ज लगाया है?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : चार्ज तो आप लगाते ही रहते हैं। हर एक के जवाब की जरूरत नहीं। आदत आपकी है।

#### Increase in Price of Vanaspati

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\*301. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of vanaspati has been increased;

(b) if so, by how much and the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the rates fixed per package after this increase (State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Due to increase in the prices of inputs, specially imported edible oils supplied to the vanaspati manufacturers by the State Trading Corporation and reduction in the proportion of imported oils in the manufacture of vanaspati, the prices of

vanaspati have been increased. The two associations of vanaspati manufacturers have announced a price restraint according to which the ex-factory price of a 16.5 kg. tin is not to exceed Rs. 217/- inclusive of excise duty as against the previous price of Rs. 192 as announced by them in April, 1981. The prices of small packs are to be correlated to this price. This is effective all over the country.

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Sir, I have gone through the reply given by the Minister. The Minister has answered that due to increase in the prices of inputs, specially imported edible oils supplied to the vanaspati manufacturers by the State Trading Corporation and reduction in the proportion of imported oils in the manufacture of vanaspati, the prices of vanaspati have been increased;

May I know from the hon. Minister how much quantity of the imported edible oil has been reduced? Is it a fact that the people were not getting vanaspati in packs at the fixed rates by the Government? Has the Government taken any penal action against the manufacturers or those who were not selling the vanaspati packs at the rate fixed by the Government?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : कहां पर कौन से किस्म के वनस्पति की कीमतें ज्यादा चार्ज हुई हैं, जब तक यह पता नहीं हो और यह न बताया जाए मेरे लिए कुछ कहना मुश्किल है और यह बताना मुश्किल है कि किस के खिलाफ क्या एक्शन लिया गया है। दर्जनों वनस्पति मिलें हैं। हर एक का अलग अलग मार्किट में बिकता है। दर्जनों वनस्पति मिलें हैं, हरेक का अलग-अलग मार्क का वनस्पति है, मुख्तलिफ जगह उनके एजेंट हैं, कहीं गड़बड़ी हो सकती है, कहीं कीमत ज्यादा चार्ज कर सकते हैं यह मैं इन्कार नहीं करता कि बिल्कुल फिक्स प्राइस पर सब जगह मिल रहा

है लेकिन जहां से कोई शिकायत आये, हम उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लेने के लिए तैयार हैं। वनस्पति मिलों की इम्पोर्ट की आयल सप्लाई बन्द कर देंगे दूसरी कार्यवाही करने के लिए तैयार हैं। अगर ऐसी शिकायत कोई है तो आनरेबल मੈम्बर लिख कर भेजे।

वनस्पति की इम्पोर्ट में कितनी कमी हुई है, कितना साल भर में आया यह मैं इस वक्त नहीं बता सकता और न ही बताना उचित समझता हूं क्योंकि यह बताने से कि कितना वनस्पति इस साल मंगायेगे, कहां किस कीमत पर कहां से मंगायेगे इस में एस० टी० सी० को दिक्कतें पड़ जाती हैं।

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### **Drinking Water Project in Kerala**

\*292. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the drinking water

supply projects in Kerala financed by Government of India or any of its agencies;

(b) details thereof;

(c) whether Government of India are having any assessment made regarding implementation of these projects; and

(d) if so, the details of the assessment of progress made in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (d). Drinking Water Supply is a State Subject and the funds for this purpose are provided in the State Plans. However, financial assistance is provided by the Ministry of Works & Housing under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to supplement the resources provided in the Minimum Needs Programme of the State Governments for supply of safe drinking water to problem villages.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement is attached.

## Statement

## PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSESSMENT OF WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS UNDER ACCELERATED RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME AND MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

STATE-KERALA (Based on the information furnished by the State Government)

Year	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme				Minimum Needs Programme			
	Physical	Progress	Financial	Progress	Physical	Progress	Financial	Progress
	No. of Problem villages covered	Population (in lakhs)	Funds released for works (Rs. in lakhs)	Funds utilised (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Problem villages covered	Population	Funds allocated (Rs. in lakhs)	Funds utilised (Rs. in lakhs)
1977-78	.	.	.	.	6*	0.26	100.00	full utilisation.
1978-79	.	.	.	.	12*	0.78	275.00	226.88
1979-80	.	.	.	.	13*	1.06	282.35	265.87
1980-81	.	.	.	.	25*	1.30	328.40	323.38
1981-82	.	.	.	.	22* (Upto Dec., 1981)	1.47 (Upto Dec., 1981)	526.25	222.499 (Upto Dec., 1981)
	.	.	.	.	48* (Upto Dec., 1981)	N.A.	676.00	202.24 (Upto Dec., 1981)
	.	.	.	.	6*	0.85	350.20	259.03
	.	.	.	.	53*	1.18	694.00	411.74
	.	.	.	.	14*	1.52	106.67	full utilisation.
	.	.	.	.	3*	0.43	215.05	Do

\* Partially covered

N.A. : Not Available.



**Material used in Prasad Nagar D.D.A. flats**

\*293. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:  
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in 'Hindustan Times' dated 31 January, 1982 under the caption "Sub-standard material used in Prasad Nagar D.D.A. flats";

(b) if so, whether the Central Vigilance Commission has after a thorough enquiry come to the conclusion that the building material used in the construction of D.D.A. flats in Prasad Nagar, Delhi is spurious and below laid down specifications;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Executive Engineer who had built the above flats has been appointed as the Quality Control Executive Engineer; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken to blacklist the contractor and to punish the supervising officers involved in the case and measures taken to ensure that such things do not recur in future?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chief Technical Examiners Organisation of the Central Vigilance Commission took some samples of cement mortar from wall plaster, cement concrete from plinth protection and flush door shutters from MIG flats. These samples were found to be not conforming to specifications.

(c) Only part of the construction work in respect of the scheme for 352 MIG houses in Prasad Nagar was got executed during the tenure of the

present Executive Engineer (Quality Control).

(d) The DDA has initiated action, in terms of the contract, to rectify the defects at the risk and cost of the contractor. The DDA has also examined the report of the Technical Examiner and is in the process of further consultation with the Chief Technical Examiner. The DDA has reported that flats are constructed in accordance with the approved drawings and CPWD specifications and that defects, if any, which are pointed out by the allottees at the time of handing over the flats are rectified without any extra cost to the allottees. The DDA has also reported that regular checks are carried out by its Quality Control Wing to ensure the quality of the houses constructed.

**Allotment of Sugar to Andhra Pradesh**

\*297 SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Andhra Pradesh has been urging upon the Centre about their difficulty in catering to the needs of sugar in the rationing areas as the supplies are much below the requirement;

(b) if so, the demand preferred and the shortfall in supply;

(c) the basis for allocation of such supplies and when it was fixed; and

(d) whether Government have taken note of increase in population since then and the increased allocation to be made to meet the increased demand?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c). In June, 1981, Andhra Pradesh Government had indicated their requirement of levy sugar at 27,000 tonnes per

month. However, levy quotas for States are fixed on the basis of all-India norms, and not with reference to State's assessment. On this basis Andhra Pradesh Government is being allotted a monthly levy sugar quota of 20,882 tonnes for distribution through fair price shops.

The existing monthly levy sugar quotas of various States, including Andhra Pradesh, are based on 425 grams of per capita availability for the projected population as on 14-1978. These quotas were fixed with effect from December, 1977. Due to increase in population during the last 3½ years or so, the per capita availability in various States has come down to a corresponding extent but due to limited availability of levy sugar it has not been possible to increase the quotas of all the States with reference to the latest population figures.

(d) The question of upward revision of State-wise levy sugar quotas on the basis of uniform norms will be examined in the light of sugar production and availability position in the current 1981-82 sugar year.

#### Policy on removal of forests

\*303. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any policy for the removal of forests and minor forest produce in the country;

(b) if so, details in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have received complaints against this policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The policy of the Government of India is to eliminate contractors' agency in

harvesting the forest produce from forests, so that the benefits reach the persons, directly involved in the work. The Government of India have urged the State Governments, who manage the forests, to organise the harvesting activities through Tribal (Labour) Cooperatives, Cooperative Societies or Forest Development Corporations and, in any case, not to lease out to private individuals.

(c) The Government have not received any complaints against this policy.

(d) Does not arise.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में नदियों के रास्तों को नियंत्रित करना

\*304. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दशनि वाला विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में ऐसी कितनी नदियां हैं, जिन्होंने राज्य की लाखों एकड़ भूमि का क्षरण किया है और क्या इस संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और यदि हां, तो कब ;

(ख) नदियों के रास्तों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए किए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इससे संबंधित योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान इस कार्य पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है और इस बारे में भविष्य की योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पांडे) :

(क) से (ग). हिमाचल प्रदेश में सतुलज व्यास रावी, घग्गर, चेनाब और यमुना तथा उनकी सहायक नदियों द्वारा कटाव का खतरा होता है जिससे तट लाइनें कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र और निवास-स्थान

प्रभावित होते हैं। क्षेत्रों को कटाव से सुरक्षित करने के लिए ठोकरो (स्पर्श) पुस्तों (स्विटेपेन्ट्स), रोक बांधों आदि जैसे उपाय किए गए हैं। राज्य सरकार ने अपने द्वारा निर्धारित की गई प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार लगभग 250 कटाव रोधी स्कीमें प्रारम्भ की हैं।

गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान बाढ़ नियंत्रण और कटाव रोधी निर्माण-कार्यों (अधिकांशतः कटाव रोधी निर्माण कार्यों) पर वर्ष-वार वास्तविक व्यय निम्न प्रकार से है:—

वर्ष	लाख रुपये
1976-77	9.00
1977-78	67.00
1978-79	149.00
1979-80	
1980-81	58.65

और सुरक्षित किया गया क्षेत्र लगभग 7000 हेक्टेयर है।

#### Release of sandalwood forest for non-forest purposes

\*305. SHRI E. BALANANDAN:

SHRI SATYASADAN  
CHAKRABORTY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether indiscriminate release of sandalwood forest land for non-forestry purposes has endangered the sandalwood industry of the country;

(b) if so, details of the damage caused due to this factor;

(c) whether Government are going to improve the situation; and

(d) if so, in what way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No indiscriminate release of sandal wood forest land for non-forestry purposes has been made and so the question of sandalwood industry in the country being endangered does not arise.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d). Efforts are being made for planting of sandal trees in and outside its natural zone, and research is being conducted for control of diseases to which sandal trees are prone.

#### Excise relief for late crushing of sugarcane

\*306. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would provide excise relief to sugar mills undertaking late crushing of cane; and

(b) if so, what is the additional production that Government hope to get in this process?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) In view of the bumper sugarcane crop, Government anticipate the crushing to go on in the summer months in order to crush the maximum possible quantity of cane. The question of granting excise duty rebate to sugar industry for late crushing is under examination.

(b) Quantum of sugar production depends upon various factors like recovery, duration, etc. and it is not possible to isolate and quantify the additional production attributable to excise rebate alone.



**New sugar mills**

\*307. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have received any application for setting up of new sugar mills in the country;

(b) if so, their number State-wise as on 31st December, 1981; and

(c) the details of the licences issued for setting up new sugar mills during the year 1981?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, 61 applications have been received for the establishment of new sugar factories. Statement—I indicating the State-wise number of applications received is enclosed.

(c) Statement—II giving the details of the licences/letters of intent issued for setting up new sugar mills during the year 1981 is enclosed.

**Statement—I**

Statement showing the State-wise number of applications received for the establishment of new sugar factories as on 31st December, 1981.

S. No.	State	No. of applications received
1.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	12
2.	Maharashtra . . . . .	24
3.	Punjab . . . . .	9
4.	Haryana . . . . .	3
5.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	2
6.	Assam . . . . .	1
7.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	3
8.	Manipur . . . . .	1
9.	Karnataka . . . . .	2
10.	Gujarat . . . . .	1
11.	Orissa . . . . .	2
12.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	1
TOTAL ALL-INDIA . . . . .		61

## Statement—II

Statement showing the State-wise and Sector-wise licences/letters of intent issued during the year 1981.

S.No.	State	Private	Public Sector / State-owned	Coop-erative	Total
1.	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	3	3
2.	Punjab	..	..	1	1
3.	Haryana	..	..	3	3
4.	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	1	1
5.	Orissa	..	2	..	2
6.	Maharashtra	..	..	9	9
7.	Manipur	..	1	..	1
TOTAL-ALL INDIA		..	3	17	20

दिल्ली में मदर डेयरी द्वारा दूध के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

308. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मदर डेयरी का दिल्ली में अपने दूध का मूल्य बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके मूल्य में वृद्धि करने के क्या कारण हैं और कितना मूल्य बढ़ाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री आर. वी. स्वामीनाथन ) : (क) और (ख). राज्य एजेंसियों को अदा किए जाने वाले दूध के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य तथा सफ़ेदा दुग्ध चूर्ण और बटर आयल के निर्गम मूल्य में वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण मदर डेरी मूल्य में संशोधन करने से संबंधित ब्यौरे तैयार कर रही है। मदर डेरी की प्रबन्ध समिति ने, जो ऐसे मामलों पर निर्णय लेती है, अभी तक कोई फैसला नहीं किया है।

मदर डेरी के दूध के बिक्री मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने से संबंधित कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

**Insecticide Laden imported wheat from Australia**

3244. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 7,50,000 tonnes of wheat imported from Australia is unsafe for human consumption, as it is mixed with a deadly insecticide called "Fenitrothion";

(b) whether laboratory tests have revealed that the quantity of the insecticide mixed with the wheat is to the extent of five to eight milligram in a kilogram;

(c) whether the mix up of insecticide upto 0.2 milligram in a kilogram is said to be safe for human consumption in India;

(d) whether the wheat Board of Australia had told the Indian officials

headed by the Food Secretary about the insecticide laden wheat;

(e) if so, the details;

(f) the persons responsible for agreeing to buy this wheat; and

(g) action being taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (g). No, Sir. Different countries use different grain protectants depending on their effectiveness against the insect strains prevalent in those countries. Australia is using Fenitrothion for the purpose of protecting grains in storage. The tolerance limit prescribed by WHO/FAO for the residue of this protectant is 10 parts per million. The wheat currently being imported from Australia is analysed for the residue of this grain protectant as per the normal procedure both at the time of loading and on arrival at India ports. It is only between one and three parts per million on arrival and even this wears off during the normal storage. By the time the wheat is issued for consumption the residue level will come down further to well within limits prescribed by the rules framed under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act which is 0.02 milligrams per kg. The wheat being imported from Australia will be released for consumption only after thorough checking.

#### Sanitary conditions in Jehangirpuri, Delhi

3245. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that roads, right and other sanitary conditions in Block A of DDA, Jehangirpuri, New Delhi have not been satisfactory at all;

(b) whether it is not the policy of the Government to provide these facilities in these resettlement colonies; and

(c) if so, whether Government would take immediate steps to provide these basic amenities?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Delhi Development Authority has reported that maintenance of roads and other sanitary conditions in Block A of Jehangirpuri Resettlement Colony are satisfactory. The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has reported that it has already electrified this Block and electric connections are being given on completion of usual commercial formalities by the prospective consumers. The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has also stated that facilities of street lighting exist in this Block and are being maintained satisfactorily.

#### Funds allocated for afforestation

3246. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the funds allotted during the Sixth Plan State-wise separately, for afforestation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): A statement indicating, statewise, funds allotted during Sixth Plan for afforestation schemes is enclosed.

#### Statement

Statewise funds allotted during the 6th plan for afforestation

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Funds allotted
1		2
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1030.38
2.	Assam	790.19
3.	Bihar	1190.84
4.	Gujarat	7367.02

1

2

5. Haryana . . .	1275.92
6. Himachal Pradesh . .	1690.19
7. Jammu & Kashmir . .	890.19
8. Karanataka . . .	1413.59
9. Kerala . . .	797.69
10. Madhya Pradesh . .	3722.30
11. Maharashtra . . .	3952.11
12. Manipur . . .	384.73
13. Meghalaya . . .	296.73
14. Nagaland . . .	319.66
15. Orissa . . .	886.92
16. Punjab . . .	1015.19
17. Rajasthan . . .	1551.84
18. Sikkim . . .	286.73
19. Tamil Nadu . . .	5302.92
20. Tripura . . .	546.63
21. Uttar Pradesh . . .	7282.30
22. West Bengal . . .	1474.92

*Union Territories*

1. A & N Islands . .	250.25
2. Arunachal Pradesh . .	564.38
3. Chandigarh . . .	5.50
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . .	47.80
5. Delhi . . .	153.35
6. Goa, Daman & Diu . .	218.00
7. Mizoram . . .	303.32
8. Pondicherry . . .	10.00

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TOTAL . . . 45219.59

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**Criteria for selection of Krishi Pandit  
and Udyan Pandit**

3247. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for the selection of deserving persons for the award of

KRISHI PANDIT and UDYAN PANDIT;

(b) the names and addresses of the two award winners during the past three years along with the contributions made by each one of them during the year or period for which the award is given;

(c) whether the awardees are given any incentives in future to continue their efforts for improvements in agriculture and horticulture;

(d) if so, the nature thereof; and

(e) if not, whether such incentives would be given in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) (i) *Procedure for award of KRISHI PANDIT:*

Under the rules of All India Crop Competitions, the first six winners of State Level Competitions in paddy, Wheat, Jowar and Gram Crops, as organised by the respective state Governments, are sent to the Directorate of Extension, Government of India. Besides these winners, the competitions who have participated atleast once in the State Level Crop Competition in that Crop during the last three years are also eligible to compete in All India Crop Competition in that crop in the subsequent year by paying direct entry fee of Rs. 100/- only. The All India winner is awarded the title of KRISHI PANDIT in that particular crop. The existing scheme has been revised from 1979-80 onward to cover only Oilseeds and Pulses. Implementation of the revised Scheme has not been started, for certain administrative reasons. The All India Crop Competitions in Cereal Crops have been discontinued from 1979-80 onwards.

(ii) *Procedure for award of UDYAN PANDIT:*

Under the rules and procedure of All India Udyan Pandit Competitions organised by Government of India in Eleven Fruits, a minimum of three States must organise State Level Competitions in that Fruit, except in respect of Apple where the participation of 2 States will suffice. The first two winners of the State

level competition become eligible for being judged at the All India Level in that particular fruit. The All India Winner is awarded a Certificate of Udyan Pandit. The competitions were not conducted during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81. The prize winners for 1978-79 and their yields are:—

(b) (i) Shri Chada Satyanarayana Rao, Vill. Moyyuru, Tq. Tanuku West Godavari Distt. (A.P.)

Achieved highest per hectare yield of 18,239.065 Kg. of PADDY during 1978-79.

Shri Harjibhai Patel, Vill. & P.O. Railway, Tq. Nakhatrana, Distt. Kutch, (Gujarat)

Achieved highest per hectare yield of 7,983.90 Kg. of WHEAT during 1978-79.

(ii) Shri Hirabhai Rajmjbhai Patel, Vill. Shedhavadar, P. O. Vartej, Distt. Bhavnagar (Gujarat.)

A Guava Orchard of 3 acres of soft black soil being cultivated on traditional lines and irrigation through Pumping water and Wells was maintained by him. He was awarded UDYAN PANDIT for 1979-80.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) N.A.

(e) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

#### Loans advanced to farmers for Irrigation

3248. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has made any State-wise assessment to study the economic benefits of the land development bank loans advanced to small farmers in drought prone areas for new irrigation wells;

(b) if so, the names of the States where such survey has been conducted; and

(c) the details about the State-wise assessment as reported to his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir. No such studies were conducted by the Ministry of Irrigation.

(b) and (c). Does not arise in view of (a) above.

#### Co-operative Sugar Factory in Konkan, Maharashtra

3249. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that permission is sought to start a cooperative sugar factory in Savantwadi Taluka of the Sindhudurg district of the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, what is the name of the proposed cooperative sugar factory;

(c) whether clearance will be given to the factory; and

(d) if so, by what time will the clearance be given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

#### Talks on Cauvery Basin States

3250. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether the Centre had invited the Cauvery Basin States for talks in the first week of April this year.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): Yes, Sir.

### नहरों के नवीनीकरण के लिये बिहार की योजना

3251. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने राज्य की नहरों के नवीनीकरण की कोई योजना उनके पास भेजी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री. जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख). बिहार से प्राप्त हुई स्कीमों, जिनमें नहर प्रणालियों के पुनरूपण/आधुनीकरण का प्रस्ताव किया गया है, के व्यौरे को दिखाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) इन स्कीमों के केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच की गई है। केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की टिप्पणियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, राज्य सरकार द्वारा संशोधित परियोजना रिपोर्टें, भेजी जानी हैं।

### विवरण

बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त पुनरूपण/आधुनिकीकरण की स्कीमों की सूची

क्रम सं०	परियोजना का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपये)	लाभ हजार हेक्टेयर
(क) बृहत्			
1.	दुर्गावर्ती नहर प्रणाली (रोहतास) का पुनरूपण तथा आधुनिकीकरण	1246.00	17.57
2.	करमनासा नहर पुनरूपण स्कीम (रोहतास)	704.00	उपलब्ध नहीं
3.	सोन नहर का आधुनिकीकरण (शाहबाद, पटना तथा रोहतास)	25244.00	443.00
4.	कांची सिंचाई स्कीम (रांची) का पुनरूपण	375.37	16.19

### Issuing of milling licences to wheat flour mills

3252. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to have powers to issue milling licences to wheat roller flour mills from the States; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). By an amendment to the wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing & Control) Order, 1957 issued on 6-2-1982, the Central Government has taken over the powers to issue milling licences to wheat roller flour mills in the country. The power to suspend or cancel the milling licences has also been taken over by the Central Government. However, the powers to renew milling licences annually continue to vest with the State Governments.



**Denudation of forests in Nagaland**

3253. SHRI CHINGWANG KON-YAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large-scale denudation was destroying the famous forests of Nagaland;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the villages are taking to large-scale cutting of trees to obtain firewood; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for afforestation and plant more trees in Nagaland?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) In Nagaland, a major portion of the forests is privately owned where shifting cultivation is practised. This has naturally resulted in denudation.

(b) There are no reports of large-scale cutting of trees by villages to obtain firewood.

(c) A total areas of 20,150 hectares in Nagaland is proposed to be afforested under various Central and State Schemes during the Sixth Plan period.

**राजस्थान से प्राप्त सिंचाई योजनाओं का अनुमोदन**

3254. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री अनुमोदन के लिए विचाराधीन राजस्थान की सिंचाई योजनाओं के बारे में 7-12-1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2447 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उपरोक्त प्रश्न के उत्तर में क्रमांक 1 से 15 तक सूची में दी गई केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास अनुमोदन के लिए विचाराधीन योजनाओं में राजस्थान की किन सिंचाई योजनाओं को इस बीच अनुमोदित कर दिया गया है और इनका अनुमोदन किन तारीखों को दिया गया था ; और

(ख) अनुमोदन के लिए अभी तक विचाराधीन पड़ी योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख). 7-12-81 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 2447 के उत्तर में क्रम संख्या 1 से 15 में उल्लिखित स्कीमों में से कोई भी स्कीम अभी तक अनुमोदित नहीं हुई है। इन स्कीमों का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

**विवरण**

क्रम सं०	परियोजना का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रूपयों में)	लाभ (हजार (हैक्टेयर में)	केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच की वर्तमान स्थिति/ अनुमोदित न होने के कारण
1	2	3	4	5
एक. नई स्कीमें				
क. बृहद् स्कीमें				
1	लिफ्ट सिंचाई स्कीम चम्बल परियोजना चरण-एक	1136.00	52.911	मध्य प्रदेश के साथ अन्तर्राज्यीय पहलू हल किए जाते हैं।

1	2	3	4	5
2	बुंदी शाखा विस्तार चम्बल परियोजना चरण-एक	1600.00	38.171	} मध्य प्रदेश के साथ अन्तर्राज्यीय पहलू हल किये जाने हैं।
3	मनोहर थाना, सिंचाई परियोजना	4540.82	37.967	
4	नोहर सिंचाई	959.34	26.030	} पंजाब और हरियाणा के साथ अन्तर्राज्यीय पहलू हल किए जाने हैं।
5	सिद्धमुख सिंचाई	2595.15	55.357	
6	मालवा सिंचाई परियोजना का आधुनिकीकरण	258.54	7.885	} केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की टिप्पणियों के स्पष्टी- करण/उत्तर राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।
7	गुधा सिंचाई परियोजना	225.50	10.697	
			(जोड़) *	
8	मोरेल सिंचाई परियोजना का आधुनिकीकरण	1000.00	23.153	} केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की टिप्पणियों के स्पष्टी- करण/उत्तर राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।
			(जोड़) *	
9	जयसमन्द ताल का आधुनि- कीकरण	625.00	11.398	} केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की टिप्पणियों के स्पष्टीकरण/ उत्तर राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।
10	हरोश चन्द्र सागर	290.99	14.742	
11	राजस्थान फोडर-गंग नहर	1247.00	—	} प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।
12	गागरिन सिंचाई परियोजना	1100.74	10.926	
13	नोहर सिंचाई परियोजना	990.15	22.326	
	(राजस्थान फोडर से लिफ्ट)			
14	गंग नहर का आधुनिकीकरण	675.00	59.00	} केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के अनुसार आशोधित रि- पोर्टें प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं।
15	भाखड़ा नहर का आधुनिकी- करण	3405.00	72.372	

\*इन में लाखों में मूल लाभ तथा आधुनिकीकरण के कारण होने वाले अतिरिक्त लाभ भी शामिल हैं।



### **Increasing fragmentation of land holdings**

3255. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that agricultural productivity is being seriously affected because of the increasing fragmentation of land holdings in India;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any survey regarding number of small and marginal farmers as well as the number of less-than-hectare holdings;

(c) whether Government consider that it is upsetting agricultural productivity and also causing acute economic and social disparities among villagers and making it impossible for dependent families to earn their livelihood; and

(d) if so, whether Government have launched any integrated rural development programme to help such families as are in economic strains and thus raise them above the poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). Government have conducted agricultural censuses in 1970-71 and 1976-77, which have indicated the number of small and marginal (below one hectare) operational holdings. The provisional results of the latest census of 1976-77 show an increase in the number of such holdings over 1970-71.

Although the number of small and marginal holdings has increased, there has been a continuous increase in the overall agricultural productivity in the country. However, productivity levels vary from area to area due to variations in natural endowment as well as socio-economic factors, leading to income differentials.

Generally the new agricultural technology is neutral to scale. It is the

investment in land and infrastructure, use of inputs and adoption of appropriate package of practices which determine the level of productivity. Government have, therefore, taken several measures including research and extension support, expansion of irrigation, distribution of inputs as well as increase in investment by way of higher credit support and subsidies to help the cultivators, especially small and marginal farmers, to achieve higher levels of productivity.

In addition, the Government have launched an Integrated Rural Development Programme in all the blocks of the country with a view to assisting the poorest to cross the poverty line. The beneficiaries are assisted with subsidies and loans to take up higher income-generating occupations.

### **Conference of State Ministers to discuss quality of Irrigation and water Management**

3256. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any conference held of State Ministers of Irrigation to discuss the question of quality of irrigation and water management; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation, Flood Control and Command Area Development was held in New Delhi, on 30th September, 1981. It was presided over by the then Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation. The matters concerning major, medium and minor irrigation, flood control, command area development and efficient water management were discussed in the Conference. The Conference passed 12 Resolutions which embodied the review of the action taken on the resolutions

passed in the Fifth Conference, review of the programme and progress for 1980-81 and 1981-82 and programme for 1982-83, efficient water management, co-operation of the States in the task of National Water Development Agency, recommendations of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog, in-service training of engineers, building of data base, drainage of irrigation commands, introduction of modern techniques in water management, scarce materials, taking over of usable exploratory tubewells and expediting procedures for release of forest land. The Resolutions provide that much greater attention would be paid to more efficient use of water and introduction of modern techniques in planning and implementation and operation of irrigation systems. Drainage would also be paid much greater attention and so also flood control and Rashtriya Barh Ayog's recommendations would be implemented expeditiously.

**Maintenance of common portions for common services**

3257. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Registered Agencies constituted under the Delhi Development Authority (Management and disposal of housing estates) Regulations 1968 are supposed to maintain "Common portions and render common Services";

(b) whether these agencies are unable to discharge their duties as some members are not paying monthly service charges to their respective Agencies despite several reminders by the Agency and by the DDA;

(c) is it also a fact that not a single defaulter allottee has been penalised by DDA for not paying monthly service-charges to the Agency; and

(d) what action DDA contemplate to take in order to realise arrears of monthly services due from the de-

faulters and thus make group-housing programme a success?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The DDA has reported that, though some allottees have not been paying their dues to the agencies regularly, it has not received any complaint from any agency that it cannot function due to lack of funds.

(c) The DDA has reported that, in case of default, it has been issuing letters to the defaulters requesting them to make the payment in addition to publishing notices in various newspapers.

(d) Besides issuing letters to defaulters and public notices, the question of recovery of dues as arrears of land revenue and cancellation of allotment in case of default are being contemplated by the DDA.

**Damage to paddy crops in Orissa due to drought**

3258. SHRI K. PRADHANI:  
SHRI CHINTAMAN PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the large scale damage of paddy crops by drought in Orissa in the Kharif season this year;

(b) if so, what is the estimated loss;

(c) the relief measures taken by his Ministry in the drought affected areas;

(d) what are the steps taken by the State Government and the Centre to compensate the loss; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a)

and (b). According to the report of the Government of Orissa, the unfavourable trend of rainfall contributed to continuous dry spell in the State from first week of October, 1981 onwards causing damage to the standing crops in some pockets of the State. However, the State Government reported that the yield rate of early and medium paddy was normal or near normal generally in all the districts of the State but in respect of late variety of paddy crop loss was apprehended due to continuous moisture stress. The crop cutting experiments have been completed and the quantitative damage figures of kharif crops was under collection.

(c) The Government of Orissa have got an annual margin money of Rs. 871 lakhs. The State Government intimated that the Government are taking steps to provide relief from the margin money for the present and that the Government of India would be approached at the appropriate time for Central assistance if necessary.

The Government of India have allotted under the National Rural Employment Programme, cash assistance of Rs. 820.00 lakhs, including food-grains allocation of 1400 MTs, during the year 1981-82. Besides, the Government of Orissa was sanctioned Rs. 500.00 lakhs as short-term loans (Rs. 300.00 lakhs for Kharif and Rs. 200.00 lakhs for rabi) for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs to the farmers.

(d) and (e). The State Government have reported that the following measures were taken:—

(i) Maximum number of lift irrigation points were provided for supply of water to paddy fields in the affected areas.

(ii) Diesel pumps were supplied to the cultivators. Cross bunds were constructed where necessary to provide life-saving irrigation;

(iii) Concessions in the irrigation rates was sanctioned to the extent of subsidising 50 per cent of the water rate and 75 per cent towards higher charges of the existing rates for use of diesel pumps.

(iv) Labour intensive, works were undertaken out of the National Rural Employment Programme funds to provide employment to the cultivators of the drought affected areas.

(v) Concession for suspension and remission of collection of cess has been allowed. Further benefits of fresh scheduling and conversion of short-term loan to the medium term are being extended to the cultivators of the drought affected villages; and

(vi) provision is being made for drinking water facilities in the drought affected areas where water scarcity is likely to develop.

As for the steps taken by the Government of India please see part (c) above. Central assistance is given for relief and rehabilitation in the drought affected areas and it does not cover compensation for the loss suffered.

#### Slump in Prices of long staple cotton

3259. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of long staple cotton has slumped and is currently ranging much less than that prevailing during the last year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that situation has further worsened because Government have not announced the support price by APC;

(c) whether the Cotton Corporation of India has entered the market and the amount of procurement made so far; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to arrest the fall in price of cotton and also to ensure that the cultivators are paid their remunerative price for their product?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The prices of long staple cotton during the current season as compared to those prevailing during the last year are lower.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Corporation has already started purchases at 171 centers in all cotton growing States except Maharashtra. A statement showing the purchases of long staple cotton and all varieties made by the C.C.I. from different States in attached.

(d) As the prices of kapas started marking a decline, the Government advised the C.C.I. to enter the market and start buying operation to provide market support. On the request of the Gujarat State Cooperative Cotton Marketing Federation the Reserve Bank of India was requested to provide financial accommodation to the federation to step up its purchases of cotton. The latest available information indicates that the CCI had purchased kapas equivalent to about 6.71 lakh bales of cotton upto 11th March, 1982. In addition, the Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation had also purchased kapas equivalent to 11.33 lakh bales of cotton till 2nd March, 1982. Efforts are being made to improve the off-take of long staple cotton from the market.

#### Statement

*Purchases of Cotton by the C.C.I. during 1981-82  
Cotton Season (upto 11-3-82)*

State	(Bales)	
	Long staple cotton	All varieties (including long staple )
1	2	3
Punjab	..	173905
Haryana	..	67102

1	2	3
Rajasthan	..	118927
Gujarat	62000	74644
Madhya Pradesh.	20000	139497
Andhra Pradesh.	72000	80773
Tamil Nadu	4850	5103
Karnataka	8900	10006
Uttar Pradesh	..	247
	167750	671304

#### दिल्ली में धार्मिक और सामाजिक संगठनों को भूमि का आबंटन

3260. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री धार्मिक और सामाजिक संगठनों को भूमि और भवनों के आबंटन के बारे में 14 दिसम्बर, 1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3598 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली में धार्मिक और सामाजिक संगठनों को भूमि का आबंटन करने से सम्बन्धित सूचना एकत्रित कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). इस विस्तृत सूचना के संकलन में कुछ और अधिक समय लगेगा।



### Development of Nanda Devi and Garhwal areas as national parks

3261. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to develop Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers in Garhwal area as National Parks for protection of National flora and fauna; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) National Parks are established by the State Government under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is considering the setting up of national parks for Nanda Devi and the Valley of flowers.

### Assistance to Orissa for plantation of Mango

3262. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the acres of land proposed to be covered by the plantation of mango in Podu ravaged areas of Orissa with the funds under the Special Central Assistance during 1981-82;

(b) the amount provided to Orissa under the above Special Central Assistance arrangements;

(c) the steps taken in the Podu ravaged areas of Orissa (district-wise) to achieve the target in the plantation of mango trees so far; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No special Central assistance has been given for the plantation of mango in Podu ravaged areas of Orissa during 1981-82.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

### Survey Regarding Rural Indebtedness

3263. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has conducted any survey State-wise, regarding rural indebtedness during last two years;

(b) if so, the details regarding the figures showing all-India rural indebtedness over the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) what are the steps Government have proposed to take to remove the poverty during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) The Surveys on Rural Indebtedness are undertaken on an All-India basis decennially by the National Sample Survey Organisation in collaboration with the Reserve Bank of India. The last such survey was conducted during 1971-72. The Fourth Survey is currently being conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation as a part of its 37th round from 1st January to 31st December, 1982. The results of the Survey would be available after a few years.

(c) The Government have taken a number of steps to institutionalise progressively the credit flow in order to reduce gradually the dependence of the rural poor for loans on non-institutional sources. The loans from Institutional sources are for specific productive purposes and generate additional income.

### Marketing of Imported Oil

3264. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that imported oil will for the first time be



marketed and sold through commercial outlets during the current year;

(b) if so, whether the scheme is being introduced in a bid to ease the pressure on the Vanaspati industry;

(c) whether this scheme will be introduced on an experimental basis in four metropolitan cities;

(d) if so, when the scheme is likely to be introduced; and

(e) whether on its success Government will consider to continue and introduce it in other States also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b) It is proposed to supplement the supply of imported edible oils through public distribution system by marketing certain quantities in small consumer packs in the four metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. This scheme is being operated by M/s. Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited, a company under Government management. The consumer packs are being sold through the Super Bazar and cooperative outlets in Delhi. These sales are expected, among other things, to relieve pressure on vanaspati.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The scheme has already been introduced experimentally in Delhi and M/s. Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited, is taking steps to extend it to Bombay, Madras and Calcutta shortly.

(e) The working of the scheme is proposed to be reviewed shortly.

### **Assistance to Bihar for Development of Animal Husbandry**

3265. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total proportion and quantum of grants and subsidy given by the Centre to Bihar for the development of poultry, piggery, goat keeping, Sheep keeping, fish culture etc. and their utilisation district-wise during the last three years; and

(b) the total number of persons already trained or getting training in the districts of Darbhanga and Madhubani in the above endeavours and how many of them have been enabled to start their farms for self-employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) There is no scheme for giving assistance to State Government as such for development of poultry, piggery, goat keeping, sheep keeping, fish culture etc. However, under the Integrated Rural Development Programme and Special Live-stock Production Programme subsidy is provided to the target group to take up viable economic activities including various animal husbandry programmes like poultry etc. District-wise information on the amount spent on these items will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Information has been called for from the Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **'Food for Work' Programme**

3267. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government received any report from different State Governments about exploitation of labour engaged under the 'Food for Work' programme;

(b) if so, what are the details of such reports received during 1980-81; and

(c) what are the new directive issued by the Central Government to prevent such exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Question do not arise.

**Conditions prevailing at I. S. B. T.**

3268. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:  
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR  
YADAV:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of dirt, dust, poorly maintained booking windows and water coolers and utter chaos prevailing at the I.S.B.T.; and

(b) what steps are proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government are aware that the facilities and services provided at the Inter State Bus Terminus (ISBT) in Delhi need improvement. The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the following measures have been taken/are proposed to be taken to provide better services:—

(i) The existing water line is proposed to be replaced by a line of bigger diameter and the work is expected to be completely by March, 1982.

(ii) Two additional tubewells, work on one of which has been started, are proposed to be constructed so as to augment water supply by 60,000 gallons per day.

(iii) The existing bituminous roads are proposed to be converted into cement concrete roads.

(iv) A permanent storm water pump house has been installed at the entrance of ISBT to dewater the flood/rain water from the complex.

(v) In place of the temporary pump house, two sewer pump houses with sumpwell have been constructed and two sewer pump sets have been installed and commissioned.

(vi) To provide better illumination, sodium vapour lamps have been installed at the entrance and exit points of the complex.

(vii) Additional ten urinals have been constructed round the complex.

(viii) Postal facility is now available in the arrival block from 8.00 A.M. to 8.00 P.M.

(ix) A big information centre in the entrance hall is being constructed for the convenience of the general public.

**Filling up of Posts in I.C.A.R.**

3269. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board has been taking unusually long time to fill posts of ICAR;

(b) the details of posts filled within 1 year, within 2 years, within 3 years and within 4 years and above during the calendar years 1975—1980;

(c) whether it is a fact that ASRB has now been further burdened with recruitment of administrative staff requiring set up all over the country, job for which it (ASRB) was not created; and

(d) whether Government are considering the transfer the entire recruitment to the UPSC as recommended by the ICAR Inquiry Committee

and the Estimates Committee recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. The Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board has not been taking an unusually long time to make selection to the ICAR posts advertised by it.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The mandate of the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board is to carry out recruitment to the posts in the Agricultural Research Service and to such other posts and services as may be specified by the President of the Council from time to time. The recruitment of some administrative staff which has also entrusted to the Board with the approval of the

President is therefore wholly in keeping with the extant rules.

(d) No Sir, Government is not considering to transfer the recruitment to ICAR posts to the UPSC. The recommendations of the ICAR Inquiry Committee and the Estimates Committee were considered at the highest level and it was decided to continue to carry out recruitments through the existing recruitment agency viz. the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board. The decisions taken on the recommendations of the ICAR Inquiry Committee were placed before the Lok Sabha on 25th July, 1977 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4747. The action taken on the recommendations of the Estimates Committee has also been placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in September, 1980.

#### Statement

*Selections made by the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board.*

Year	Total Number of posts advertised by A.S.R.B.	No. of Posts which Selections made					
		Within 1 year	Within 2 years	Within 3 years	Within 4 years	Within 5 years	
1975 .	72	3	57	..	..	..	The remaining posts were either withdrawn or re-advertised in subsequent years.
1976 .	274	62	93	50	10	..	
1977 .	57	32	18	2	..	..	
1978 .	138	45	55	..	..	..	
1979 .	65	39	1	..	..	..	
1980 .	169	142	7	..	..	..	

#### Government of India Employees House Projects at Rajkot, Gujarat

3270. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Commissioner of Income Tax, Station Director of All India Radio, Director of Post and Telegraphs and the District Manager, Tele-communication applied for Government waste lands in Rajkot (Gujarat)

for building Government of India employees housing projects; and

(b) whether these lands have been allotted to the concerned Government Department?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The decision has to be taken by the Government of Gujarat, about which no information is available.

**Licence free for Type II Quarters at Kalyanvas, Delhi**

3271. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration has fixed the pool licence fee of Type-II Quarters (now converted into Type-I Quarters) at Kalyanvas, if so, details thereof.

(b) whether the Delhi Administration has constructed Type-II quarters at Timarpur and Gulabi Bagh, if so, their number;

(c) when will it be possible for Delhi Administration to give the change to the allottees of Kalyanvas of Type-II quarters (now converted into Type-I) quarters) in other staff colonies of Delhi Administration;

(d) whether Delhi Administration has provided change to some of the allottees of Type-II quarters (now known as Type-I) in some other staff Colonies of Delhi Administration if so, the names of the colonies; and

(e) the policy adopted for providing the change to the other staff colonies?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Administration has reported that pool licence fee of Type II quarters at Kalyanvas was fixed but these rates are not applicable to the quarters which have now been converted into Type I.

(b) As reported by Delhi Administration 136 Type II quarters are under construction at Gulabi Bagh (Sidhori Kalan). No Type II quarters are under consideration at Timarpur.

(c) to (e). The Delhi Administration has reported that Type II accommodation in Kalyanvas has already been

offered to 236 allottees of Kalyanvas Type I accommodation, formerly classified as Type II. Other allottees will also be offered Type II accommodation as and when more flats become available for allotment. The change is allowed to the employees on the basis of seniority amongst the persons applying for change.

**दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा विशेष  
आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत त्रिलोकपुरी  
में मकानों का आबंटन**

3272. श्री बी० डी० सिंह: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने विशेष आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत वास्तविक आवेदकों को त्रिलोकपुरी, दिल्ली में मकान आवंटित किये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्हें मकान आवंटित करने के बाद उन्हें सूचित किया गया था कि आवंटित किये गये मकान अनधिकृत कब्जे में हैं और उन्हें पच्ची निकाल कर वैकल्पिक मकान दूर-दराज क्षेत्रों में देने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या यह दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की जानकारी में है कि आवंटित किये गये मकान अनधिकृत कब्जे में हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो वास्तविक आवेदकों को इन मकानों का आबंटन किस प्रकार किया गया था; और

(ङ) क्या बिना पच्ची निकाले ही त्रिलोकपुरी के निकट के क्षेत्रों में वास्तविक आवेदकों को मकान आवंटित किये जायेंगे;

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :

(क) जी हां ।



(ख) से (घ). दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि 1978 में अभूतपूर्व बाढ़ के कारण त्रिलोकपुरी में कुछ टेनामेंटों पर बाढ़ पीड़ितों ने कब्जा कर लिया था। उन्होंने यह भी सूचित किया है कि लाटरी निकालने के समय यह आशा की गई थी कि जिन बाढ़ पीड़ितों ने इन टेनामेंटों पर कब्जा कर लिया था वे इन्हें शीघ्र ही खाली कर देंगे।

(ङ) जी, नहीं।

उर्वरकों की तुलना में गेहूं के समर्थन मूल्य

3273. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :  
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1977 से 1982 तक सरकार द्वारा घोषित वर्षवार गेहूं के समर्थन मूल्य क्या हैं; और

(ख) विभिन्न किस्म के उर्वरकों के वर्ष 1972 से 1982 तक वर्षवार मूल्य क्या हैं?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) और (ख). वर्ष 1972 से 1982 तक गेहूं के सहाय मूल्यों तथा विभिन्न किस्मों के उर्वरकों की दरों को प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

#### विवरण

फसल वर्ष	सरकार द्वारा घोषित अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य (रु० प्रति क्विंटल)	किस तारीख से	केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल द्वारा किसानों को किन मूल्यों पर उर्वरकों की आपूर्ति की गई	-----	
			यूरिया (46 एन)	डायअमो-नियम फॉस्फेट	म्यूरेट ऑफ पोटाश (100 कि० ग्राम कार्बिक)
1971-72	71.00 से 76.00	17-3-73	959	1246	543
1972-73	71.00 से 76.00*	10-10-73	1050	1335	670
1973-74	105.00	1-6-74	2000	3005	1220
1974-75	105.00	18-7-75	1850	2805	1170
1975-76	105.00	1-12-75	1850	2600	1085
1976-77	110.00	16-3-76	1750	2600	900
1977-78	112.50	20-4-76	1750	2210	900
1978-79	115.00	8-2-77	1650	2210	795
1979-80	117.00	12-10-77	1550	2210	795
1980-81	130.00	10-3-79	1450	2200	795
		8-6-80	2000	3050	1090
		11-7-81	2350	3600	1290

\*इस में बढ़िया किस्म का गेहूं शामिल नहीं है, जिस का मूल्य 82 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निश्चित किया गया था।



**Amendment to Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976**

3274. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final decision about amending the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation) Act 1976 has since been taken;

(b) if so, when such amending Bill is likely to be introduced;

(c) what are the main features of the amending Bill; and

(d) if no decision has so far been taken, the specific reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d). No final decision has been taken so far. The

proposal for amending the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 is still in process and the amending Bill will be introduced as soon as the requisite formalities are completed.

**Beneficiaries of Surplus vested Land**

3275. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of Rural Development be pleased to state number of beneficiaries received surplus vested land upto 1 December, 1981 throughout country and how many of the beneficiaries belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (separately and State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): A statement is enclosed.

**Statement**

*Number of beneficiaries allotted ceiling surplus land under revised ceiling laws*

State/Union Territory	Total No. of beneficiaries	No. of Scheduled Caste beneficiaries	No. of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	2,10,187	1,04,191	30,712
Assam	2,56,670	23,515	19,202
Bihar	1,52,725	84,614	16,744
Gujarat	1,458	1,202	106
Haryana	5,163	2,545	..
Himachal Pradesh	4,825	43,376	270
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..
Karnataka	12,688	7,218	212
Kerala	84,692	34,175	4,972
Madhya Pradesh	31,849	9,073	13,393
Maharashtra	76,892	24,418	15,675
Manipur	..	..	..

1	2	3	4
Orissa . . . . .	77,788	25,944	30,610
Punjab . . . . .	2,939	1,342	..
Rajasthan . . . . .	26,152	10,593	3,971
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	38,360	17,224	15
Tripura . . . . .	891	202	201
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	1,89,110	1,39,587*	..
West Bengal . . . . .	1,66,255	67,743	31,230
Dadra & N. H. . . . .	1,512	13	1,499
Delhi . . . . .	..	..	..
Pondicherry . . . . .	1,010	736	..
TOTAL :— . . . . .	13,41,166	5,57,711	1,68,812

\*Includes Scheduled Tribes also.

#### Subsidy for Falling Wells

3276. SHRI BABU LAL SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the blocks of each State to which subsidy falling wells have been provided and to what extent in each year of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): Under Integrated Rural Development Programme, there is provision to provide subsidy at the usual rates so as to cover the cost of trial bore limited to Rs. 1000 in the case of failed wells. Information is not being collected by the Ministry of the amount given under this item in each block.

#### Adequacy of Staff in Directorate of Estates Responsible for Allotment Accommodation:

3277 SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) number of units (Residential and Commercial) on the books of the Directorate of Estates, as on 1 January, 1973 and as on 1 January, 1982;

(b) whether there has been any correspondingly proportionate increase in the staff responsible for their allotment and maintainance accounts; and

(c) if not, what arrangements have been made to carry the additional load without compromising with the efficiency and accuracy of work?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):

(a) As on	No. of Units		
	Residential	Commercial	Office Accommodation
			Lakh Sq Ft.
1-1-73 . . . . .	49318	3425	95.74
1-1-82 . . . . .	63176	2999	117.36

(This does not include Hostel Accommodation).

(b) No Sir.

(c) The work is being done through extra efforts by the existing staff.

### **Housing Scheme for Cyclon Affected People of West Bengal**

3278. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that HUDCO sanctioned two schemes for the flood affected people of Rajasthan whereas HUDCO are reluctant to sanction any scheme for the cyclone affected people of West Bengal;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government to sanction housing schemes for West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). HUDCO has so far sanctioned two schemes for flood affected people of Rajasthan involving a total project of Rs. 321.92 lakhs with HUDCO's loan commitment of Rs. 277.59 lakhs. As regards West Bengal, no scheme for cyclone affected people of the State has been received by HUDCO so far. HUDCO has however, offered its assistance to the State Government in preparation of housing schemes with financial assistance from HUDCO on priority basis.

### **Sale of Adulterated Fertilizers**

3279. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the adulterated fertilizers sold in the market since January, 1981; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the authorities in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A few cases of alleged sale of adulterated fertilizers have been reported.

(b) The complainants have reported that fertilizers supplied to them, contained some foreign material.

Under the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1957, the State Governments have been vested with the powers to enforce the quality of fertilisers and to take action against persons indulging in any malpractices. Wherever the cases of sale of adulterated fertilisers were reported, the concerned State Governments were asked to investigate the matter and take suitable action against the offenders.

### **Control and distribution of Pesticides and insecticides**

3280. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no control on the prices and distribution of pesticides and insecticides;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the States have also not been able to do anything in this regard and are rather looking to the Centre to arrange for the control and distribution of these much needed commodities from the farmers' point of view; and

(c) if so, steps being taken in this regard to give full benefits to the farmers at right time and fair prices of these commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). There is no statutory control on the prices and distribution of pesticides. However, 50 per cent technical grade material of some of the indigenously manufactured pesticides which are in common use are kept at the disposal of the State Government for manufacture of formulation to supplement their distribution programme.

(c) Some of the major steps taken by the Government are as under:

(i) Pesticides have been brought under the Essential Commodities Act, 1977.

(ii) Indigenous production of pesticides is being encouraged.

(iii) Extension efforts to educate the farmers regarding correct uses of pesticides.

(iv) Pesticides distribution system has undergone change from single channel to multi-channel distribution system.

(v) Subsidy is being extended for plant protection measures including the cost of pesticides on identified crops.

### Guidelines Regarding Stray Dogs

3281. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Animal Welfare Board had issued guidelines to State Government regarding the catching and destruction of stray dogs in a humane manner by local authorities;

(b) whether the attention of Government was drawn to the fact that these guidelines were not being properly implemented by the Bombay Municipal Corporation;

(c) whether it is a fact that recently Government have requested the Maharashtra Government to instruct the Bombay Municipal Corporation to follow the guidelines scrupulously; and

(d) if so, whether Government have received any report from the Maharashtra Government as to what action the Bombay Municipal Corporation has taken to implement these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Animal Welfare Board, Madras had issued circular letter dated 19th October, 1976 to the Chief Secretaries of all the State Governments and Union Territories forwarding the recommendations made by

the Executive Committee of the Animal Welfare Board at its 40th meeting held in Madras on 15th March, 1976 regarding problems of stray dogs and pet dogs, for implementation.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### खाद्यान्नों की दुलाई

3282. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार की वर्तमान नीति के अन्तर्गत खाद्यान्नों की एक जिले से दूसरे जिले तथा एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में निर्बाध दुलाई पर कोई रोक है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को पता है कि खाद्यान्नों से लदे सैकड़ों बैगन जनवरी, 1982 में और फरवरी, 1982 के आरम्भ में उत्तर प्रदेश के मैनपुरी जिले से अन्य राज्यों को भेजे गये थे;।

(ग) ऐसा कैसे हो सका कि उक्त खाद्यान्न जिले और राज्य के बाहर भेजा जा सका; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्पादकों तथा उपभोक्ताओं के हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए खाद्यान्नों की दुलाई से रोक हटाने का है;

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी):

(क) देश में खाद्यान्नों के निर्बाध संचलन पर कोई रोक नहीं है लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, गुजरात और पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकारों ने अपने राज्यों से बाहर धान के संचलन पर रोक लगा दी है। ऐसा इसलिए किया गया है ताकि अधिक से अधिक वसूली की जा सके।

(ख) और (ग). क्योंकि चावल के संचलन पर कोई रोक नहीं है इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश से अन्य राज्यों को लेवी मुक्त चावल भेजा जा सकता है। यह सम्भावना है कि मिल मालिकों/व्यापारियों ने राज्य के बाहर ऐसी मात्रा भेजी होगी।

(घ) वर्तमान नीति में कोई परिवर्तन करने का विचार नहीं है।

**Transfer of institute of Hotel Management Catering and Nutrition Pusa New Delhi to Ministry of Tourism**

3283. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under the consideration of the Government to transfer the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Pusa, Delhi to the Ministry of Tourism; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is expected to be transferred?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b) A representation has recently been received from the students of the Institute seeking transfer of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, New Delhi, to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. The suggestions for such transfer have been examined in the past, but the transfer was not considered necessary.

**आयात खाद्य तेल**

3284. श्री दौलत राम सारण:

श्री के० लक्ष्मण:

श्री डी० एम० पुत्ते गौडा:

श्री आर० पी० गायकवाड़:

क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कितना खाद्य तेल आयात किया गया और उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहां से यह तेल आयात किया गया है तथा किन एजेंसियों के माध्यम से इस तेल का आयात किया गया है और उसकी दर क्या है;

(ख) खाद्य तेलों के प्रति टन ढुलाई आदि पर कितना भाड़ा लगा है; और

(ग) मिल स्वामियों और थोक व्यापारियों को खाद्य तेलों की कितनी मात्रा किस दर पर सप्लाई की गई तथा सामान्य जनता के वितरण के लिए कितना खाद्य तेल सप्लाई किया गया तथा उसकी दर क्या है और उसे कैसे वितरित किया जायेगा?

कृषि तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालयों में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ)

(क) 2 दिसम्बर, 1978 से, खाद्य तेलों का आयात राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से मार्गीकृत किया गया है। तेल वर्ष 1979-80 तथा 1980-81 के दौरान राज्य व्यापार निगम ने सोयाबीन का तेल, कच्चा ताड़ का तेल निर्वाचित कृत ताड़ का तेल, रेपसीड तेल, आर० बी० डी० ताड़ का तेल, आर० बी० डी० पामोलीन आयात किया। सोयाबीन के तेल तथा रेपसीड तेल का आयात आमतौर पर कनाडा, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, यूरोप और ब्राजील से किया जाता है। कच्चा ताड़ का तेल, निर्विषीकृत ताड़ का तेल, आर० बी० डी० ताड़ का तेल तथा



आर० बी० डी० पामोलीन, आमतौर पर मलेशिया व इंडोनेशिया से आयात किये जाते हैं। पिछले दो तेल वर्षों (नवम्बर

से अक्टूबर) के दौरान राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयात किये गये खाद्य तेलों की मात्रा व उनके मूल्य इस प्रकार हैं:—

वर्ष	मात्रा लाख मीटरों टनों में	मूल्य करोड़ रुपये में
1979-80 . . . . .	11.49	617.18
1980-81 . . . . .	10.74	516.00

(ख) यह समझा जाता है कि मांगी गई सूचना माल लदान वाले पत्तन से माल उतारने वाले पत्तन तक खाद्य तेल को ढुलाई के लिए दिये जाने वाले नौपरिवहन भाड़े के सम्बन्ध में है। पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान नौ परिवहन की दरें इस प्रकार रही हैं:—

(दर प्रति मीटरों टन )

वर्ष	ब्राजील/संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के पत्तनों से	मलेशिया के पत्तन से
1	2	3
	डालर	डालर
1980 . . . . .	60/70	35
		या उसके आस पास
1981 . . . . .	45/50	30/32
वर्तमान . . . . .	33/34	26/28

(ग) आयातित खाद्य तेल का प्रयोग दो कार्यों के लिए किया जाता है (i) वनस्पति तेल तैयार करने के लिए और (ii) सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए। पिछले दो तेल वर्षों के दौरान वनस्पति उद्योग तथा सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को आयातित खाद्य तेलों की निम्नांकित मात्रा सप्लाई की गई:

वर्ष	वनस्पति उद्योग को सप्लाई की गई	सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को सप्लाई की गई
1	2	3
	मी० टन	मी० टन
1979-80 . . . . .	6,04,000	3,54,000
1980-81 . . . . .	6,00,000	4,25,000

उपर्युक्त मात्रा, निम्नलिखित निगम मूल्यों पर सप्लाई की गई :—

तेल	वर्तमान निर्गम मूल्य	
	(रु० प्रति मीटरी टन)	टैकों से
	16-2-82 तक	17-2-82 से
<b>वनस्पति</b>		
सोयाबीन का तेल (एस०बी०डी०)	7210	8500
निविषयोक्त ताड़ का तेल (एन० पी० ओ०)	7210	8500
रेयसोड तेल (आर० एस०ओ०)	7210	8500
<b>सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली</b>		
परिष्कृत रेयसोड तेल (टैनों में)	8000	8500
आर० बी० डी० ताड़ का तेल (टैनों में)	7750	8500
आर० बी० डी० पापोलीन तथा आर० बी० डी० ताड़ का तेल (थोक में)	6400	7000
आर० बी० डी० पापोलीन (टैनों में)	7750	8500

यद्यपि वनस्पति घी खुला बाजार में युक्त रूप से बेचा जाता है, तथापि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए विदे गये खाद्य तेल, राज्य सरकारों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा उचित दर की दुकानों/सहकारी बिक्री केन्द्रों के माध्यम से वितरित विदे जाते हैं।

#### Flats for Asian Games

3285. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many flats are being constructed for the Asian Games in New Delhi;

(b) the types and costs of such flats; and

(c) what Government intend to do with these flats after the games?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NA-  
RAIN SINGH): (a) to (c) 853 flats of  
different categories, estimated to cost  
Rs. 21.56 crores, are being constructed  
by the Delhi Development Authority  
at the Asian Games Village, New

Delhi, to accommodate the partici-  
pants of the Asian Games, 1982. No  
decision has yet been taken about  
their disposal.

#### National Grid of Rural Godowns

3286. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the  
Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
be pleased to state:

(a) progress of the plan to set up  
national grid of rural godowns over  
the period of the last three years, in  
terms of expenditure and perfor-  
mance including construction, hire  
and percentage of utility; and

(b) the hurdles in the progress of the plan and action taken to remove them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The Scheme for Establishing a National Grid of Rural Godowns was finalised only in the middle of 1979-80. Against the budgetary provision of Rs. 200 lakhs during 1979-80, proposals for construction of 136 godowns with 47,000 metric tonnes of storage capacity and involving an amount of Rs. 15.995 lakhs as the first instalment of Central subsidy were sanctioned. During the year 1980-81, against the budgetary provision of Rs. 200 lakhs, proposals for construction of 1308 godowns having storage capacity of 5,149.85 metric tonnes with first instalment of Central subsidy amounting to Rs. 222.203 lakhs were approved. During the year 1981-82, the budget provision is Rs. 300 lakhs. So far proposals for construction of 245 godowns having storage capacity of 2,45,000 metric tonnes with the first instalment of Central subsidy of Rs. 131.29 lakhs have been approved. The Scheme does not provide for hiring of storage space. As per the report of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, already 6 godowns have been fully constructed by the end of December, 1981. The percentage of utility of storage capacity of these godowns for the quarter ended 31-12-1981 was reported at 66.25.

(b) Under the scheme 25 per cent of the cost of construction of godowns is to be given as subsidy by the State Government concerned. Many of the State Government have not allocated funds in the Annual Plans for the scheme. Many of the State Governments have also not provided funds in their budgets for passing on the Central share of the subsidy to the implementing agencies. The concerned

State Governments are being persuaded to provide for funds in their Annual Plans and budget for the scheme. No other hurdles have been reported by the State Governments.

#### **Supply of Sugar to Rural Areas**

3287. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is disparity in the supply of sugar in villages as compared to cities;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) steps to be taken to remove discrimination?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (c). In most of the States and Union Territories, there is no discrimination between villages and cities in the supply of levy sugar and the scales of distribution of levy sugar in the rural and urban areas are uniform. In a few states, however, the scales of distribution are different for the two areas. The distribution of levy sugar in each State is decided by the respective State Governments considering the local circumstances.

#### **Eviction Proceedings against Unauthorised Occupation of Land in Sector IV R. K. Puram**

3288. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 226 on 23rd November, 1981 regarding maintenance of roads in R. K. Puram and state the progress made in the eviction proceedings initiated against the unauthorised occupation of land in Sector IV R. K. Puram, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): The Estate Officers had passed eviction orders on 15-1-1982 under Sub-section 1 of Section 5 of the Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised occupants) Act, 1971 to

evict Sh. Mahanand Khokha and all persons who may be in occupation of the premises or any part thereof. The orders are now in the process of execution.

**Registration under Group Housing Societies HNDCO and ROHINI**

3289. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the persons registered under group housing societies, HUDCO and ROHINI have been given the facility to transfer their registration from one scheme to another; and

(b) if so, full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Delhi Development Authority have reported that no such transfer is permissible under group housing scheme for co-operative societies. Persons registered under the Rohini scheme are also not allowed to transfer their registration from Rohini to other schemes. The DDA have reported that persons registered under various housing schemes were allowed to get their registration transferred to Rohini scheme.

**Shops on Land Reserved for Public Utility Service in Malvia Nagar, Delhi**

329. SHRI RAM PRASAD

AHIRWAR;

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that in Malvia Nagar, Delhi, near Shaheed Bhagat Singh Market, 41 pucca shops have been permitted by the DDA to be constructed on land reserved for public utility;

(b) what are the names of the DDA officials responsible therefor and also the names of the beneficiaries; and

(c) specific steps that have been taken to clear the land meant for pub-

lic utility and remove the unauthorised construction?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**National perspective for water development**

3291. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-  
NAIK:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the separate Agency for National Perspective under the Central Scheme called the National Perspective for Water Development; has since been set up;

(b) if so, the tasks they have upto now undertaken and the results thereon; and

(c) whether the said Agency has carried on surveys and investigations on Interstate rivers in M.P. State drawn any plans for optimum development of the Peninsular component of Water Development;

(d) if so, details of each study in Madhya Pradesh State and the decision thereon; and

(e) whether any of the ongoing Interstate Water Development schemes of M.P. State would be affected or amended by the Agency for National Perspective; if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir. Various steps for the Constitution of National Water Development Agency are being taken.

(b) and (e). Does not arise.



Quarters, Kali Bari Marg, New Delhi  
Quarters, Kali Bari Marg, New Delhi

3292. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many allottees of the ground floor quarters (B type) of H and J Blocks, Kali Bari Marg, New Delhi have covered the back-side of their quarters;

(b) whether any permission has been given by the Estate Office; and

(c) if not, what action Government would like to take against those who have violated the allotment rules giving a shabby look to the colony?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

संसद सदस्यों की सिफारिशों पर डी०  
डी० ए० प्लैट

3293. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :  
क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने  
की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) आवेदनकर्ताओं के नामों सहित  
उन संसद सदस्यों की संख्या कितनी है  
जिन्होंने वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान डी०  
डी० ए० के प्लेटों को प्राथमिकता के  
आधार पर आबंटन करने के लिए आवेदन  
पत्रों की सिफारिश की थी;

(ख) ऐसे कितने संसद सदस्य हैं जिनकी  
सिफारिश मानी गई और आबंटन किया  
गया; और

(ग) और ऐसे कितने संसद सदस्य हैं  
जिनकी सिफारिशों को डी० डी० ए० ने  
खेद प्रकट करते हुए नामंजूर कर दिया  
और इस बारे में पूरा ब्योरा क्या है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास  
मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :  
(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित  
किया है कि संसद सदस्यों द्वारा भेजे गए  
उन मामलों के बारे में अलग से कोई  
रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जा रहा है जिनमें बिना  
बारी के प्लैट आबंटन करने की सिफारिश  
की गई थी।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं  
उत्ता।

*Villages eroded by Ganga*

3294. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI:  
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION  
be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages  
which have been eroded in Ganga  
erosion on its two banks between  
Mokamoh and Bhagalpur (Bihar);

(b) the names of such villages, and  
the population affected by this natu-  
ral calamity; and

(c) steps taken by Government to  
rehabilitate the affected population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION  
(SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a)  
to (c). The information is being col-  
lected from the State Government of  
Bihar.

*Canalization of scientists accepting  
foreign assignments*

3295. SHRIMATI GEETA MUK-  
HERJEE: Will the Minister of AG-  
RICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a  
proposal to canalise the accepting of  
foreign assignments by the Scientists  
connected with Agricultural Univer-  
sities through either the Ministry of  
Agriculture or the Indian Council of  
Agricultural Research; and

(b) if so, the details and purpose  
thereof?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). In accordance with the existing procedure, foreign assignments of Indian Experts (including those of Scientists connected with Agricultural Universities) to other countries and with International Organisations are required to be canalised through the various nodal Departments, Ministries of the Government of India. This procedure is already in vogue and the Agricultural Universities have to approach the Government of India for clearance for the acceptance of foreign assignments by their Scientists, whenever any offer is received by them. Guidelines are also proposed to be issued re-inforcing these and other related instructions.

#### Price Rise of Essential Commodities

3295. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:  
PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the causes of day to day price rise of the essential commodities in the country; and

(b) steps taken so far to stabilise the price of essential commodities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) There has been considerable moderation in the general price situation during the current year. The rate of inflation in the week ending 20-2-1982 was 2.6 per cent as against 15.3 per cent in the corresponding week a year ago. Over the year, the wholesale price indices of some essential commodities have declined some have gone up and some others have remained steady.

The rise in prices of some essential commodities may be mainly attributed to continuation of general infla-

tionary pressures though decelerated, the seasonality factor and increase in administered and procurement prices of some commodities.

(b) The main thrust of the Government Policy is to increase the production. The supply to essential commodities in short supply is being augmented by imports. The public distribution system is being expanded and improved. The supply of imported edible oils through the public distribution system is being continued. The credit policy continues to be restrictive. The State Governments are taking action under the Essential Commodities Act and similar other enactments against hoarders, blackmarketeers and other anti-social elements.

#### Guidelines for Development Works and establishments

3297. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study team of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has said that no guidelines have been made in regard to the pattern of expenditure to be incurred on development works and establishments;

(b) whether expenditure on staff in all projects was much more than that on the development work itself; and

(c) if so, whether steps are being taken to remedy this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No study team of the Ministry of Agriculture has made such a statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) the target fixed for the production uniform pattern of expenditure to be incurred on development works and establishments. However, the various components of each Plan scheme are scrutinised minutely before the schemes are implemented

and to economise on expenditure on establishments, a stricter scrutiny on the staff component of each Plan scheme is being carried out.

**Fixing minimum price for coconut**

3298. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to fix a minimum price for coconut; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

**डी० डी० ए० में माली**

3299. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के उद्यान विभाग के डिविजन संख्या 3 और 8 में वर्ष 1976 से 1979 तक स्थायी पदों वे स्थान पर मालियों इत्यादि की नियुक्ति की गई थी परन्तु उन्हें स्थायी आधार पर वर्ष 1980 से नियुक्त किया गया; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें किस आधार पर बतन मिल रहा है और तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ;

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण) :** (क) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

### **Enhancing oilseeds production**

3300. SHRI A. C. DAS:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched country-wide campaign to boost the production of oilseeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Statewise;

(c) the target fixed for the production of oil seeds for the sixth plan period;

(d) the total production of oil seeds achieved in the current plan period so far, year-wise; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to achieve the State-wise target to the production of oil-seeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the various Centrally Sponsored Schemes which are being implemented in different States are given as under:

(i) *Intensive Oilseed Development Programme*—Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana.

(ii) *Extension of Oil seeds to New Irrigated Areas*—Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Orissa, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

(iii) *Development of Soybean*—Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

(iv) *Development of Sunflower*—Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa.

(v) *Special Projects.*

(a) Intensive Project on Groundnut—Gujarat.

(b) Soybean Project—Madhya Pradesh.

(c) 130 lakh tonnes.

(d) 1980-81—34.18 lakh tonnes.  
1981-82—Estimates not yet available. (

(e) The following steps are being taken by the Government to achieve State-wise target of production of oilseeds:

(1) Intensive programme for development of oilseeds under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scheme aims at demonstrations on farmers' fields, strengthening of seed production and distribution arrangements, expansion of plant protection measures and training for farmers and extension workers.

(2) Launching of special projects on production of groundnut in Saurashtra region of Gujarat and Soybean in Madhya Pradesh.

(3) Increase in allocation for development of oilseeds during the Sixth Plan to Rs. 65 crores against Rs. 14 crores in Fifth Plan.

(4) Extension of irrigated area under oilseeds crops from 8 lakh ha. in 1979-80 to 14 lakh hectares by 1984-85.

(5) Increase in area under non-traditional oilseed crops namely, soybean and sunflower.

(6) Intensification of research efforts.

(7) Fixation of minimum support price to ensure that the farmers received adequate prices for their produce.

**Short supply of foodgrains to States**

3301. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of food-grain is being made to the States according to quota previously fixed;

(b) if so, State-wise break up for the last two years;

(c) have any States made any representation for short supply; and

(d) names of those States and action taken accordingly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The allotment of foodgrains to the unions States/Union Territories is made on a month to month basis taking into account the over-all availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States/Union Territories, market availability and other related factors. Earlier, there used to be a big gap between the allocation asked for and the actual demand backed by payment by the States/Union Territories etc. In order to remedy this situation in the allotment of foodgrains as also keeping in view the need to conserve stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool, the allotments to the various States/Union Territories have been rationalised to bring the same in line with the actual trends of offtake.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Representations were received from the various State Governments from time to time and the monthly allocations of food-grain, for Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Mizoram have since been increased during the period from December, 1981 to March, 1982.

**News item "Fruit a solution to malnutrition"**

3302. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news item captioned "Fruits a solution to malnutrition" as published in *Indian Express* dated 17 February, 1982;

(b) if so, whether despite tremendous potential, India produces only 55 to 60 grammes of fruits per person against the minimum daily requirements of 85 grammes;

(c) whether it is a fact that rich consume upto 250 grammes of fruit daily and there is hardly anything left for the average citizen even if he can afford it;

(d) whether to combat malnutrition among large-scale population, Government are planning to increase production of fruits and vegetables and make them available at cheap price; and

(e) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the production of fruits and vegetables in the country commensurate with its needs; with adequate and suitable arrangements for their preservation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir, the present per capita availability of fruits is below the minimum daily requirements.

(c) No reliable information is available in this regard.

(d) Yes Sir, by the end of the 6th Plan (1984-85), it is estimated that the production of fruits would increase to 244 lakh tonnes and vegetables production to 356.7 lakh tonnes. This would ease the availability of fruits and vegetables. It is likely that these fruits and vegetables will be available at reasonable rates.

(e) With a view to augment the production of fruits and vegetables, this Ministry has prepared two schemes viz. (1) Establishment of Elite Progeny Orchards and (2) Intensification of Vegetable Production around big cities for internal consumption and export to be implemented during the 6th Plan. These schemes also provide for post harvest handling of horticultural produce. In addition cold storages are being developed under cooperative, public and private sectors for preservation of perishables.

The State Governments are also implementing various schemes for boosting the production of fruits and vegetables.

**Clearance of Manikhera-Mohinisagar scheme**

3304. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:  
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Manikhera—Mohinisagar scheme, purported to cover 1/3rd of the Gwalior-Chambal Division has been cleared by the Central Government/Central Water Commission; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in clearing the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The reference is presumably to the Sindh River Project Phase II which is a multi-purpose project envisaging construction of a dam across Sindh river near village Manikhera to form Mohinisagar reservoir. This project has not yet been cleared by the Central Government/Central Water Commission.

(b) The replies to the comments of Central Water Commission on the civil side of the project have only recently been received and are under examination in the Commission. The replies to comments on power side of the Project are still awaited from the State Government. The Project can be processed for clearance only after the outstanding issues are settled, its



techno-economic feasibility established and cost/benefits are firmed up.

### **Working of Food Corporation of India**

3305. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been mismanagement and corruption in the Food Corporation of India at the level of senior management during the course of procurement operations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps taken to eradicate the corruption and improve the procurement operations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Any complaint received in connection with procurement operations is promptly inquired into by the management of the Food Corporation of India and appropriate action is taken. Further the Corporation has squads at Regional/Zonal/Head Office levels which visit procurement centres for inspection in this regard.

### **Development work of Coconut Board**

3306. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to lack of fund allotment no development work is carried out by the Coconut Development Board during last year;

(b) the reasons, for not carrying out the new planting and replanting the schemes of Coconut Development Board; the reasons as to why the Board is not issuing low interest long term loans to encourage cultivators and give cash subsidy to new cultivators; and

(c) is there enough staff to carry out the development schemes of the Coconut Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Seven projects recently submitted by the Coconut Development Board include new planting and replanting of coconut palm and also grant of subsidy for diseased palms removed by the farmer. Provision has also been made for the advance of institutional credit on favourable terms to the growers. These projects were received in January, 1982 and are being processed.

(c) Yes Sir.

### **Soil erosion a problem for soil scientists**

3307. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that soil erosion is posing a major problem for the soil scientists in the country; and

(b) if so, in what manner Government propose to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The problem of soil erosion is a matter of concern to all including the soil scientists in the country.

(b) A statement is attached.

### **Statement**

Recognising the problem of widespread soil erosion and land degradation the Government initiated the soil conservation programmes during the First Five Year Plan through Central and State Sectors. Simultaneously, a chain of 9 Research, Demonstration & Training Centres, were established in various regions with a view to collect information and data relating to the problem and evolve remedial measures to tackle the same and to organise demonstration and impart in-service training to the personnel of various levels.



With the formation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, these Centres, except one at Chatra (Nepal), have been transferred to the Council and reorganised under the Central Soil & Water Conservation Research & Training Institute at Dehradun. During the Second Plan the All India Soil & Land Use Survey Organisation was established to carry out the surveys and identify the priority/responsive areas for planning and implementing the soil conservation programmes with the available limited resources. During the Third Plan the Centrally sponsored schemes were launched in the Catchments of Multi-purpose River Valley Projects and also for conducting surveys and categorisation of culturable waste lands and ravinous areas in the States. During the Fourth Plan period Pilot Projects were initiated for establishing the feasibility of protecting productive table lands from the encroachment of ravines, reclamation of shallow ravines for agriculture/ horticulture and developing medium & deep ravines into fuel and fodder reserves. During the Fifth Plan period, besides continuing the programmes in the Catchments of River Valley Projects and ravinous areas, pilot projects were also taken up to control the areas subject to shifting cultivation and strengthening the Soil & Land Use Survey Organisations in the States. Besides, a Centrally sponsored scheme was launched for conserving soil, water and trees in the Himalayan regions and also for developing drought prone and desert areas. Till 1979-80 a total area of 23.4 million hectares has been treated. During the Sixth Plan the programmes under the State Sector continue to treat the lands subject to various problems while special support from the Centrally sponsored schemes is being extended through the schemes of:

(i) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects.

(ii) Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayans.

(iii) Strengthening of Soil Survey Organisation in the U. Ts.

(iv) Control of Shifting Cultivation in the U.Ts.

Besides, a Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of flood Prone Rivers has been launched in 8 Catchments of Indo-Gangetic Basin, with a view to increase ability of the Upper Catchments to hold rain water and thus reduce flood and sedimentation hazards below.

Similarly, to stabilise and increase aggregate production from rainfed areas, a Centrally Scheme of Propagation of Water Conservation/Water Harvesting Technology is proposed in 14 States. In order to provide policy direction on matters concerning the care of soil health and to coordinate the programme of soil conservation amongst different Departments, a Central Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission is being set up. This Commission will also oversee and coordinate activities of the 26 State Land Use Boards. An area of 6.5 million hectares is proposed to be treated under these schemes during the Sixth Plan.

In addition to the schemes given above, programmes will also be implemented in the States for development of drought prone and desert areas like implementing the massive programme of afforestation including the social forestry in the States.

सिचाई विभाग के कर्मचारियों को स्थाई किया जाना

3308. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास सिचाई विभाग के अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कार्यन्वित न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान मंसारी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ब) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

#### Water to Tamil Nadu from Krishna River

3309. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Government accepted TMC of water to Tamil Nadu from Krishna river;

(b) if so, for what purpose; and

(c) whether the scheme to take water to Madras is finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An agreement was reached in October, 1977 amongst the States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra regarding conveying 15 TMC of Krishna water to Tamil Nadu for water supply to Madras City, of which 5 TMC will be from Andhra Pradesh.

(c) No, Sir. As reported by Governments of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, project reports of the two States are under consideration of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

#### Sewerage facilities in Pitampur Residential Scheme

3310. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sewer line in Pitampura Residential Scheme has not so far been connected with the main sewer line; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when it is proposed to connect the sewer line with the main sewer line

keeping in view that the population of Pitampura Residential Scheme is more than 10,000?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Establishing of Cashew Board

3311. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are considering the establishing of a Cashew Board thereby bringing under one body the various functions of the cashew plantation and industry which are now being discharged by different organisations working under different ministries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when this apex body is to start working?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

#### Scheme for Development of Coconut Production By Coconut Board

3312. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coconut Board has proposed any new scheme for the development of coconut production and for curing the root-wilt and leaf-rot diseases which affect the Coconut trees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, the Coconut Board has

proposed seven projects in January, 1982 for the integrated development of the coconut in the country. One of the scheme is specially formulated to provide assistance to coconut growers for the removal of root-wilt affected coconut palms in Kerala State. The

scheme, however, does not provide for curing of leaf rot diseases. It is proposed to provide subsidy @ Rs. 75/- for each diseased palm cut and removed by the farmer under this scheme. The details of these schemes are as under:—

Sl. No.	Projects	6th Plan Outlay	(Rs. in lakhs) Source of Finance		
			Board's share	Institutional	States shares
1.	Expansion of Area under coconut	800.750	200.750	600.00	..
2.	Coconut plantation on Canal Embankments in Orissa State	141.047	70.523	..	70.523
3.	Production of quality coconut seedlings	222.680	145.130	..	77.550
4.	Establishment of Hybrid Seed Garden and Pilot Hybrid Testing Centres in Tamilnadu	24.615	12.307	..	12.307
5.	Establishment of a Coconut Technology Development Centre	23.780	23.780	..	..
6.	Establishment of coconut growers' cooperatives/ organisations for promoting primary processing & marketing activities	19.050	19.050	..	..
7.	Financial assistance to coconut growers for the removal of rot-wilt affected coconut palms in Kerala State	49.500	24.750	..	24.750
TOTAL		1281.420	496.290	600.00	185.130

दिल्ली की बस्तियों में पानी का कम दबाव

3313. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है की तेलीवाड़ा सदर बाजार अन्धामुगल, किशनगंज सराय रोहिल्ला, रेलवे कालोनियों आदि में पानी का दबाव कम रहता है और यदि हां, तो दबाव बढ़ाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन क्षेत्रों को हैदरपुर योन से पानी की सप्लाई करने की कोई जकत्ता है और यदि हां, तो यह योजना स यंक पूरी हो जाएगी ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ क्षेत्रों में पानी चौबीसों घंटे सप्लाई किया जाता है जब कि उपरोक्त क्षेत्रों में पानी केवल चार घंटे सप्लाई किया जाता है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह :

(क) दिल्ली नगर निगम के दिल्ली जल प्रदाय एवं मल निर्यास संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि अंधा मुगल, किशनगंज सराय रोहिल्ला तथा रेलवे कालोनियों में जल सप्लाई संतोषजनक है। तेलीवाड़ा तथा सदर बाजार में भूमि का लेविल ऊंचाई है। इस क्षेत्र की कुछ पाटोंक

में प्रथम तल तथा इससे ऊपर के तलों में पानी की कमी है। जल सप्लाई में सुधार लाने की जांच प्रगति पर है।

(ख) इस संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि सराय रोहिल्ला तथा रेलवे कालोनियों के भागों में हैदरपुर जल शोधन संयंत्र से जल की सप्लाई की एक योजना निष्पादना छान है तथा इस निर्माण कार्य को पूरा करने में लगभग 3 महीने लगेंगे।

(ग) इस संस्थान ने कहा है कि कुछ क्षत्रों जिन्हें सीधे ही पम्पिंग पाइप लाइनों से जोड़ दिया गया है उन में जल की सप्लाई दिन रात रहती है। तथापि प्रश्न के भाग (क) में उल्लिखित कालोनियों में प्रतिदिन रुक-रुक कर लगभग कुल 10 घंटे की जल सप्लाई होती है।

#### Supply of Rice to Kerala

3314. PROF. P. J. KURIEN:  
SHRIMATI SUSEELA  
GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Government has reduced monthly allotment of rice from 1.35 lakh tonnes to 90,000 tonnes and monthly allotment of wheat from 10,000 tonnes to 4,000 tonnes to the State of Kerala;

(b) whether Government of Kerala have requested for restoring the Original allotment; and

(c) if so, details and Government's reaction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Allocation of wheat for the public distribution system in Kerala is maintained at the level of 4,000 tonnes per month since October, 1980. However,

in the case of rice, the monthly allocation has been reduced from 1.35 lakh tonnes to 90,000 tonnes since December, 1981, to make the same more realistic and close to the average monthly off take of about 88.3 thousand tonnes during January to November, 1981.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The position has been explained to the State Government Allotment of foodgrains to various States are made on a month to month basis taking into account the over-all availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. Keeping these in view, the present level of allocation to the State is considered reasonable.

#### Augmenting Resources of Panchayats

3315. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:  
Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has acknowledged, in a communication, the fact that some of the State Governments have taken effective steps to augment resources of the Panchayats and its wings;

(b) if so, names of the States who have been doing the needful for the Panchayati Raj system; and

(c) details of the measures which should have been taken by the State Governments with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). The Ministry had, in a communication addressed recently to the State Governments, mentioned that a number of steps have been taken by State Governments to augment the resources of Panchayati Raj bodies. This communication did not classify States on the basis of the effectiveness of



the steps taken by them in this regard.

(c) Panchayati Raj is a State subject and State legislations provide for resource mobilisation by Panchayati Raj bodies. These legislations provide for taxation on a variety of items like house property, vehicles, lighting, water supply, markets and fairs, etc. In addition, different State Governments provide for transfer of resources to these bodies in varying manners. Since the measures taken by State Governments are relatable to conditions (including their own resources position) obtaining in their States, it is difficult to list the gaps in their efforts with precision. The communication under reference therefore urges State Governments to review the "adequacy of the present resources of Panchayati Raj institutions" and identify appropriate measures "for improving their financial viability."

#### Rhinoceros in Kaziranga Sanctuary

3316. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the population of Rhinoceros has increased considerably in Kaziranga Wild Life Sanctuary;

(b) whether Government are satisfied that the Sanctuary is quite sufficient to accommodate them;

(c) the number of Rhinoceros in that Sanctuary at present;

(d) whether there is any proposal to shift some of the rhinoceros from Kaziranga Sanctuary to their new habitat in other States;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the number of persons prosecuted for hunting and trapping the protected species of wild life in the country during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) There are, at present, about 950 Rhinoceros in the Kaziranga National Park.

(d) and (e). The proposal is to reintroduce a few Rhinoceros in alternative suitable habitats of its former range of distribution. Initially, Dudhwa National Park in Uttar Pradesh and Jaldapara and Gorumara Sanctuaries in West Bengal have been identified for this purpose. This is considered essential for the survival of the species.

(f) Information is being collected from the States and Union Territories.

#### Scheme to Check Soil Erosion

3317. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced any scheme to check soil erosion in different States;

(b) if so, the name of the States where such scheme has been introduced so far;

(c) whether Government are aware of the large scale damage caused to surface land of Orissa every year due to soil erosion;

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check soil erosion in that State; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes Madam. The problem of widespread soil erosion and land degradation had received attention of the Government since First Five Year Plan. Over the successive Plans the programmes have got diversified and



more schemes have been taken up in the States. Under the State sector the schemes Generally concentrated on treating agricultural lands and raising afforestation on government lands. The Central schemes have been taken up in special areas for stabilising the catchments of multi-purpose River Valley Projects and Flood Prone Rivers; rehabilitating Himalayan slopes through conservation of soil, water and trees; strengthening/creation of Soil Conservation Organisations; and control of shifting cultivation. Besides, a programme of afforestation on extensive areas has been launched under the name of Social Forestry. The area of operation of various schemes is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The Government is fully aware about the large-scale damage caused to our land resources in the States including Orissa and, therefore, have been consistently supporting the programmes for tackling the same.

(d) Recognising the important problem of erosion in the State of Orissa through shifting cultivation, deforestation ever grazing, cultivation on slopey lands without protection, siltation of reservoirs, etc., a number of programmes have been taken up through State and Central Plans to control erosion.

(e) The Sixth Plan outlay under State Sector is Rs. 600 lakhs for Orissa for taking up programmes to control erosion on agricultural lands, along the stream banks, developing shelter belts and wind breaks, rehabilitating wastelands by raising plantation of sisal, cashew etc.; carrying out soil and land-use surveys and providing facilities for training the professionals of the implementing Departments. Central assistance is going to Orissa under the Centrally sponsored schemes of Soil Conservation in Catchments of River Valley Projects and Social Forestry with an outlay of Rs. 940 lakhs.

#### Statement

Name of the Scheme

Name of the States

#### I. Centrally Sponsored

1. Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects.

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territory of Chandigarh.

2. Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchment of Flood prone Rivers of the Indo-Gangetic Basin.

Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Union Territory of Delhi.

3. Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas.

Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.

4. Social Forestry including Rural Fuel-wood Plantation

In all the 22 States and Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Delhi.

### Opening of Regional Stationery Depots

3318. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Regional Stationery Depots have been located at Delhi, Madras and Bombay to improve the supply of articles of stationery to the local indentors apart from facilitating better contact between the indentors and the supply agency and to reduce the quantum of local purposes; and

(b) if so, whether such Regional Depots are to be opened in other capital cities of all the States where concentration of Central Government Offices are substantial to further improve the affairs?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Three Regional Stationery Depots at Delhi, Madras and Bombay, along with the main office/depot at Calcutta, constitute the net-work of the Government of India Stationery Office.

(b) No, Sir.

### Drinking Water Supply Scheme

3320. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SEKARA MURTHY:  
SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments were assured by the Union Government that financial constraints would not be allowed to impede drinking water supply scheme;

(b) if so, whether Union Government has also assured the States to bring the entire population under the drinking water scheme; and

(c) what are the schemes likely to be completed during the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Drinking water supply is a State subject. Schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments from the funds provided in the State Plans. However, the Central Government provides assistance to the State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to supplement their resources in providing safe drinking water to the identified problem villages. During the Sixth Plan "effort will be to cover all the identified problem villages with atleast one source of safe potable water available throughout the year".

(b) In the conference held with the representatives of the State Governments in February, 1982, in New Delhi, it was resolved that water supply should be provided to the entire urban and rural population during the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, i.e., by March, 1991.

(c) As the schemes are formulated and implemented by State Governments, the Programme has to be drawn up by the State Government.

### Rate of Agricultural Growth

3321. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that agricultural growth in India is very slow;

(b) if so, whether Central Government have examined the reasons for slow rate of agricultural growth in India; and

(c) if so, details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The compounded growth rate of agricultural production during the period 1949-50 to 1980-81 is 2.59 per cent per annum. This is higher than the rate of growth of population which is 2.15 per cent annum. Taking a more recent period 1968 to 1979 the figures of index number of agricultural production, as reported in the FAO Year Book, 1979, indicate that our growth performance (2.44 per cent per annum) was better than the world average. (2.42 per cent per annum).

(b) and (c). Does not arise, Sir.

“घनाभाव से उत्तर प्रदेश में पेयजल कार्यक्रमों में बाधाएँ” शीर्षक से समाचार

3222. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान बनारस से प्रकाशित 10 फरवरी 1982 के “आज” में “घनाभाव से उत्तर प्रदेश में पेयजल कार्यक्रम में बाधाएँ” शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). पेय जल पृति राज्य का विषय है और राज्य सरकारें राज्य योजनाओं में प्रदत्त निधियों से योजनाएं तैयार करती हैं और उनका कार्यान्वयन करती हैं। तदनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही की जानी होती है। जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का संबंध है, समस्याग्रस्त गांवों में स्वच्छ पेय जल मुहैया कराने में राज्य सरकार को उनके संसाधनों को बढ़ाने के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित स्वरित ग्रामीण जलपृति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है।

## Works Study in TCPO

3323. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:  
SHRI CHANDRADEO PRA-  
SAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has conducted any study to assess the work load of officials and staff working in the Town and Country Planning Organisation, a subordinate Office of the Ministry;

(b) if so, details thereof and the category-wise (Gazetted and non-Gazetted) posts found short or surplus in the Town and Country Planning Organisation;

(c) how far the assessment of the study team will affect on the increasing/reducing the staff stagnation;

(d) how many persons are stagnating for more than 10 years in the same posts; and

(e) what measures have been taken by his Ministry to streamline the promotion avenues of the Social Scientists and physical staff at the lower and middle levels?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (e). In connection with the re-structuring of the Town & Country Planning Organisation, a study has been conducted. Among other things, the study covers the work load of technical staff. The study recommends the creation of some posts and abolition of some. Although the re-structuring and the study is mainly in relation to the capacity of the Organisation to carry out its functions and responsibilities, questions of career development and growth opportunities, have also been taken into account. No final view has been taken as the matter is under consideration.

**Extinction of Sandal Wood Forestry**

3324. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sandal, wood forestry is facing extinction due to Government apathy towards the saplings which has been hit by a disease caused by a mycoplastic organism;

(b) if so, whether Government are going for a crash plan to protect this particular type of spices from extinction;

(c) if so, details of the said plan; and

(d) if not the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. However, the Sandal trees which occur in nature with other plants, sometimes suffer from spike disease, the cause of which may be mycoplasma or virus which is under investigation.

(b) and (c): Research on spike disease of Sandal wood trees is being done for quite sometime in the Regional Forest Research Laboratory at Bangalore. To intensify the research work, a separate field oriented research centre was established during the 5th Plan at Bangalore with an outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakhs. During the period 1978—83, an outlay of Rs. 12.25 lakhs was provided for this Centre. During VI Plan period a provision of Rs. 24.48 lakhs has headed by a Conservator of Forests supported by Senior Research Officer (Genetics) Research Officer (Entomology), and other staff.

Research on this problem is also being conducted at Kerala Forest Research Institute.

(d) Does not arise.

**Financing Pattern for Housing Schemes**

3325. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of

WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise financing pattern for various schemes of sites and services, housing slum upgradation and urban housing;

(b) whether as a consequence of change in norms, the interest rates are likely to be affected; and

(c) if so, the details thereof; what steps are taken not to pass on higher borrowing cost of HUDCO to the poor and weaker sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS & HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Working Group, appointed by the Government to examine the existing financing pattern of HUDCO and suggest changes therein, has since submitted its report. No decision on the recommendations has so far been taken.

**Schemes for Rural Development**

3326. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposals from states with regard to the schemes for rural development;

(b) if so, what are these schemes and the States which have sent these schemes;

(c) what decisions have been taken thereon; and

(d) what are the salient features of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (d). The Integrated Rural Development Programme and the National Rural Employment Programme are the major centrally sponsored rural development schemes under implementation covering all the development blocks in the country.



These are on-going schemes and will continue throughout the Sixth Five Year Plan. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, assistance is provided to a target group of rural poor for raising their incomes above the poverty line. Any viable and bankable economic activity which is likely to raise the incomes of the targetted families could be assisted through this programme. The basic objective of the National Rural Employment programme is to generate additional Employment opportunities in the rural areas and create durable community assets which would strengthen the infrastructure in the rural areas for socio-economic development. Funds are allocated to the States on the basis of objective criteria and the programmes are being implemented according to the broad guidelines issued by the Government of India from time to time. States are not required to send specific proposals/schemes to the Central Government.

#### Setting up of Marine Natural Parks.

3327. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JAD-EJA:

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the marine natural parks envisaged to be set up;

(b) whether the State Governments have provided the pre-requisites for their location; and

(c) what infrastructure needs to be made in the way of forest lodges, patrol boats and glass-bottomed boats and has such budget provision been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). There is no proposal for setting up marine natural parks. However, two Marine National Parks have been set up recently—one by the Government of Tamil Nadu in the Gulf of Mannar and the other by the Government of Gujarat in the Gulf of Kutch. The

State Governments are competent to establish as well as manage national parks constituted under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

#### Evolution of Training Programme for Panchayati Raj Bodies

3328. DR. SARADISH ROY:

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to evolve any training schedule for the training of manpower needed to perform functions assigned to Panchayati Raj in consultation with the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BAL-ESHWAR RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Governments provide training to Panchayati Raj functionaries according to their requirements.

#### विदेशों में वैज्ञानिक

3329. श्री तारिक अनवर: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लगभग 40 कृषि वैज्ञानिक विदेशों में हैं जो इस देश में लौटने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या हैं ;

(ग) सरकार ने भविष्य में इस प्रकार की कठिनाइयाँ उत्पन्न न होने इसे सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और



(घ) सरकार ने उन योजनाओं के कार्य को जारी रखने के लिए क्या कार्य-वाही की है जो उपर्युक्त वैज्ञानिकों के मार्गनिर्देशन में चल रही थीं?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) से (घ) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**Supply of Foodgrain and Sugar to Rajasthan**

3330. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the requirement of Rajasthan of wheat, rice and sugar separately per month for distribution through the Public Distribution System;

(b) whether it is a fact that the allotment of quota of wheat, rice and sugar to Rajasthan has been less than their demand;

(c) if so, the quantity of wheat, rice and sugar, each item, allotted and actually given to Rajasthan during the last three years upto 28 February, 1982 for distribution through the Public Distribution System; each month; and

(d) whether Central Government are considering to increase this quota for Rajasthan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The required information is indicated in the enclosed statement No. I.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3536/82.]

(b) Earlier, during the years 1979 and 1980 (upto July, 1980) the demand

of the State Government in respect of foodgrains was met in full. It was noticed that there was a big gap between the allocation made and the requirement of the State Government actually backed by payment. This created distortions in the matter of allotment. To remove the distortions and to conserve stocks of foodgrains in the central pool, it was decided to rationalize the allotment of food grains so as to bring it in line with the actual trends in offtake. As regards sugar, during the year 1979 there was decontrol of sugar upto 16-12-1979. Partial control on sugar came into operation with effect from 17-12-1979. During 1980, 1981 and 1982 upto end of February, 1982) allotment of sugar quota was made on the basis of 425 grams per capita availability for the projected population as on 1.4.1978.

(c) The required information is indicated in the enclosed statements No. II and III.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3536/82.]

(d) So far as foodgrains are concerned, allocations from the central pool are made to various States on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability position of foodgrains, relative needs of various States, market availability and other related factors.

In regard to sugar, due to limited availability of levy sugar, it has not been possible to increase the quotas of States including Rajasthan.

**Facilities to Block Developments under IRDP during 1980-81**

3331. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the progress so far made in respect of extending the facilities to the Block developments under the Integrated Rural Development Programme during 1980-81; and

(b) how far Government are satisfied with the village plan developments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHR<sup>'</sup> BAL-ESHWAR RAM): (a) Government of India offer 50 per cent assistance for strengthening of block administration so as to restore the strength of Village Level Workers etc. to the level under the earlier schematic budget. This scheme was introduced with effect from 27-2-1981. Hence, no proposal was received during 1980-81.

(b) Although the proposal is not uniform in all States, Government is satisfied with the progress.

#### Revision of Areas under drought prone Areas Programme

3332. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra had sent a proposal on 31st March, 1981 regarding the revision of areas under Drought Prone Areas Programme;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal;

(c) action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter;

(d) details of the area identified or to be identified as drought prone areas on priority basis;

(e) whether the Task Force appointed by the Central Government has finalised its review of the various areas under DPAP; and

(f) if so, what the details of the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BAL-ESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The proposal of the State Government is given in Statement I. The recommendations of the Task Force are under the consideration of the Government.

(d) to (f). The Task Force has not identified any area which should be included in the Programme on a priority basis. After reviewing the proposals received from the State Governments the Task Force has suggested the implementation of the Programme in 511 blocks in 13 States. A summary of its recommendations in this regard is given in Statement II. The other principal recommendations of the Task Force are given in statement III.

#### Statement I

District	Numbr of existing blocks proposed for deletion under DPAP	Number of new blocks recom- mended for inclusion under DPAP
1	2	3
1. Nasik . . . . .	1	3
2. Sangli. . . . .	..	3

1	2	3
3. Batara . . . . .	1	1
4. Sholapur . . . . .	2	..
5. Ahmednagar . . . . .	5	..
6. Pune . . . . .	5	1
7. Osmanabad . . . . .	..	6
8. Dhule . . . . .	..	4
9. Aurangabad . . . . .	..	7
10. Jalgaon . . . . .	..	4
11. Beed . . . . .	..	6
TOTAL . . . . .	14	35

## Statement II

*Statewise number of blocks recommended by the Task Force for inclusion under the Drought Prone Areas Programme*

State	No. of blocks recommended for inclusion under DPAP
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	66
2. Bihar . . . . .	31
3. Gujarat . . . . .	42
4. Haryana . . . . .	9
5. J & X . . . . .	13
6. Karnataka . . . . .	70
7. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	48
8. Maharashtra . . . . .	53
9. Orissa . . . . .	39
10. Rajasthan . . . . .	18
11. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	30
12. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	63
13. West Bengal . . . . .	29
TOTAL . . . . .	511

**STATEMENT III****Principal recommendations of the Task Force**

1. The present overlapping between the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Desert Development Programme, which have broadly similar objectives, should be terminated. The Desert Development Programme should operate as a single programme in such cases (excepting Kutch where the DPAP should operate).

The objectives of the DPAP should be as follows:—

- (a) promoting a more productive dryland agriculture on the basis of the soil-water-climate resource of the area;
- (b) development and productive use of the water resources of the area;
- (c) soil and moisture conservation including promotion of proper land use practices;
- (d) afforestation including farm forestry; and
- (e) livestock development including development of pasture and fodder resources.

3. There should be regular interdisciplinary studies to determine the water budget of each area and a programme for the most productive cropping system should be developed. Research and extension efforts should be dovetailed into each other in every such exercise.

4. Greater emphasis needs to be placed on increasing the productivity of pasture areas and in arresting the decline in the area under pasture.

5. In addition to afforestation in public land, greater attention needs to be paid to development of afforestation in marginal and sub-marginal land belonging to individuals. Forestry research in cold deserts should be stepped up.

6. Stabilisation of sanddunes is important in desert areas. Where the dune areas are under private ownership, the land should be acquired by the Government.

7. Support for dairy development should preferably relate to grass-root level activities and assistance for processing, transportation and marketing should be scaled down.

8. Priority should be given to harvesting of rainwater and exploiting it to the maximum advantage. Subsidies for dugwells should be continued.

9. Utilisation of the irrigation potential should be stepped up.

10. Soil conservation should continue to be a priority programme but project funds should not be used for giving loans. A proper land use policy should be developed.

11. There should be closer linkage among difficult development programme in the rural sector.

12. There should be exclusive arrangements for implementing the DPAP and DDP in different districts.

13. There should be regular evaluation of (a) specific programme activities in different projects, and (b) the entire programme in a project by State Government. At the State level, implementation should be regularly monitored and efforts made to quantify achievements in different sectors. State Governments should constitute teams of experienced personnel of the relevant disciplines to formulate schemes for different project areas and spell out the details of implementation.

14. Allocations under desert development programme should be relateable to the geographical area. Under the DPAP however, allocations may continue to be made at the rate of Rs. 15 lakhs per block. The Expenditure should continue to be shared equally between the Union and State Governments.

**Production and Marketing of Pulses and Edible Oil**

3333. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in all the Blocks in the country the production strategy for pulses and oilseeds as enumerated in Point No. 2 of the New 20-Point has been introduced; and



(b) the steps being taken to restructure the marketing of oilseeds and vegetable oils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The strategy for increasing the production of Pulses and Oilseeds as enumerated in Point No. 2 of the New 20-Point Programme was discussed in detail in the National Workshop on Agricultural Development in the context of Prime Minister's New 20 Point Programme and Productivity Year 1982. In this workshop State Governments were urged to extend cultivation of oilseeds and pulses in all available and potential lands using suitable location-specific technology for dry land areas and also in the commands of irrigation projects where potential for these crops exists. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes for increasing production of oilseeds and pulses being implemented to supplement the efforts of the State Governments have also been reoriented in view of the New 20-Point Programme.

(b) The Government has been announcing minimum support prices for groundnut, soybean and sunflower. NAFED has been directed to purchase these oilseeds whenever the prices fall below the support prices.

A project for restructuring edible oil and oilseed production and marketing is being implemented by the National Dairy Development Board. It aims at increasing the production of oilseeds and increasing the return to the farmers through better processing and marketing etc. on cooperative principles. Besides, imported vegetable oils are being allocated to:

(i) States/UTs for distribution under public distribution system through Fair Price Shops/Cooperative outlets; and

(ii) Vanaspati manufacturers for use in the production of vanaspati.

#### **Self-Sufficiency in Foodgrain Production**

3334. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken or

proposed to be taken to make agriculture self-paying and self-supporting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): Maximisation of productivity and production per unit of production resources as well as ensuring remunerative prices for the agricultural produce are the main approaches adopted by the Government to make agriculture self-paying and self-supporting. Expansion of infrastructure including research extension and irrigation, production and distribution of improved, high-yielding and disease/drought resistant varieties of seeds, soil conservation, multiple cropping, larger supplies of inputs like fertilizers and credit are among the programme undertaken by the Government to raise agricultural production and productivity. Subsidies are being provided to the weaker sections of the farming community to enable them to improve their production base and make their economy viable.

#### **Storm Water Drain Schemes for Nirman Vihar**

3335. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 115 on 24 August, 1981 regarding zonal plan for storm water drains in Trans-Yamuna residential colonies, Delhi and state:

(a) whether the schemes for storm water drain for the Zones comprising Nirman Vihar in the Trans-Yamuna Area has been approved; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the abnormal delay in completion of the Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that the delay is mainly due to abnormal unauthorised and haphazard construction in the area.



**Unlicenced Industries in Delhi**

3336. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:  
SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any exercise has been made by the Government to know the growth of unlicenced industries in the residential and non-conforming areas in the capital;

(b) if so, when such a study was made and what was the result thereof;

(c) whether with the multiplicity of authority, the ultimate responsibility to check the growth of unlicenced and unauthorised industries neither rests with D.D.A. nor with Delhi Administration and MCD; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to remove the lacuna and to formulate an industrial growth policy for the capital?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NA-RAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Director of Industries, Delhi Adminis-tration has reported that they have not conducted any survey of industries in the residential and non-conform-ing areas in the capital.

(c) No Sir. Prosecution action is taken by the Delhi Development Au-thority for non-conforming uses which are in contravention of Master Plan/ Zonal Development Plan under Delhi Development Act 1957 and the Muni-cipal Corporation of Delhi against un-licenced industries within their juris-diction.

(d) Does not arise.

**News items "Upsetting of Local Bodies"**

3337. SHRI MANGAL RAM  
PREMI:

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

SHRI SHEO NARAIN  
VERMA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item "up-

setting of local bodies decried" appear-ing in "The Times of India" of 5 Feb-ruary, 1982 decrying the frequent su-persessions of the local bodies and running them without elected repre-sentatives for long periods of time thereby denying people of the public representations in the public bodies;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto together with action taken and details thereof; and

(c) the number of such bodies under suspension in the country, since when and when are they likely to be activa-ted?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NA-RAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government is aware of the fact that a number of local bodies are without elected re-presentatives. The question of holding elections to superseded local bodies was discussed in the 18th meeting of Central Council for local government and urban development held in New Delhi, in December 1980 and 11th Con-ference of Municipal Corporations held in May, 1981. In these meetings resolutions regarding early holding of elections to superseded local bodies were passed and these were forwarded to State Governments for necessary action. As per information collected in the past few months about 2449 local bodies are without elected re-presentatives for periods from a few months to more than 10 years. Local Government being a State subject, action for holding elections to super-seded local bodies has to be taken by State Governments.

**Regularisation of Durgapuri Colony, Shahdara**

3338. SHRI KESHAORAO PAR-DHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a num-ber of unauthorised colonies including Durgapuri Extension situated on Loni

Road, Sahadara in trans-Yamuna area of Delhi were regularised in July 1981 or so;

(b) the reasons why the Main Durgapuri colony which is adjacent to Durgapuri Extension was not regularised in view of the fact that the Main Durgapuri came into being prior to Durgapuri Extension;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Main Durgapuri is planned in better way than the Durgapuri Extension and almost all plots in the Main Durgapuri are two sides open;

(d) whether the main Durgapuri will also be regularised this year and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the construction work of drainage, roads and brick-pavements will be started soon there?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that that 'A' and 'B' Blocks of this colony fall on Government land and colonies situated on Government land are not being considered for regularisation.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

लाल डोरे के प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करना

3339. श्री मोहम्मद अतरार अहमद: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को लाल डोरे के प्रमाण पत्र जारी करने पर पाबंदी लगा दी और यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप लघु उद्योग नहीं स्थापित किए जा सकेंगे और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह  
(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

राजस्थान के जालोर-सिरोही जिलों के लिए प्रस्तावित बांध

3350. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के जालोर-सिरोही जिलों के लिए प्रस्तावित बांधों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने बांध चालू वर्ष में बनाने का विचार है; और

(ग) उन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी और उनसे कितनी भूमि की सिंचाई की जा सकेगी और इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) राजस्थान के जालोर-सिरोही जिलों के लिए एक बहुद तथा दो मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों की परियोजना रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकार से केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ख) इनमें से किसी परियोजना को भी राज्य सरकार द्वारा वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान निर्माण के लिए हाथ में लिए जाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) इन परियोजनाओं की अनुमानित लागत और लाभ नीचे दिए गए हैं:—

स्कीमों के नाम	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपयों में)	अन्ततः सृजनीय सिंचाई प्रभाग (लाख हेक्टेयर)
वृहद्		
1 माऊंट आबू हाइडल सिंचाई स्कीम	534.10	1.20
मध्यम		
2 सुकला सिंचाई स्कीम	548.75	3.84
3 बांदोसेण्ट्रा सिंचाई स्कीम	260.00	1.86

उपर्युक्त परियोजनाओं को अभी योजना आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जाना है। तथापि, इन्हें राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपनी छठी योजना में सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है।

#### Need for Houses in the Country

3341. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the need for houses in the country during the current plan period for various income groups; and

(b) the estimated number of houses planned to be constructed for each group?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No information is

available regarding the housing needs of different income groups during the current Plan period. However, on the basis of 1971 Census and population projections made by the Registrar General of India thereon for 1981, the estimates of housing shortage, as worked out by the National Buildings Organisation is as under:

Rural	16.5 million
Urban	4.8 million
TOTAL	21.3 million

(b) The target for the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85) is to provide house-sites to all the remaining 6.8 million eligible landless families in rural areas and construction assistance to 3.6 million families. Besides, targets for dwelling units and sites, envisaged in the Sixth Five-Year Plan for different income categories are as under:

S. No.	Scheme	Targets (In lakh dwelling units and sites)
1.	E.W.S. Housing (upto Rs. 350/- p.m.)	16.19
2.	L.I.G. Housing (Rs. 351/- to 600/- p.m.)	0.64
3.	M.I.G. Housing (Rs. 601/- to 1500/- p.m.)	0.20
4.	H.I.G. Housing (Above Rs. 1500/- p.m.)	0.03

### **Regional Offices of HUDCO in the South**

3342. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government consideration to set up Regional offices of Housing and Urban Development Corporation in the South; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Fish Farmers Development Agency in Tamil Nadu**

3343. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu have submitted any proposal for fish farmers development agency in Tamil Nadu during the year 1981;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals;

(c) whether these proposals have been sanctioned; and

(d) whether any conditions have been attached with the sanction and if so, what are the conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Tamil Nadu have submitted proposal for setting up three new FFDA's during the year 1981-82 in the districts of South Arcot, Chingleputtu and Tirunelveli.

(c) and (d). Setting up of one FFDA could be considered for sanction during 1981-82. The normal terms and conditions as applicable to other FFDA's in the country are applicable to Tamil Nadu also. Some of the important conditions are:

(i) Expenditure on the agency will be shared between Government of India and State Government on 50.50 basis.

(ii) Staff to the agency will be deputed by the State Government.

(iii) Tanks and ponds owned by Government / Panchayat / local bodies will be leased on long term basis to farmers.

### **Co-operative Organisation of Delhi**

3344. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) number and names of Co-operative Organisation in Delhi;

(b) total number of employees working in these organisations category-wise and post-wise;

(c) the number of SC/ST employees among them in each category of post and whether quota reserved for SC/ST persons is complete in these Co-operative organisations; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and measures taken to fill up backlog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). There are about 4,500 Cooperative Societies in Delhi. The detailed information sought is not available with the Delhi Administration. Moreover, the recruitment of employees of Cooperative Societies is made by the respective societies.

The Administration is being advised to compile the information and ensure that the persons belonging to



Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given due share in accordance with the prescribed instructions in matter relating to appointment of employees in cooperative organisations.

### **Recruitment to posts of Hindi Officers in Central Water Commission**

3345. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many people applied for the posts of Hindi Officers circulated by the Central Water Commission in the end of 1981; and

(b) out of these how many persons were called for examination and interview and when and how many were left out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Fifteen.

(b) Out of these, eight persons who fulfilled eligibility conditions were called for the written test and interview, on the 5th October, 1981 and 12th November, 1981 respectively. Seven persons were left out.

### **Allotment of rice, wheat, sugar and edible oil to Maharashtra**

3346. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of rice, wheat, sugar and edible oil of Maharashtra;

(b) whether it is a fact that the allotment made to it in respect of the four commodities is much less than the total requirement; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (c). A statement showing monthly demand and allotment of rice, wheat sugar and edible oil from Nov., 1981 to Feb., 1982 is enclosed. So far as rice is concerned, the demand of the State Government is being met in full. As regards the remaining commodities, the position is as under:

**Wheat:** Allotment of the wheat is made to various State Governments/ Union Territories on a month to month basis having regard to overall availability of wheat in the Central Pool, relative seeds of various States, market availability and other related factors. Previously, there was a big gap between the allocation asked for and the actual demand backed by payments by the States. In order to rectify this distortion in the allotment of wheat, as also to conserve stocks of wheat in the Central Pool, the allotment of wheat to various States/Union Territories including Maharashtra was rationalised with effect from August, 1980 for Public Distribution System and for issue to Roller Flour Mills to bring it in line with the previous trends in offtake. Keeping in view the present lean period, the allotment of wheat for the public distribution system in Maharashtra has been raised from 40,000 tonnes to 45,000 tonnes for the month of March, 1982.

**Sugar:** With coming into operation of partial control on sugar with effect from 17th December, 1979, the allocation of Statewise quotas has been revived on the basis of the quotas allotted to various States under the partial control period immediately prior to decontrol of sugar on 16-8-1978. Accordingly, Maharashtra Government is getting a monthly levy quota of 24,743 tonnes for distribution through the fair price shops. These quotas were fixed on the basis of the 425 grams per month per capita availability for the projected



population as on 1.4.1978. Due to limited availability of levy sugar, it has not been possible to increase the quotas of various States so far.

*Edible Oil:* Imported edible oils are allocated to the States/Union Territories keeping in view the demand, availability of indigenous oil, consu-

mer preference etc. Maharashtra is an oil-producing State and, therefore, it is expected that a substantial portion of its requirement would be met by the indigenous oil available in the State. Keeping this in view, the present allocation of imported edible oil is considered reasonable.

## Statement

STATEMENT SHOWING DEMAND AND ALLOTMENT OF RICE, WHEAT, SUGAR AND EDIBLE OIL TO MAHARASHTRA FROM NOVEMBER, 1981 TO FEBRUARY, 1982

(Qty. in '000 tonnes)

Month	Rice		Wheat		Sugar		Edible Oil	
	Demand	Allotment	Public Distribution system Demand	Roller Flour Mills Allotment	Demand	Allotment	Demand	Allotment
November '81	75.0	75.0	60.0	40.0	40.0	30.0	13.0	4.5
December '81	75.0	75.0	60.0	40.0	40.0	30.0	13.0	3.6
January '82	75.0	75.0	60.0	40.0	40.0	30.0	13.0	3.2
February '82	75.0	75.0	60.0	40.0	40.0	30.0	13.0	3.2

(N.R.—Not Reported)

### Outlay on Irrigation projects in Five Year Plans

3347. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) as to how much was the total outlay in all Five Year Plans for major, medium and minor Projects of irrigation;

(b) what was the target fixed for these heads of irrigation in each plan; and

(c) how much expenditure was incurred in each Plan and what were the physical targets achieved in each Plan State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The total outlay for all the Five Year Plans for major, medium and minor irrigation projects is Rs. 20,282 crores.

(b) The targets fixed for major and medium irrigation in each Plan is given below:

Plan	Target
	(thousand hectares)
Ist Plan (1951-56)	3468
IInd Plan (1956-61)	4854
IIIrd Plan (1961-66)	4481
Annual Plan (1966-69)	2543
IVth Plan (1969-74)	4766
Vth Plan 1974-78	4300
Annual Plan (1978-80)	2480
VIth Plan (1980-85)	5741

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

3348. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether total number of unauthorised colonies in Delhi with the approximate number of people living in them;

(b) the number of urbanised villages in Delhi and their population; and

(c) the number of unauthorised colonies which have been regularised during the past ten years, in contravention of the Master Plan of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Development Authority have compiled a list of unauthorised colonies totalling 612 in pursuance of the Government orders for regularisation of unauthorised colonies existing on non-Government land covering residential and commercial structures constructed therein upto 30-6-77 and 16-2-77 respectively. The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the population of these colonies is about 10 lakhs.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that there are 111 villages located in the urbanisable limit of Master Plan of Delhi and that the population of these villages as per 1971 census is approximately 2,47,840.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that it has regularised 17 colonies which are located on land use other than residential as per Master Plan of Delhi, subject to change of land use. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that there are 50 colonies which are situated wholly or partly on non-conforming land use with respect of Master Plan which have been regularised in accordance with the policy of the Government.

### Improvement of Environmental conditions in big cities

3349. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the plans of Government to improve environmental conditions of

big cities like Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta; and

(b) the steps Government plan to take to improve and let not further to deteriorate the environments of 'B' class cities of India particularly in Madhya Pradesh State?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b) The scheme for Environmental Improvement in Slums is being operated by the State Governments as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme. An outlay of Rs. 800 lakhs has been made in the M.P. State Plan for the Sixth Plan Period for the environmental improvement of slums. The programme is operated in different urban areas according to the priorities of the state government.

#### Fertilizers consumption

3350. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State-wise consumption of Fertilizers has been fixed and the State Government have been asked to ensure that there is no let up in the programme;

(b) whether an analysis of the fertiliser consumption trends over the past three years shows that growth rate works out to less than 5 per cent; and

(c) if so, whether this is certainly a distributing factor keeping in view that the area under high yielding has progressively increased from 1.9 million hectare to 14 million hectare in 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The growth rate in fertilizer consumption in 1979 was 2.7. It increased to 4.9 per cent in 1980-81

and is estimated go up further to 11.5 per cent in 1981-82.

(c) The question does not arise.

#### Augmentation of Water Supply in Delhi

3351. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as far back as 1975 a Committee of Delhi Water Supply and Sewerage set up by the Ministry had in its report made certain suggestions for the augmentations of water supply in the capital with the growing needs consequent on the growth of population and mushrooming of colonies in the city; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof stating whether the Government had accepted the suggestions made by the Committee and the steps taken for their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In its report submitted in 1975, the Committee on Delhi's Water Supply and Sewerage (Guidelines for Master Plan) set up by the Government of India had estimated Delhi's requirement of water for the year 1981 as follows:—

	Kilolitres per day
(i) Domestic use	136900
(ii) Industrial/Commercial use	157900
(iii) Community facilities	140800
	-----
	1667700
	Or
	1670000
	-----



- (iv) Requirement of water for neighbourhood parks, district parks, regional parks, and semi public parks .

240000  


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 1890000  
 or  
 1900000 Kld  
 or  
 418 MGD  
 (Million  
 gallon Per  
 day)

The Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking at present produces 303 MGD of water. In order to meet the target of 418 MGD the following works have been taken in hand:

(i) A new 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant is being set up in Shahdara at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.70 crores.

(ii) Six Ranney Wells are being sunk to yield 15 MGD of water at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.91 crores.

#### Law on Guest Control Order

3352. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to bring up a comprehensive law to tighten the existing Guest Control Order with a view to fix a ceiling on the marriage expenses and curb the tendency of huge and unnecessary expenditures at the marriages; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No such comprehensive law is under contemplation with the Government at present.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Rural Development Agencies of Madhya Pradesh

3353. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether District Rural Development Agencies have since been con-

stituted in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh under instructions from the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether people's representatives and rural representatives are proposed to be included in the Agencies;

(d) if so, the time by which this work is likely to be completed; and

(e) the time by which these fully constituted agencies would start their work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes Sir. District Rural Development Agencies have been constituted in all the 45 districts of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) According to the guidelines issued by the Government of India, the District Rural Development Agencies will be headed by the Collector/Deputy Commissioner/C.E.O., Zila Parishad. The Project Officer/Project Director will be assisted by a planning team consisting of a Credit Planning Officer, Rural Industries Officer, Economist/Statistician, 3-4 Assistant Project Officers and other supporting staff.

(c) Yes, Sir. M.P./M.L.As. of the district, 2 representatives of the weaker sections, one of whom to be drawn from SC/ST and one representative of rural women are among members of the governing body.

(d) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have informed that action for nominating people's and rural representatives is in progress.

(e) The State Government have indicated that these fully constituted agencies would start functioning shortly.

### Implementation of scheme regarding intensive cultivation of vegetables

3354. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme for intensive cultivation of vegetables in major cities in the country as has been announced by the Ministry recently; and

(b) in how many cities this scheme is being implemented and the quantum of vegetables grown under such schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The scheme for Intensification of Vegetable Production for Internal Consumption and Export with an outlay Rs. 6.0 crores during the 6th Plan has been envisaged with a view to increase the vegetable production by area expansion and productivity per unit area. The post-harvest handling, standardisation of packaging, regulated supply of vegetables, supply of inputs and technical know-how would also be the objectives.

Special emphasis will be laid on production of quality vegetables for export. Vegetables of standard grades acceptable in the foreign markets will be produced. Vegetable production will be concentrated around big cities. Provision for collection centres, grading and packing houses and supply of non-monetary inputs have also been taken care of. Attention to encourage kitchen/nutrition gardens will also be paid under this scheme.

(b) The scheme is to be implemented in 15 cities in the country. It will cover an estimated area of 25,000 hectares resulting in an additional production of 7.5 lakh metric tonnes of vegetables.

### Demarcation of area of Sadhnagar Colony, New Delhi

3355. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sadhnagar Part—I in Palam Colony, New Delhi has been regularised and if so, the areas covered under Sadhnagar Part—II, with demarcation and other details thereof;

(b) whether Sadhnagar Part—II covers the whole areas of Sadhnagar, if not, when the rest of the parts are proposed to be regularised; and

(c) whether Government are also considering to regularise the Indrapark Mohalla in the same colony; if so, when and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी कानूनों का कार्यान्वयन

3356. श्री मूल चन्व डाला : क्या प्राचीन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार ने भूमि सुधार कानून के अन्तर्गत भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी कानूनों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए पहली बार कब निर्णय लिया और भूमि का क्षेत्र, राज्य-वार जिसे सरकार ने उस समय स्वीकार करने की योजना बनाई और उसका आधार क्या था ;

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने भूमि सुधार कानून के अन्तर्गत भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी कानूनों को सख्ती से कार्यान्वयन किया है और जिन्होंने भूमिहीन कृषकों को यह भूमि वितरित की है ; और अब तक प्राप्त की गई भूमि और वह भूमि जिसे अभी प्राप्त

करना है, उसका कारण बताते हुए राज्य-वार भूमि का क्षेत्र क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार की ढील के कारण बड़े भूतपूर्व भूमिस्वामियों, किसानों और राजाओं ने बेनामी कार्यों और अन्य गैर-कानूनी तरीकों से भूमि पर अपना कब्जा बना रखा है ?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामिण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :**

(क) पांचवें तथा छठे दशकों के दौरान अनेक राज्यों में कृषि जोतों पर अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी कानून बनाए गए थे । इन कानूनों में 23 जुलाई, 1972 को हुए मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में तैयार किए राष्ट्रीय मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुरूप संशोधन किया गया था । उस समय ऐसे क्षेत्र जिसे फालतू घोषित किए जाने की सम्भावना थी, का कोई अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया था ।

(ख) यद्यपि भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी कानूनों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए

सभी राज्य बचनबद्ध हैं, फिर भी भूमि काश्तकारी प्रणाली भूमि राजस्व प्रशासन, अदालती मामलों के लम्बित होने, भूमि अभिलेखों के रखरखाव आदि में भिन्नता होने के कारण विभिन्न राज्यों की अपनी विशेष समस्याएँ रही हैं जिनसे इन राज्यों में भूमि सुधार के शीघ्र कार्यान्वयन के लिए अड़चनें पैदा होती हैं । भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी संशोधित कानूनों के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों में फालतू घोषित क्षेत्र तथा कब्जे में लिए गए क्षेत्र को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सलग्न है ।

(ग) उन राज्य सरकारों जो भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी कानूनों को लागू कर रही हैं, की ओर से जान बूझ कर ढील देने का कोई संकेत नहीं मिला है; इन कानूनों में भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने के प्रयोजनों हेतु बेनामी तथा अन्य दुर्भावपूर्ण हस्तांतरणों की अवहेलना करने की पहले ही व्यवस्था है ।

### विवरण

संशोधित अधिकतम भूमि सीमा कानूनों के अन्तर्गत फालतू घोषित क्षेत्र तथा कब्जे में लिया गया क्षेत्र ।

राज्य/ केन्द्रशासित क्षेत्र	फालतू घोषित क्षेत्र	क्षेत्र एकड़ों में कब्जे में लिया गया क्षेत्र
1	2	3
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	10,15,171	4,43,655
असम	5,81,540	5,06,866
बिहार	2,33,205	1,44,008

1	2	3
गुजरात . . . . .	1,32,288	48,025
हरियाणा . . . . .	27,642	18,319
हिमाचल प्रदेश . . . . .	1,36,109	1,35,293
जम्मू तथा काश्मीर . . . . .	—	—
कर्नाटक . . . . .	2,69,205	89,606
केरल . . . . .	1,19,674	80,199
मध्य प्रदेश . . . . .		12,115
महाराष्ट्र . . . . .		31,586
मणिपुर . . . . .		36
उड़ीसा . . . . .		20,479
पंजाब . . . . .		15,731
राजस्थान . . . . .	2,45,769	2,18,598
तमिऴनाडु . . . . .	79,292	75,840
त्रिपुरा . . . . .	1,881	1,563
उत्तर प्रदेश . . . . .	2,82,006	2,59,963
पश्चिम बंगाल . . . . .	1,57,014	99,793
दादरा तथा नगर हवेली . . . . .	8,958	6,180
दिल्ली . . . . .	780	413
पाण्डिचेरी . . . . .	2,520	1,006
योग	41,07,056	26,89,274

#### Kaveri water disputes

3357. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the Kaveri River water dispute between States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and the Kerala Government stands; and

(b) whether Government will take early steps to see that there is early mutually agreed solution for this long standing dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI

Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). In order to arrive at an early solution to the Cauvery Water Dispute, a meeting of Chief Ministers of Cauvery Basin States is proposed to be held on 3rd April, 1982.

#### Pumpsets in operation

3358. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of pumpsets that are in operation in country at present State-wise; and



(b) what is the hectrage of land being irrigated by the pumpsets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) It is estimated that by the end of March, 1981 7.1 million nos. pump-sets have been installed; of which 2.8 million nos. are diesel operated and 4.3 million nos. are electrically operated. The State-

wise position is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Pump-sets have been installed mostly on ground water structures such as dugwells, private shallow tube-wells, Public deep tubewells and also on surface lift irrigation schemes. The area irrigated through ground water sources upto March, 1981 is 23.2 m.ha. including those from pumpsets.

### Statement

*Number of estimated pumpsets in operation for irrigation purposes at the end of March, 1981*

(In Nos.)

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Electrical pumpsets	Diesel pumpsets	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	429116	149300	578416
2.	Assam	1890	600	2490
3.	Bihar	159927	137000	296927
4.	Gujarat	231243	596500	827743
5.	Haryana	225454	63250	288704
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1722	700	2422
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1065	500	1565
8.	Karnataka	308721	50000	358721
9.	Kerala	91386	28600	119986
10.	Madhya Pradesh	316987	93500	410487
11.	Maharashtra	668054	220000	888054
12.	Manipur	—	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	50	300	350
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	16296	2100	18396
16.	Punjab	283239	272000	555239
17.	Rajasthan	208769	59100	267869
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—
19.	Tamilnadu	919165	119000	1038165
20.	Tripura	370	100	470
21.	Uttar Pradesh	402865	911000	1313865

1	2	3	4	5
22.	West Bengal	24888	97500	122388
TOTAL STATES		4291207	2801050	7092257
TOTAL UNION TERRITORIES		22882	13600	36482
ALL INDIA TOTAL		4314089	2814650	7128739
Say		4.3 Mill.	2.8 Mill.	7.1 Mill.

### Levy of misuse charges of premises by L. & D. O.

3359. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of misuse of residential premises initiated by lessees/ex-lessees against the Land and Development Officer (Ministry of Works and Housing) pertaining to re-entry or threatened re-entry proceedings in respect of breaches of lease (misuse of residential premises) are in progress in the courts of law together with the names of lessees and address premises; and how many such cases have been decided by the High Court and Supreme Court during the last five years with the names of lessees, address of premises and date of judgements; and

(b) what other remedy is available to a lessee so as appeal against excessive misuse charges levied by the Land and Development Office for commercial use of residential premises?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NABAIN SINGH): (a) 40 cases according to the information available with Land and Development Officer (Statement enclosed). Regarding the cases decided by Supreme Court/High Court during the last 5 years, the information available is nil.

(b) The charges are levied for commercial use of residential premises in accordance with the Government instructions on the subject. There is no appellate authority as per covenants of the lease which is a binding contract between the lessor and the lessee.

### Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the lessees/ ex-lessees and address	Particulars of property
2	3	
1	Shri H. R. Wadhera, 15-Barakhamba Road, New Delhi	44/148, 15-Barakhamba Road.
2	M/s. New Delhi Hotels Ltd., 27-Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.	50/148, 27-Barakhamba Road.
3	M/s. Sagoon Builders, Atma Ram House, G-37-Connaught Circus	43-A/148 1-Keeling Road.

1	2	3
4	M/s. Ansal & Saigal Prop. Ltd., 115-Ansal Bhawan, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi.	56/148, 16- Curzon Road.
5	M/s. Cycle Equipment, 3-Tolstory Marg, New Delhi	43-B/148, 3-Keeling Road.
6	M/s. Ansal & Saigal Prop. Ltd., 16-Curzon Road, New Delhi.	6/134, 19-Curzon Road.
7	S/Sh. Surendra Lal & Others, 26-Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.	2-A/205, 26-A Barakhamba Rd.
8	S/Sh. Ganga Ram & Others, 18-Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.	6/205, 18-Barakhamba Road.
9	S/Sh. Lal Kumar & Others, Nirmal Tower (P) Ltd. 26-Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.	2-B/205, 26- Barakhamba Road.
10	M/s. Abaskar Construction (P) Ltd, 26-Curzon Road, New Delhi.	51/148, 26-Curzon Road.
11	M/s. Ashoka Estate (P) Ltd., 24-Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.	3/205, 24-Barakhamba Road.
12	Bawa Dan Singh, 14-Barakhamba Road, New Delhi	8/205, 14-Barakhamba Road.
13	M/s. Atma Ram Properties (P) Ltd., 37-C, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	Scindia House.
14	Shri Jagdish Kumar Aggarwal, 16-Hailey Road, New Delhi.	12/148, 16-Hailey Road.
15	Smt. Gunwanti, 3401 Gali Baqua, Hauz Qazi, New Delhi	G-6 ,Connaught Place.
16	Shri J. N. Ganju, C/o Sh. R. N. Ganju, 7/1 Old Survey Road, Dehradun(U. P.).	G-9, Connaught Place.
17	Life Insurance Corporation Lakshmi Insurance Building, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.	H-4, Connaught Circus.
18	M/s. K. L. Punj & Sons, Punj House, M-13, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	M-20, Connaught Circus.
19	M/s. K. L. Punj & Sons, Punj House, M-13, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	M-21, Connaught Circus.
20	Shri Murari Lal & Others, 48-Janpath, New Delhi	134/22, Janpath.
21	Smt. Kamla Devi, 50-Janpath, New Delhi.	134/23 Janpath.
22	Heirs & Executors of Late Shri Raghubir Singh, 3-Sultan Singh Bldg., Kashmere Gate, Delhi.	134/36 Janpath.
23	Smt. Raj Rani, 1110-Kucha Harjaimal, Bazar Sita Ram, Delhi.	90/2CG-Connaught Circus.
24	Smt. Rajeshwari Devi, 6-Friends Colony, New Delhi	90/21CG-Connaught Circus.
25	Shri S. P. Aggarwal & Others Alka Hotel, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	90/16CG-Connaught Circus.
26	Shri Daulat Ram C/o. Smt. Kaushalaya Rani & Others, 12/20, Arya Samaj Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi	90/1CG-Connaught Circus.
27	Dr. S. K. Sen, 48-Hanuman Road, New Delhi.	127 (22)-48-Hanuman Road.
28	Heirs & Executors of Shri Hazi Sheikh Nathu & Allahabax, C/o H. S. Nathu & Co. Makrana (Rajasthan).	127 (16-B) 55- Hanuman Road.

1	2	3
29	Smt. Tarlochan Kaur, 31-Hanuman Road, New Delhi., 127(12-A)	31-Hanuman Road
30	Jindal (I) Pvt. Ltd. 56-Hanuman Road, New Delhi. 127 (23-E),	56-Hanuman Road
31	Shri Vikram Singh 34-A, Nijamuddin (West), New Delhi.	91(1-2) 1, 3, 5-Lady Harding Road.
32	Smt. T. K. Marwah, 14-Jor Bagh, New Delhi Lessee of 172/14-Jor Bagh, New Delhi	Plot No. 14 Block No. 172-Jor-Bagh.
33	Smt. Shanta Simbha Chinay 20-Sundar Nagar, New Delhi.	Plot No. 20 Block No. 172 Sundar Nagar, New Delhi.
34	Shri Sajjan Singh G-389-Degence Colony, New Delhi.	205-G (72) known as 2-Bazar Rd., New Delhi.
35	Shri Bikram Singh 51-Bazar Road, New Delhi	205-G (91) known as 51-Babar Rd., New Delhi.
36	Smt. Savitri Devi Sharma C/o. Sh. G. C. Sharma, 28/G 2, Gonnaught Circus, New Delhi,	10/38, Golf Links, New Delhi.
37	Sh. Mool Ghand Rustogi, C/o. M/s. United Glass Co. Opp. Jama Masjid, Dispensary Delhi.	171/125, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi.
38	Shri Tirath Ram Ahuja, II-Friends Colony, New Delhi.	205-A/7 known as 16-Fire Brigade Lane, New Delhi.
39	M/s. Sant Bir Bros., S-6, Greater Kailash-I, New Delhi.	172/160, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
40	M/s. Edward Keventor, Sardar Patel Road, New Delhi	M/s. Edward Keventor Dairy Sardar Patel Road, New Delhi.

### नये 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम

3360. श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन :

श्री लक्ष्मण मलिक :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 14 जनवरी, 1982 को एक नये 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की है;

(ख) क्या सूत्र 8 समस्याग्रस्त गांवों को पेय जल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए व्यवस्था करने के बारे में है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार समस्या का स्थाई हल निकालने की दृष्टि से एक विशेष संगठन गठित करेगी तथा रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में पेयजल की समस्या

जहां इसने गम्भीर रूप धारण कर लिया है और जहां जल की पूर्ति प्रतिवर्ष टैंकों द्वारा की जाती है तथा जल पूर्ति योजना पर मैदानी क्षेत्रों की तुलना में 5 से 10 गुना अधिक लागत आती है, के बारे में छठी पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि में विशेष सहायता प्रदान करेगी?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां।

(ग) पेय जल पूर्ति राज्य का विषय है और राज्य योजनाओं में दी गई निधियों से राज्य सरकारों द्वारा योजनाएं बनाई जाती हैं तथा कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं। तथापि, समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को स्वच्छ पेय जल मुहैया कराने के लिए राज्य



सरकारों के संसाधनों की प्रति प्रति के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है। छठी योजना के दौरान पता लगाये गये सभी समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को पूरे वर्ष भर पानी उपलब्ध कराने वाले कम से कम एक स्रोत के साथ स्वच्छ पेय जल मुहैया करने का प्रयास किया जायेगा।

### **Fertilizer price hike**

3361. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state how many times the prices of fertilisers have been increased during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): Prices of fertilisers were increased in June 1980 and July 1981.

### **Assistance for Jayakwadi Project**

3362. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHRI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the aid and assistance provided by the Centre for Jayakwadi project near Paithan in Maharashtra; and

(b) the cost of the project and the area likely to receive therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Irrigation is a State subject and funds for irrigation projects are provided by State Governments themselves within their overall development plans. Central assistance to the States is given in the form of block loans/grants and is not tied to any particular sector of development or the project.

(b) The latest estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 314.29 crores and the ultimate irrigation potential is 2.77 lakh hectares.

### **Popularity of Rapeseed Oil**

3363. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the response from the public about rapeseed oil;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of rapeseed oil is lying unsold; and

(c) if so, how it is being utilised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Imported rapeseed oil is issued to States/Union territories for the public distribution system in the northern, eastern and north-eastern States. The demand for rapeseed oil from these States is increasing.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Group Housing Societies in Delhi**

3364. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Group Housing Societies registered for allotment of land in Delhi upto 31 December, 1981,

(b) the site offered by the Government and at what rate,

(c) what is the criteria adopted for allotment of land per head, and

(d) when the final decision is likely to be taken to allot land to those registered societies?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Assistance for Narmada Valley Project**

3365. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister has assured, during her recent visit of Gujarat, all the necessary Central assistance for Narmada Valley Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Edible Oil allocated to Orissa**

3366. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of edible oil allocated to the State of Orissa in 1981-82;

(b) whether Government has a proposal to increase the edible oil allocation to Orissa in 1982-83;

(c) if so, the total quantity of double oil proposed to be allocated to Orissa, in the above financial year; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) During April, 1981 to March, 1982, 7654 tonnes of imported edible oils were allocated to Orissa for public distribution system.

(b) to (d). Allocations of imported edible oils to States/Union Territories are made on monthly basis on consideration of various factors such as realistic assessment of the demand, consumption pattern, availability of indigenous oils within the region, availability of stocks with the State Trading Corporation and the pace of

lifting of oils allocated earlier. Monthly allocations to Orissa during the financial year 1982-83 would also be determined on these considerations and their total would be known only after the end of the year.

**पुन-पुन बाढ़ सुरक्षा व सिंचाई योजना की स्वीकृति**

3367. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना, गया, नवादा, औरंगाबाद आदि जिलों के लिए पुन-पुन बाढ़ सुरक्षा व सिंचाई योजना सरकार के पास लम्बित पड़ी हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है तथा कब तक करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथरहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख). 165.4 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत वाली पुनपुन बाढ़ सुरक्षा स्कीम, जिसमें पुनपुन नदी के दाएं किनारे के साथ-साथ एक तटबन्ध के निर्माण की परिकल्पना की गई है, योजना आयोग द्वारा मार्च, 1981 में पहले ही स्वीकृत की जा चुकी है।

बिहार के गया और पटना जिलों में 1, 36,156 एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई करने के लिए पुनपुन--दरवा सिंचाई परियोजना की, जिसमें हमीदनगर पर पुनपुन नदी पर एक बराज और दोनों किनारों पर नहरों के निर्माण की परिकल्पना की गई है, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच कर ली गई है और टिप्पणियां राज्य सरकार को सितम्बर और अक्टूबर, 1981 में भेजी गई हैं।

(ग) राज्य सरकार के उत्तर प्राप्त हो जाने और स्कीम की तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता सिद्ध हो जाने के बाद इस स्कीम पर योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के लिए आगे कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

बिहार की बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजना

3368. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार को कोई नई बाढ़

नियंत्रण योजना भेजी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) से (ग). बिहार सरकार ने अक्टूबर, 1981 से अब तक निम्नलिखित चार बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीमों गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग को, उनकी जांच और स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत की हैं :—

क्रम सं०	स्कीमों के नाम	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपयों में)	अनुमान की वर्तमान स्थिति
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	संशोधित हरहा जल निकास स्कीम	441.42	गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग द्वारा टिप्पणियां फरवरी, 1982 में बिहार सरकार को भेजी गई।
2	फाड़ो नदी जल निकास स्कीम	124.36	गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग में जांच की जा रही है।
3	जलवापुर सुरक्षा निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए पांचवां अनुमान	106.66	गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग द्वारा 96 लाख की लागत पर स्वीकृति दे दी गई।
4	लोसी बाढ़ तटबंध के चढ़ाव (एफ्लेक्ड) बंध के लिए पांचवां अनुमान	752.48	जांच की अग्रिम अवस्था में।

#### Suggestions to raise Paddy Yield

3369. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU-MALLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some suggestions have been given by the rice experts to demolish the production barrier by greater use of technology and better management practices to raise the yield;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) what are the details regarding the total productions of paddy at present, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No such

suggestions have been received by the Ministry of Agriculture in the recent past.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

#### Statement

(In lakh tonnes)

States	Production of Paddy—1980-81
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	107.00
2. Assam . . . . .	39.76
3. Bihar . . . . .	82.14
4. Gujarat . . . . .	8.35
5. Haryana . . . . .	18.42
6. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	1.45
7. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	8.25
8. Karnataka . . . . .	33.45
9. Kerala . . . . .	19.46
10. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	60.02
11. Maharashtra . . . . .	33.69
12. Manipur . . . . .	4.09
13. Meghalaya . . . . .	2.12
14. Nagaland . . . . .	1.52
15. Orissa . . . . .	64.96
16. Punjab . . . . .	48.34
17. Rajasthan . . . . .	2.25
18. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	59.33
19. Tripura . . . . .	5.85
20. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	81.60
21. West Bengal . . . . .	111.98
22. Union Territories . . . . .	5.07
Total . . . . .	799.30

#### रैनेट की खपत

3370 श्री कुम्भाराम आर्य : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में पनीर बनाने के लिए बछड़ों के अमाशय से प्राप्त रैनेट की खपत कितनी है ;

(ख) एक बछड़े के अमाशय से प्राप्त रैनेट की मात्रा कितनी होती है ;

(ग) क्या देश में रैनेट का मांग बछड़ों से प्राप्त किये गये रैनेट से पूरी हो जाती है अथवा उसका आयात करना पड़ता है ; और

(घ) यदि इसका आयात किया जाता है तो आयात मात्रा कितनी है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामी-नाथन) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी एकत्र करके लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

#### राजस्थान में उठाऊ सिंचाई योजनाएं

3371. श्री कुम्भाराम आर्य : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री राजस्थान नहर के पानी को लिफ्ट करने के बारे में 23 नवम्बर, 1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 78, के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान सरकार से कितनी उठाऊ (लिफ्ट) सिंचाई योजनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि पहले परिकल्पित की गई परियोजना के क्षेत्र के बारे में कुछ पुनर्विचार किया गया है और अब कई स्थलों पर लिफ्ट सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करने का भी प्रस्ताव है । यह

भी सूचना मिली है कि राज्य सरकार उन क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में, जो लिफ्ट सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत आएंगे, कई विकल्पों पर विचार कर रही हैं।

### राजस्थान में मरू उद्यान योजना

3372. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य :  
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर जिलों के लिए मरू उद्यान योजना की तरह बीकानेर, चुरू, सीकर और झुनझुन जिलों के लिए भी कोई योजना है जो कि बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों से अधिक महसूल वाले क्षेत्र हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) और (ख). सरकार को इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव विचार करने के लिए प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

### बीकानेर जिले के गांवों में पेय जल

3373. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य : कृषि निर्माण और आवास मंत्री बीकानेर जिले के गांवों में पेय जल के बारे में 7 दिसम्बर, 1981 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2405 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीकानेर जिले के किन गांवों में पेय जल की समस्या नहीं है ;

(ख) उन 296 गांवों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पेय जल की समस्या हल हो गई है; और

(ग) शेष गांवों में से किन गांवों में पेय जल समस्या को सुलझाने का कार्य शक्ति पर है ?

### संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :

(क) से (ग). पेय जल पूर्ति राज्य का विषय है और योजनाएं राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बनाई तथा कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं। तथापि, समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को स्वच्छ पेय जल मुहैया कराने में राज्य सरकार के संसाधनों को बढ़ाने के लिए, केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उन्हें केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है। तदनुसार, बीकानेर जिले में पेय जल पूर्ति सुविधाओं के जरूरतमन्द ग्रामों की संख्या राज्य सरकार के पास उपलब्ध होगी।

### Import of Butter Oil

3374. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of butter oil imported during the year 1981;

(b) whether it is a fact that butter oil is not being sold to the public;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how it is being utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Indian Dairy Corporation had received 10,984 M.T. butter oil as gift from European Economic Community during the calendar year 1981.

(b) to (d). The butter oil being received as gift by the Indian Dairy Corporation under Operation Flood II Project is primarily issued for recombination into liquid milk by the dairies. However, whenever some quantity is declared as unfit for recombination but otherwise fit for use as cooking medium, the same is being disposed of to public through outlets organised in public/cooperative sectors.



**Distribution of Land to Peasants**

3375. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land so far distributed to the landless peasants by the States till 31 December, 1981, State-wise separately; and

(b) the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes benefited particularly in Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed.

**Statement**

*Area distributed under revised ceiling laws and percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries*

(Area in acres)

State/Union Territory.	Area distributed	Number of beneficiaries.	Percentage of Scheduled Caste beneficiaries	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries
Andhra Pradesh	3,04,677	2,10,187	49.6	14.6
Assam	3,19,353	2,56,670	9.2	7.5
Bihar	1,37,658	1,52,725	55.4	11.0
Gujarat	6,037	1,458	82.4	7.3
Haryana	17,659	5,163	49.3	—
Himachal Pradesh	3,654	4,825	70.0	5.6
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	60,332	12,688	56.9	1.7
Kerala	52,737	84,692	40.3	5.9
Madhya Pradesh	80,053	31,849	28.5	42.0
Maharashtra	2,81,586	76,892	31.7	20.4
Manipur	—	—	—	—
Orissa	10,1,889	77,788	33.4	39.3
Punjab	12,407	2,939	45.7	—
Rajasthan	1,19,887	26,152	40.5	15.2
Tamil Nadu	58,257	38,360	44.9	Neg.
Tripura	1,034	891	22.7	22.5
Uttar Pradesh	2,32,186	1,89,110	73.8*	—
West Bengal	55,658	1,66,255	40.7	18.8
Dadra & N. H.	3,406	1,512	0.9	99.1
Delhi	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	904	1,010	72.9	—
	18,49,374	13,41,166	41.6	12.6

\*Includes Scheduled Tribes.

### **Linking of Public Distribution System with the IRDP**

3376. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to link the public distribution system with the Integrated Rural Development Programme, so that all essential commodities are made available to the people in rural areas at reasonable prices as has been suggested by the Indian Institute of Public Administration; and

(b) whether any scheme in this regard has been framed and if so, the details regarding its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Forest Workers Training Programme**

3377. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken forest workers training programme with the ultimate object of providing employment to adivasis residing inside the hills;

(b) if so, whether any such forest workers training programme have been introduced in Orissa in the hilly area where tribals are residing; and

(c) the details about the number of such training centre started in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINANTHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Logging Training Centres Project under the Ministry of Agriculture has started workers training programme with the help of Orissa Forest Corporation and State Forest

Department in Dhenkanel and Rairakhel Forest Divisions. The aim is to train people in using the improved techniques and tools in Forest harvesting in order to raise their earnings and also the recovery percentage from Forest. The Orissa Forest Corporation is starting a Logging Training Centre in Badrama with the help of Logging Training Centres Project of Government of India. So far 27 Instructors have been trained and 62 labourers were trained in 4 workers Training Camp held in the Tribal Areas of Orissa State.

### **Survey of drinking water to medium and small towns in the country**

3378. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey to find out the availability of drinking water to medium and small towns in our country particularly those where even 50 per cent of the needs are not being met;

(b) if so, the number of the cities or towns which come under this category;

(c) whether suitable allocations have been made under the Sixth Plan for augmenting the water supply in these towns/cities and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have decided about the Central assistance that will be made to the State Governments during 1982 for this purpose and if so, the State-wise break up of the funds to be made available for this purpose; and

(e) how much of the funds allocated by the Centre during 1981 could not be utilised by the State Governments and the amount of accumulation with each State?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Urban water supply is a State subject and no survey

has been made by the Central Government.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

(c) No Central assistance is provided for urban water supply.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

**Flood relief to Rajasthan under National Rural Employment Programme**

3379. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government had sanctioned funds for the relief work in the flood affected areas of Rajasthan under the National Rural Development Programme; and

(b) if so, the funds allotted for different districts and other details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Intensive cultivation of Groundnut**

3380. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state: ,

(a) whether his Ministry has introduced special project on the intensive development of Groundnut cultivation in some States in 1981-1982;

(b) if so, the names of these States and the total amount of Central assistance allocated to them for 1981-82;

(c) the performance of these projects;

(d) whether such projects had been introduced in Orissa in 1981-82 also; and

(e) if not, the details about the names of the States where such intensive development of Groundnut Cultivation

Programme has been proposed to be introduced in 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An Intensive Project for increasing production of Groundnut in Saurashtra Region of Gujarat has been introduced in 1980-81 and continued in 1981-82. Central assistance allocated to the State during 1981-82 was Rs. 827.50 lakhs.

(c) During 1980-81 an area of 1.42 lakh ha. was covered under summer groundnut under the Project as against 68,000 ha. covered during 1979-80. During kharif 1981, pre-monsoon sowing was done with irrigation in 1.5 lakh ha. and supplementary irrigation was provided in 2.42 lakh hectares. Closer spacing to obtain maximum plant population was adopted in 4.4 lakh ha. and plant protection measures were taken in 4.9 lakh ha. Improved implements and plant protection equipment were distributed to the farmers at subsidised rates. During rabi/summer, it is proposed to cover an area of 2 lakh ha.

(d) No, Sir. However, a project on Extension of Oilseeds to new Irrigated Areas is already in operation in the State during the Sixth Plan.

(e) At present there is no such proposal to introduce an intensive project on Groundnut, like the one in Gujarat, during 1981-82.

**Distribution of Land to Homeless and Landless Harijans**

3381. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been introduced for the distribution of agriculture and homestead lands to the homeless and landless tribals and Harijans of Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of Harijans or tribals have been distributed with Pattas so far; and

(c) the details about their homestead land and agricultural land if distributed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The Goan Panchayats in Delhi are distributing house sites and agricultural plots to Harijans/landless persons in various villages.

(b) 3209 Harijans have been allotted agricultural plots by Gaon Panchayats. Each person has generally been allotted one acre of land. Further, 6168 Harijans have also been allotted house-sites.

(c) A statement indicating the block-wise position is enclosed.

#### Statement

Block	No. of Harijans allotted agricultural land	No. of Harijans allotted house-sites
Mehrauli	98	373
Shahdara	305	270
Najafgarh	1477	1105
Alipur	499	2476
Kanjhawala	830	1944
Total	3209	6168

#### Production capacity of D. M. S.

3382. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production capacity of Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) whether the production capacity has been fully utilised;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from workers stating that production should be increased; and

(d) if so, the details of the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The production capacity of fluid milk and milk products of Delhi Scheme are as follows:—

- (i) Fluid Milk : 3.75 lakh litres per day.
- (ii) Ghcc: 8 tonnes per day.
- (iii) Table Butter : 6 tonnes per day.

(b) So far as the production of ghee and butter is concerned, these products are manufactured only during the flush season from November to February of each year when surplus fat from raw-material is available. At present, the Delhi Milk Scheme is distributing 3.20 lakh litres daily to the consumers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) General Manager, Delhi Milk Scheme has been requested to assess the possibility of increasing the capacity of the Delhi Milk Scheme from its present level of 3.75 lakh litres to 5 lakh litres per day.

#### News Item Captioned 'Oil that left them crippled'

3383. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has gone to the news item in Blitz dated February, 20 1982 Captioned 'Oil that left crippled';

(b) how the poisonous edible groundnut oil reached the ration shops;

(c) how many persons have been crippled so far;

(d) what assistance has been provided by Government; and

(e) the details of the action taken to rehabilitate the victims of 'Killer Oil'?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir. The news item refers to groundnut



oil which is not allocated by the Central Government to States for the public distribution system.

(b) to (e) The information is being collected from the State Government of Maharashtra and will be furnished to the Lok Sabha as soon as it is received.

#### **Committee set up to go into the working of Local Self Government**

3384. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee was appointed by Central Government regarding the Municipal Government and administration;

(b) if so, whether any preliminary report has been received in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government had appointed a Study Group on the Constitution, Powers & Laws of the urban local bodies and Municipal Corporations.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Group has made interim recommendations regarding the form of city-government, size of city Councils, various authorities in Municipal Corporations, State control and supervision, and provisions for Supersession of Local Bodies.

#### **Milk Shortage**

3385. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the milk shortage is being continuously felt during every year;

(b) the total shortfall of milk production during 1980-81 and how much shortfall is expected during 1982;

(c) the main reasons for this milk shortfall; and

(d) steps being taken by Government to meet this shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). As per available information, and estimates milk production has been increasing over the years. The provisionally estimated milk production during 1980-81 is 31.5 million tonnes and the anticipated achievement during 1981-82 is 33.0 million tonnes and the targeted production during 1982-83 is 34.6 million tonnes. Though the overall milk production in the country has increased progressively, it has, however, not been able to keep pace with the growing demand in the country.

(d) Some of the important schemes taken up for increasing milk production in the country are; (i) Cross-breeding of non-descript cattle; (ii) improvement of indigenous breeds of cattle and buffaloes through selective breeding; (iii) Implementation of Operation Flood II Project which includes milk production enhancement programme and improved processing and marketing facilities to provide remunerative return to cattle/buffalo owners through cooperative structure; (iv) Use of frozen semen under a Central Sector Scheme for financial assistance to States for accelerating the adoption of frozen semen technology; (v) A Central Sector Scheme for Scientific Development of selected Goushalas and (vi) Intensive cattle development projects and key village blocks being implemented by the States to increase milk production by providing all necessary inputs and services simultaneously.

#### **Cultivation of obnoxious Kesari Dal**

3386. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kesari Dal, known as killer dal is still cultivated by farmers;



(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government will ban the cultivation of Kesari Dal;

(d) whether Government have received any memorandum from 'Citizen Action' in this respect; and

(e) if so, the contents of the memorandum and the action taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The area and production of Kesari Dal in various States during 1979-80 and 1980-81 are given below:—

A—Area in '000 ha.'

P—Production in '000 tonnes'.

State	Area		Production	
	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81
Assam	7.8	9.2	3.3	7.8
Bihar	397.2	471.2	182.0	206.4
Madhya Pradesh.	470.2	631.1	76.7	189.3
Maharashtra	78.8	78.8	25.0	14.5
West Bengal	130.3	134.7	64.4	49.5
Total	1084.3	1325.0	351.4	467.5

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Citizen Advice Bureau in the Memorandum has suggested a ban on the cultivation of Kesari Dal due to toxic effect following its consumption.

The State Government have been advised to cultivate low neuro-toxin varieties evolved by I.C.A.R. in order to replace the existing high Neuro-toxin varieties.

#### Supersession of cooperative organisations

3387. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Agricultural Congress which ended on 7 January, 1982 passed a resolution condemning supersession of cooperative organisations in 7 major States and requested

Government to depoliticalise and de-officialise the cooperation movement to make it an effective instrument of change in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the resolution had requested Government to scrap the Agricultural Prices Commission which has been doing the greatest unjustification to the farming community by fixing price in an arbitrary manner;

(c) if so, the other recommendations made by the conference which was held in Bhubaneshwar during the month of January, 1982; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that they had also suggested the appointment of a Commission of Cooperators, farm experts and representatives of farmers to review the working of the agricultural cooperatives and suggest ways to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND

**RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) The resolution of the Third Indian Agricultural Congress held in January, 1982 on 'Agricultural Cooperatives' *inter-alia*, reiterated the resolution adopted by the First Indian Agricultural Cooperatives Congress held at Trivandrum in 1977. The position regarding supersession of cooperative societies then prevailing in the concerned States has since undergone substantial change and elections in large number of societies have been completed. They have also been suggested to evolve measures to facilitate expeditious elections in the remaining cooperative societies.

(b) The Government are of the view that scrapping of the Agricultural Prices Commission is not necessary. The demand of the farmers is that Government should fix the prices of Agricultural commodities at remunerative levels. Government is fully alive to this demand and in the formulation of price policy for various commodities, this requirement is constantly kept in view.

(c) The other recommendation of the Congress in its resolution on 'Agricultural Prices and Marketing' relate to the establishment of more and more farmer controlled agencies for marketing of agricultural produce in the country not only in the case of cash crops like tobacco, cotton, jute, cocoa, rubber etc. but also for fruits and vegetables where the farmer is the greatest victim of the malpractices indulged in by the businessman and the industry alike.

(d) The Congress had urged on the Government that also to "initiate appropriate measures to depoliticalise and deofficialise the cooperative movement and make it entirely a people's movement run by them and help it to be kept above party politics and to achieve the above, appoint immediately a Commission of non-official co-operators, experts in agricultural co-operation and representatives of the farming community to review the working

of agricultural cooperatives and suggest immediate ways to remedy the ills from which they are suffering from and suggest ways and means to rectify the same".

#### Setting up of biogas plant

3388. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up biogas plants in the country during the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details and production capacity thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir

Ministry of Agriculture has sanctioned a National Project for Biogas Development for implementation during the Sixth Plan period with a outlay of Rs. 50 crores, envisaging a target of 400,000 biogas units. The Project, *inter alia* provides for subsidy to beneficiaries, organisational support to State Governments, training, etc. The beneficiaries will set up biogas plants according to their need and resources. The capacity of these plants will vary according to sizes ranging from 2 cubic metres to 85 cubic metres average gas production per day.

#### Gobar gas plants

3389. **SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the incentives provided for creating natural resources of Energy in rural areas by way of constructing Gobar gas Plants and economic use of fire sticks;

b) whether Government had circulated any guidelines to the States to propagate meaningful utilization of above natural energy in the rural areas; and

(c) if so, give details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Ministry of Agriculture has sanctioned a National Project for Biogas Development which *inter alia* provides central subsidies to beneficiaries on capital cost of biogas units. A statement indicating amount of subsidy for different sizes of biogas units being given to different categories of farmers during 1981-82 is enclosed.

Smokeless chulas are being promoted for demonstration purpose either free or at concessional rates under the World Bank aided Social Forestry Projects in Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and also under Indo-German Dhauladhar Project in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) For implementation of National Project for Biogas Development, State Governments have been advised to adopt multi-model and multi-agency approach, create biogas cells at State headquarters and in selected districts, involve corporate bodies for setting up of biogas units on turn-key job basis, involve village functionaries for motivation, promotion and providing technical guidance for installation of biogas units and organise training for village masons in the construction of biogas units.

State Governments have also been advised to popularise suitable models of smokeless chulas as a supplement to Social Forestry Programme.

#### Statement

Approval pattern of Central subsidy for setting up of Biogas Plants during 1981-82.

Size of Plant @ (Cubic mt.)	Amount of Central Subsidy (in Rupees)		
	For Scheduled Tribes & for hilly areas	For small & marginal farmers	For all others
2	1500	1000	750
3	1950	1300	1000
4	2300	1500	1200
6	2900	1900	1500
8	—	—	1500
10	—	—	1600
15	—	—	1900
20	—	—	2650
25	—	—	3600
35	—	—	5740
45	—	—	6470
60	—	—	8110
85	—	—	12110

@ Sizes of floating steel gas holder type biogas units as specified by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in 1974.

Sizes of fixed dome biogas units as specified by Planning, Research and Action Division, Lucknow in 1980.

**Introduction of crop insurance scheme**

3390. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to introduce crop insurance to dry crops, drought-prone areas;

(b) if so, whether Government have invited the suggestions of the States also in this regard; and

(c) if so, the names of such States as have agreed or taken steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The present Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme being operated by the General Insurance Corporation of India is common for irrigated, unirrigated and drought prone areas. The rate of premium and non-indemnifiable limit vary for irrigated and unirrigated areas. The

scheme is being operated on experimental basis only in the areas having premium rates not exceeding 5 per cent and non-indemnifiable limit not exceeding 30 per cent.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of answer to (a).

**Foodgrain and sugar supplied to Kerala**

3391. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the quantity of rice, wheat and sugar allotted to Kerala to be distributed through ration shops for the years from 1976 to 1981 giving the year-wise details; and

(b) what is the quantity proposed to be allotted for 1982?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The required information is as under:—

Year	(In '000 tonnes)		
	Rice	Wheat	Sugar
1976	902.0	389.0	85.308
1977	1502.5	207.0	90.438
1978	1620.0	120.0	83.960*
1979	1620.0	120.8	10.495**
1980	1620.0	102.0	125.940
1981	1575.0	48.8	125.940

\*upto August only

\*\*From 17-12-79 to 31-12-79

(There was no sugar allocation during 16.8.78 to 16.12.79 due to decontrol of sugar.)

(b) *Foodgrains*: The Government of Kerala have been allotted rice and wheat for public distribution system at the rate of 90,000 tonnes and 4,000 tonnes respectively per month from

January to March, 1982. Allotments of foodgrains are made on a month to month basis taking into consideration the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central pool, relative needs of

various States, market availability and other related factors. It is therefore, not possible to indicate precisely the quantities that would be allotted to Kerala during the remaining period of 1982.

**Sugar:** From January, 1982 onwards the Government of Kerala are continuing to get a monthly levy sugar quota of 10,495 tonnes.

### **Supply of contaminated Jamuna water at Delhi**

3392. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jamuna Water that is being refined for being piped to South Delhi contains water that is flow into the catchment through the city drains;

(b) whether Government have prosecuted any industrial establishment for not checking its refuse to flow into Jamuna during the last three years and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for Government's apathy in the matter and whether people have been warned suitably against the use of the contaminated Jamuna water?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has informed that out of 176 MGD (Million Gallons per day) of water produced by the Undertaking by taking water from Jamuna, 170 MGD is picked up from upstream of the river Yamuna at Wazirabad barrage and 6 MGD down-stream at Okhla. Only the raw water picked up at Okhla is down-stream of the city drains discharging into the river.

(b) The Central Boards for the Prevention and Control of the Water Pollution has informed that 26 industrial concerns were prosecuted for breach of provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

during the last 3 years. The Board has further stated that out of 26 cases 20 are subjudice and in the remaining cases, the concerns were convicted by courts

(c) The Water Supply Undertaking has informed that the raw water picked up at Okhla is pre-chlorinated after which it is treated by coagulation with alum dosing and filtered through rapid sand gravity filters and post-chlorinated. The water supplied is wholesale.

### **Slum clearance during Sixth Plan period**

3393. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what allocations have been made during the Sixth Plan for slum clearance;

(b) the allocations made for Andhra Pradesh for 1982;

(c) the cities that will be benefited by the scheme; and

(d) what are the details of the programme sanctioned for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Rs. 151.45 crores has been provided for environmental improvement of slums.

(b) to (d) sum of Rs. 350 lakhs has been tentatively provided for the year 1982-83 by the Planning Commission in respect of the Government of Andhra Pradesh for slum Improvement Schemes in the urban areas. The details of the cities and programmes have not been reported by the State Government.

### **Employment through N.R.E.P.**

3394. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employment generated under the National Rural Employment Programme



is likely to fall sharply this year as compared to that of the previous year;

(b) if so, the specific reasons therefor; and

(c) State-wise allocation of food-grains for the year 1980-81 and 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BAL-ESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b) There will not be any sharp fall in the employment generated during the current year compared to the last year. How-

ever, there is bound to be some reduction in the overall employment to be generated during the current year as the last year's programme included special Food for Work Programme also till September, 1980 and there was no provision for giving any funds for material component to the States till October, 1980.

(c) A statement indicating the food-grains and cash funds allocated/released under Food for Work Programme/National Rural Employment Programme during the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 is enclosed.

## Statement

Statement showing the foodgrains/cash fund allocated/released to the States/UTs. under Food for Work/National Rural Employment Programme during the years 1980-81 & 1981-82

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs.	Foodgrains allocated during 1980-81 (MTs.)	Foodgrains released during 1980-81 (MTs.)	Cash fund allocated/released during 1980-81 (Rs. in lakh)	Foodgrains allocated during 1981-82 (MTs.)	Foodgrains released during 1981-82 (MTs.)	Cash fund allocated during 1981-82 (Rs. in lakh)	Cash fund released during 1981-82 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	.	105000	1345.00	31500	31500 842 (last year)	1896.00	1896.00
2	Assam	.	19000	262.20	6000	3000	400.00	200.00
3	Bihar	.	164000	1725.50	40000	20000	2420.00	1210.00
4	Gujarat	.	22500	396.90	9200	4600 + 6250 (last year)	560.00	280.00
5	Haryana	.	23500	102.75	2500	2500 + 537 (last year)	160.00	160.00
6	Himachal Pradesh	.	20500	70.15	2000	2000	120.00	120.00
7	Jammu & Kashmir	.	13500	104.75	2500	1250	160.00	80.00
8	Karnataka	.	32000	593.40	14000	7000 + 7386 (last year)	828.00	414.00
9	Kerala	.	31500	575.10	13400	6700	804.00	402.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	.	228500	950.10	22000	22000	1320.00	660.00

11	Maharashtra	.	.	.	.	72000	1015.40	24000	12000	1420.00	710.00
12	Manipur	.	.	.	.	—	13.10	300	150	20.00	10.00
13	Meghalaya	.	.	.	.	750	13.00	400	200	20.00	10.00
14	Nagaland	.	.	.	.	2400	9.00	200	100 +1200 (last year)	20.00	10.00
15	Orissa	.	.	.	.	100500	586.00	14000	7000 +3250 (last year)	820.00	410.00
16	Punjab	.	.	.	.	6000	179.00	4300	4300	252.00	252.00
17	Rajasthan	.	.	.	.	130000	330.20	8000	8000	468.00	468.00
18	Sikkim	.	.	.	.	500	4.55	200	100	16.00	8.00
19	Tamil Nadu	.	.	.	.	60000	1059.50	25000	25000 +1638 (last year)	1480.00	1110.00
20	Tripura	.	.	.	.	4750	38.20	1000	1000	60.00	60.00
21	Uttar Pradesh	.	.	.	.	269500	2373.40	55800	55800	3340.00	2505.00
22	West Bengal	.	.	.	.	80000	955.60	22500	11250 +12715 (last year)	1348.00	674.00
<i>Union Territories</i>											
23	A & N Islands	.	.	.	.	1050	9.30	300	150	16.00	16.00
24	Arunachal Pradesh	.	.	.	.	500	9.30	300	150 +250 (last year)	16.00	16.00

I	2	3	7	5	6	7	8	9
25	Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	4.00	..
26	Miroram . . . . .	1550	..	9.30	300	300	16.00	32.00@
27	Pondicherry . . . . .	650	650	9.30	300	150	16.00	16.00
	Total . . . . .	1419600	1288100	12740.00	300000	260265	18000.00	11729.00

@Including U.T's share.

**Oilseed project**

3395. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any subsidy is proposed to be given to oilseeds producers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of special project launched in Gujarat for oilseed production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Subsidy is already being provided to oilseed producers on certain selected items like seed, plant protection, chemicals and operational charges, minikits, demonstrations, etc.

(c) An Intensive Project for increasing production of Groundnut in Saurashtra region of Gujarat has been launched. It aims at increasing the production of groundnut from 18 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 to 27 lakh tonnes in 1983-84 by—

(i) provision of protective irrigation to kharif crop;

(ii) early sowing of kharif groundnut by providing pre-sowing irrigation;

(iii) distribution of quality seeds;

(iv) adoption of plant protection measures and improved agronomic practices;

(v) closer spacing; and

(vi) increase in area under summer groundnut from 68,000 ha. in 1979-80 to 2 lakh ha. in 1983-84.

The total cost of the project is Rs. 35 crores.

**Requirement and production of foodgrains**

3396. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the anticipated production of foodgrains during the remaining period

of the Sixth Five Year Plan—cereal-wise production figures;

(b) whether it is a fact that this quantity of foodgrains would be sufficient for the requirements of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The levels of foodgrains production which are planned to be achieved are indicated by the production targets envisaged for 1982-83 and 1984-85, the terminal year of the Sixth Five Year Plan, given in the following table:

(Million tonnes)		
Foodgrain	1982-83 target	1984-85 target
Rice	58.0	63.0
Wheat	39.0	44.0
Coarse Cereals	31.0	32.1
Total Cereals	128.0	139.1
Total Pulses	13.5	14.5
Total Foodgrains	141.5	153.6

The foodgrain requirements of the country were kept in view while projecting the levels of production. The quantity of foodgrains planned to be produced during the remaining years of the Sixth Plan would be sufficient to meet the requirements of the country.

**Plots earmarked for commercial buildings and community centres by DDA**

3397. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the plots and places for commercial buildings and community centres earmarked so far by the DDA; and



(b) the criteria adopted by the DDA for the disposal of these places/plots?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश में खाद्य वस्तुओं का वितरण

3398. श्री कृष्ण वत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में 1981-82 के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्नों, उर्वरकों, चीनी और अन्य खाद्य वस्तुओं का वितरण किया गया और उसके वितरण के लिए क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया गया ;

(ख) उस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई ; और

(ग) उसकी कितनी मात्रा रेलों और ट्रकों से, अलग-अलग, लाई-ले-जाई गई, इस बारे में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने 1981-82 के दौरान जनवरी, 1982 तक 37.2 हजार मीटरी टन गेहूं और 16.2 हजार मीटरी टन चावल का वितरण किया था। भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने हिमाचल प्रदेश में उर्वरकों अथवा चीनी का कोई वितरण नहीं किया था।

(ख) और (ग). दिसम्बर, 1981 तक 605 मीटरी टन खाद्यान्नों को रेल द्वारा भेजने से परिवहन के लिए 0.28 लाख रुपये खर्च किए गए थे। इसके अलावा, हिमाचल प्रदेश क्षेत्र के अन्दर ही सड़क द्वारा 6789 मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न

भेजने पर 5.16 लाख रुपये खर्च किए गए थे। इसके अतिरिक्त, पंजाब और हरियाणा से हिमाचल प्रदेश को 56530 मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न सड़क द्वारा भेजे गए थे। इस मात्रा को भेजने पर जो परिवहन लागत आयी थी उसके ब्यौरे तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ?

### Arrangements for distribution of Essential Commodities during Asian Games

3399. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the arrangements made for the distribution of essential commodities during Asian Games;

(b) what is the estimated requirements and cost of essential commodities; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the cost will be unbearable for the residents of New Delhi and there will be scarcity of essential commodities in Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c). The present arrangements for distribution of essential commodities through Fair Price Shops would continue along with supplies available through private trade channels as at present. Prices and availability of essential commodities would depend on demand and supply situation prevailing at a given time. While the requirements cannot be precisely estimated, based on past experience, with appropriate supply management, it may not be difficult to meet additional demand for essential commodities during Asian Games.

### Deep sea trawlers

3400. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deep sea trawlers licensed and used in catching fish in

deep sea waters from 1980 onwards; and

(b) how often the committee meet to grant licences and review the performances of deep sea vessels in our territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A fleet of 57 deep sea commercial fishing vessels is operating in Indian waters since 1980. Recently, five more vessels have been added to this fleet on charter basis.

(b) An Inter-Ministerial Committee for recommending permission for purchase of vessels meets as often as is necessary. However, at present there is no scheme for acquiring foreign vessels. Another Inter-Ministerial Committee considers applications for charter of foreign fishing vessels. It meets as and when the proposals are ripe for consideration.

#### Export of birds

3401. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Board for Wildlife has allowed the Central Government to export species of common birds;

(b) if so, the details regarding the 'No Objection Certificates' to exporting species of common birds; and

(c) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Expert Committee on Birds for the Indian Board for Wildlife in its first meeting in September, 1981, recommended that only well known agricultural pests and very common birds like parakeets,

munias, crows and sparrows and mynahs may be allowed for export from India.

(b) and (c) At present, only 12 types of common birds are permitted for export against quota ceiling from the four ports of Bombay, Calcutta Madras and Delhi. Such exports are allowed on production of legal procurement certificate issued by the concerned Chief Wildlife Warden or the Authorized Officer under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, and the Jammu and Kashmir Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1978.

#### Milk production in the country

3402. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to misgivings on the milk production figures in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the milk production as per official surveys has fallen in Gujarat despite highest investments under Operation Flood projects;

(c) whether in view of the various disturbing reports Government will immediately available Operation Flood I and ongoing dairy projects annually and make such studies public;

(d) whether Government will make necessary changes in Dairy Board and Dairy Corporation to ensure success of the Projects; and

(e) whether Government will give due weightage to Punjab in view of its experience and performance in milk production programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The estimated milk production in Gujarat based on the integrated sample survey

for the years 1977 to 1980 is given below:—

(in 000 tonnes)

Year	Cow-milk	Buff-milk	Goat milk	Total
1977-78	604	1382	202	2188
1978-79	606	1391	168	2165
1979-80	583	1392	140	2115

From the above it will be observed that there is no gradual decline in the cow and buffalo milk production. The marginal decline in cow milk is attributed to the natural calamities of heavy rains and floods in major cow areas.

(c) and (d). As far as Operation Flood—I is concerned, an Inter-Agency Mission of the United Nations—FAO—WFP visited India from 9th February to 8th March, 1981 conducted the Terminal Evaluation of Operation Flood I Programme. The Report of the Inter-Agency Mission has been received. No other evaluation has been decided by the Government. As far as Operation Flood-II is concerned, it is too early to make any evaluation. The implementation of Operation Flood-II programme is under constant review and the High Level Committee constituted for monitoring the overall performance of the project has also reviewed the programme.

(e) The whole of Punjab State has been covered under Operation Flood—II programme. The project envisages to step up milk production, organise procurement, processing, and marketing through supportive infrastructure at village/district level. 11.56 lakh milch animals are likely to be covered. The incremental build up of processing facilities to be created is of the order of 14.5 lakh litres per day.

### Supply of Wheat Infested with Karnal Bunt

3403. SHRI L. S. TUR:  
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that “Karnal Bunt” a fungal wheat disease has been going on for about 20 years and the ICAR scientists have done precious little to control the disease or suggested advance preventive measures;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in certain part of Punjab and Haryana, wheat affected is as high as 40 per cent;

(c) whether it is true the Food Corporation of India is mixing up affected and normal wheat and distributing it all over the country which has resulted in wide spread of this disease; and

(d) whether Government will ensure research effort in this direction or invite international assistance under ICAR's NARP in view of the failure of ICAR to handle this job.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) It is true that Karnal Bunt of wheat was first reported in 1931 from Karnal. Upto 1968-69 the disease was of minor significance appearing now and then sporadically in isolated plots. However, since 1975 its incidence has been on the increase, particularly in North-Western regions. However, it is not a fact that ICAR Scientists have done precious little to control the disease or to advance preventive measures. Indian scientists are quite seized with the problem to find ways and means to control the disease as well as to suggest advance preventive measures. Scientists of the All India Coordinated

Wheat Project of the ICAR have the intensified research work on this disease on a priority basis and some useful results have already been obtained.

(b) During the last crop season a large number of samples were collected from all over the country particularly from Punjab and Haryana. Some samples from Punjab had infection as high as 40 per cent, or even higher, but the overall disease intensity for the whole state of Punjab was only 2.6 per cent. It may also be mentioned that disease severity in affected grains also differed considerably. Some grains were badly affected but most of the grains had just traces of disease.

In Haryana, the overall incidence of the disease for the whole state was much less and was 0.3 per cent and approximately 62.4 per cent samples were free from infection; the maximum intensity obtained in one sample was 12.5 per cent. Most of the samples were either free or had very low incidence.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) As already stated in the reply in part (a) of the question, Indian Agricultural Scientists have intensified research efforts on this disease and have obtained some useful results. The Government, therefore, do not consider it necessary to invite international assistance in the matter, since the expertise of the Indian Agricultural Scientists is capable of dealing with the problem.

#### **News Captioned Soyabean Boon or Bane**

3404. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an analytical and incisive article entitled "Soyabean boon or bane" in Business Standard dated 1st January, 1982 and if so, whether the ICAR has considered these points

before Government embarking on extensive cultivation of imported varieties in preference to the indigenous ones and if so, the full details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that soyabean meal is now being exported and denied for local use and on the other hand Government are importing wheat etc.;

(c) whether Government have rejected the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture in this respect and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether there has been a failure of the ICAR in advising Government in reaching correct decisions and if so, the corrective steps proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The indigenous varieties of soyabean were associated with certain undesirable characteristics like long duration, pod-shattering habit, twiny growth, low oil content, low yields and poor processing quality. The exotic varieties were superior to indigenous ones in respect of a number of characters. Hence they were introduced for cultivation. However, they were also found to suffer from certain drawbacks like poor seed viability and susceptibility to yellow mosaic disease. Therefore, research efforts have been made to develop varieties having a combination of good characters of indigenous as well as exotic varieties. This has resulted in the development of improved varieties suitable for different agro-climatic regions, such as Ankur, Alankar, Shilajeet, PK 327, PK 271, PK 262, JS 2, JS 72-44, DS 74-24-2 and Pb-1.

(b) Yes Sir. Soyabean being exported. But there is no restriction for its domestic use.

(c) No, Sir, As per the recommendation of the National Commission on



Agriculture, improved varieties have been developed with resistance to yellow mosaic disease and longer seed viability for different regions. Secondly the economic viability of the crop has been established beyond doubt. It has covered an area of nearly 6.00 lakh hectares particularly, in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in 1981-82 as against the area of 32,000 hectares in 1971-72. Thirdly, marketing facilities have been developed; public awareness about the value and the utility of this crop is being created.

(d) No, Sir. There is no failure on the part of the ICAR. On the other hand varieties and technologies developed by the ICAR Institutes directly or through ICAR assistance by Agricultural Universities have formed the basis of a major Soyabean Development Scheme launched by Government in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

#### **Policy for curbing brain drain**

3405. SHR L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of widespread feeling of dissatisfaction at its implementation of policy of curbing brain drain (Hindustan Times, 15 February, 1982);

(b) whether it is a fact that several staff of ICAR Agriculture Ministry have been permitted to go out on deputation trips, consultancy etc. whereas other has been denied such permission and if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) details of staff who have proceeded abroad more than once in last two years and those that have been denied such permission; and

(d) whether the restrictions are in keeping with those of other nodal Ministries administering similar situations such as WHO and UNESCO and whether Government have the infrastructure to clear the work un-

der its new policies announced recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Reported Lower Allocation of Imported Oil to Vanaspati Industry**

3406. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the sources of the Indian Vanaspati Producers Association it would not be possible to raise the production of vanaspati during the current year due to lower allocation of imported edible oils to the industry;

(b) the quantity of edible oils being supplied to the industry by the State Trading Corporation;

(c) the estimated likely gap between demand and supply of edible oils; and

(d) the steps taken to supply more imported oil to the vanaspati industry and encouraging higher production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On an average around 48,000 metric tonnes per month during the current oil-year.

(c) Between 10 lakh to 12 lakh metric tonnes.

(d) The present allocation of imported oil is considered sufficient to meet the estimated current demand for vanaspati.



**Desertification in country**

3407. **SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:** Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated area of land in India vulnerable to desertification and its major causes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Thar desert, spread over the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana is enlarging its area; and

(c) the programmes of desert development in Rajasthan and measures proposed to combat desertification in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):** (a) There is no precise information on the area vulnerable to desertification in

the country. The National Commission on Agriculture which studied the areas prone to desertic conditions identified the desert areas as listed in the enclosed statement. Desertification has been mainly caused by meteorological, geological and hydrological conservation, afforestation including exploitation of the resources by man.

(b) There is no scientific evidence to indicate any increase in the area of the Thar Desert.

(c) The Desert Development Programme in Rajasthan is in operation in 84 blocks in 11 districts of the State. The Programme aims at controlling desertification, upgrading resource endowments, and increasing income opportunities of the local inhabitants. The major components of the Programme are soil and water conservation, afforestation including farm forestry and development of irrigation, livestock and dryland agriculture.

**Statement**

*Desert Areas indentified by that National Commission on Agriculture*

State	District	Area (000 Sq. Km)
1		3
1. Rajasthan.		
	1. Ganganagar	20.6
	2. Bikaner	27.4
	3. Jaisalmer	38.8
	4. Barmer	28.2
	5. Nagaur	17.6
	6. Churu	16.9
	7. Jhunjhunu	5.9
	8. Jodhpur	22.6
	9. Sikar	7.8
	10. Jalore	10.6
	11. Pali	12.2
	Total	208.6

1	2	3
<hr/>		
2. Haryana		
	1. Hissar	11.4
	2. Bhiwani	4.0
	3. Rohtak	2.1
	Total	17.5
<hr/>		
3. Gujarat		
	1. Banaskantha	6.9
	2. Mehsana	1.9
	Total	8.8
<hr/>		
	Grand Total	234.9

#### Production of pulses

3408. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI G. NARASIMHA

REDDY:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the growth rate of pulses production has remained stagnant despite green revolution during the last three decades;

(b) the per capita consumption of pulses in the country during the past three years; year-wise;

(c) the difficulties being experienced in bringing more areas under pulses cultivation in the country; and

(d) whether Government are considering to provide financial assistance for seeds, fertilizers, plant protection materials, etc. with a view to in-

crease the production of pulses and the other measures being taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. The compound growth rate of pulses is 0.14 per cent per annum since 1949-50 to 1980-81.

(b) The per capita net availability of pulses during the last 3 years is as under:—

Year	Kg. per year
1979	16.4
1980	11.3
1981	14.4

(c) The main difficulties in bringing more areas under pulses cultivation are Pulses are generally grown under rainfed conditions by small and marginal farmers in marginal lands, (b) Increase

in irrigated area results in the replacement of pulse crops by cereals and cash crops (c) absence of improved technology for pulse cultivation as is available for cereal crops (d) inadequate supply of certified seed and non-availability of high-yielding fertiliser responsive and diseases|pests resistant varieties.

(d) Financial assistance is being provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Pulses to the farmers by way of subsidised on certified seed, plant protection chemicals, equipments and operational charges and rhizobium culture. In addition, assistance is also provided to the State Governments for laying out demonstrations and production of breeders' seed so as to motivate the farmers to adopt the improved package of practices.

**Centrally Sponsored schemes for supply of drinking water in Haryana**

3410. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the centrally sponsored schemes for the supply of drinking water in Haryana which are under execution at present along with the cost in each case; and

(b) the likely dates by which each of them would be completed along with the number of villages and population supposed to be benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Drinking water supply is a State subject and schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments. However, to supplement the resources of State Governments in providing safe drinking water to problem villages, Central assistance is provided to them under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. So far, 115 Rural Water Supply Schemes

for 627 villages in Haryana have been approved under the Centrally Sponsored Programme. Up to 31-3-1981. Schemes in 257 villages were completed under this programme.

(b) During the Sixth Plan, the effort will be to cover all the identified problem villages with at least one source of safe potable water available throughout the year.

**Auction of Plots in Yusuf Sarai by D.D.A.**

3411. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:  
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during a recent auction by DDA in Yusuf Sarai, of 200—300 sq. commercial plots the prices offered were between Rs. 80 lakhs to one crore;

(b) if so, details of plots and particulars of successful bidders; and

(c) action contemplated to arrest the sky rocketting prices of land/flats in Delhi and D.D.A. running into losses?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The DDA has reported that 3 commercial plots in Yusuf Sarai were auctioned on 9th February '82, the details of which are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The DDA has developed 6 Distt. Centres namely Nehru Place, Rajindra Place, Bhikaji Cama Place, Janakpuri, Laxmi Nagar and Malviya Nagar, besides developing shopping complexes in community centres, Local Shopping Centres and Convenient Shopping Centres in various localities of Delhi. Nine more Distt. Centres are proposed to be developed so as to make available more commercial space to the public.

## Statement

*Details regarding the auction of Commercial plots in Yusuf Sarai, Delhi*

Sl. No.	Plot No.	Area in sq. mts.	Total Floor space Sq. mts.	No. of storeys allowed	Bid amount in lacs	Rate per sq. mts.	Rate per sq. mts. for floor space	Name of purchaser	Average rate per sq. mtr. for floor space
1	12	225	1387.50	6	84.00	37333.33	6054.05	M/s. Skipper Towers Private Limited.	
2	17	225	1395.00	6	82.00	36444.44	5878.14	M/s. Kuldeep Associates.	Rs. 6045.50
3	18	225	1387.50	6	86.10	38266.67	6205.41	M/s. Competent Builders.	

**Renting out of Vikas Minar**

3412. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Vikas Minar belonging to DDA has been rented out to some private party for commercial purpose;

(b) if so, full facts thereof; and

(c) justification for renting it out?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Cleaning of storm water drain in Delhi**

3413. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wide and deep storm water drains have been provided in the Government residential colonies in Delhi;

(b) whether culverts and the storm water drains are blocked; and

(c) if so, steps taken to ensure their cleaning, desilting before the onset of the monsoone?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Storm water drains are provided in all colonies; Government residential colonies in Delhi being no exemption. The width and depth of such drains depend upon the water they are expected to carry.

(b) and (c) In general, storm water drains are required to be desilted periodically, particularly before the rains. If the Hon'ble Member has any particular drain in mind, a specific reply in this behalf can be given.

**Removal of Forest products**

3414. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI K. PRADHANI: ..

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 lays down that no forest wealth can be removed without the previous approval of the Central Government;

(b) if so, how is it that indiscriminate cutting and removing of timber has taken place in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Karnataka, etc.; and

(c) the action taken with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Matters relating to illicit removal of forest wealth are not covered under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The Act lays down that no State Government or other authority shall make except with the prior approval of the Central Government, any order directing—

(i) that any reserved forest or any portion thereof; shall cease of be reserved;

(ii) that any forest land or any portion thereof may be used for any non-forest purpose.

(b) and (c) In forest areas felling of trees is carried out under Working Plans prepared by the State Forest Departments on a regular basis. Cases of illicit felling, if any dealt with under the provisions of the Indian Forest Act.



**Small Farmers Development Agency**

3415. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIR-  
WAR;

SHRI SURAJ BHAN;

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-  
PAYEE;

Will the Minister of RURAL DEV-  
ELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise details of benefits ac-  
crued to small farmers under the  
scheme 'Small Farmers Development  
Agency';

(b) what further progress in vari-  
ous States has been made as yet since  
the scheme was merged with integra-  
ted Rural Development Programme,  
on October 2, 1980; and

(c) what is the estimated number  
of small farmers in the country and  
how many of them are benefited by  
this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICUL-  
TURE AND RURAL DEVELOP-  
MENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):

(a) Two statements (Annexure I &  
II) indicating State-wise position re-  
garding the achievement of physical  
and financial targets under S. F. D. A.  
programme since inception are laid  
on the Table of the House. [Placed  
in Library. ..See No. LT-3537/82]

(b) Two statements (Annexure III  
& IV) showing the achievement un-  
der Integrated Rural Development  
programme during 1980-81 and 1981-  
82 (so far) are laid on the Table of  
the House. [Placed in Library. See  
No. LT-3537/82]

(c) According to the Agriculture  
census 1976-77, the number of farm-  
ers with operational holding upto 1  
hectare was estimated to be 44.53  
million and the number of farmers  
with operational holdings between  
1-2 hectares were 14.70 million.

Under S. F. D. A./I.R.D. up to  
31.3.1981, 139 lakh families consisting

of small farmers/marginal farmers/  
Agricultural labour/Rural artisans  
have been benefited.

**Cross Breeding of Milch Cattle**

3416. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-  
DIT: Will the Minister of AGRI-  
CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Gov-  
ernment has been drawn to the evil  
effects of exotic foreign cross breed-  
ing programme in milch and draft  
cattle;

(b) whether in a Seminar of Ag-  
ricultural Experts the ICAR Scientists  
have warned of the evil effects of the  
non discript and low production in-  
digenous draft breed foreign crossing;  
and

(c) if so, whether Government  
have taken any final decision with re-  
gard to cross breeding of (i) milched  
cattle (ii) draft cattle, and (iii)  
cross breed of indigenous variety and  
breeding with foreign bulls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICUL-  
TURE AND RURAL DEVELOP-  
MENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINA-  
THAN):

(a) and (c). Based on the  
recommendation in the Report of  
National Commission on Agricultu-  
re's (1976), cattle breeding policy  
advocated as per Sixth Plan docu-  
ment envisages that cross-breeding  
may not be taken up in the home-  
tracts of well-defined, indigenous  
breeds of cattle, where selective bre-  
eding be adopted for improvement.  
Further, cross-breeding (crossing in-  
digenous females with high quality  
bulls exotic breeds) should be under-  
taken for improvement of cattle to  
achieve enhanced milk production  
and better draught potential as com-  
pared to the production/draught  
capacity of non-descript cattle con-  
stituting about 314th of our cattle po-  
pulation.

(b) Government are not aware of the Seminar of Agricultural Experts having been held wherein scientists of Indian Council of Agricultural Research warned against the evil effects of exotic cross-breeding.

**Handing over of Quarters at Kali Bari Marg to NDMC for Maintenance**

3417. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that newly constructed B type quarters of (H & J Blocks), Kali Bari Marg, New Delhi have so far not been handed over to the NDMC for the maintenance and upkeep of the colony;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to hand over the area to the NDMC at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and c). NDMC were requested to take over the municipal services of the colony but they wanted the water bound acadam roads to be provided with black topping before taking over the services. This work has since been completed by C.P.W.D. and the municipal services are now likely to be taken over by the N.D.M.C. shortly.

**Cultivation of Pulses and Oilseeds in Taj area**

3419. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the facility of Mokameh Barahiya Tal area which measures about 2.5 lakh acres for intensive cultivation of pulses and oilseeds;

(b) whether a delegation with a representation met the Agriculture Minister under the leadership of local M.P.;

(c) if so, the action taken on those points which have been highlighted in that memorandum; and

(d) whether any expert committee team of ICAR has visited the area and submitted the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No specific scheme for cultivation of oilseeds and pulses in Tal areas, including Mokameh Barahiya Tal is under the consideration of the Government of India.

(b) A representation dated 30.4.1981 was delivered to Minister (ARD&CS) by Smt. Krishna Sahi, Member Parliament on behalf of delegation of her constituency. In the representation, the sufferings of rural people of Barahiya Block and Khutha village, due to river erosion have been mentioned.

(c) Minister (ARD&CS), vide D. O. letter No. 3/1/81-FC, dated the 5th August, 1981, informed the Hon'ble Member Smt. Krishna Sahi that Planning Commission in May, 1981 had sanctioned a scheme with an outlay of Rs. 91.84 lakhs to establish necessary works to provide security to Khutha-Barahiya against erosion caused by the river Ganga.

(d) No Sir.

**Loans by HUDCO**

3420. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has an ambitious programme of sanctioning loans amounting to Rs. 1055 crores during Sixth Plan to meet the requirements of housing problems in the country;

(b) is it a fact that two years have passed, i.e., 1980-81 and 1981-82, only Rs. 200 crores have been sanctioned;

(c) is it a fact that during these two years, Bihar got a meagre amount of loan from HUDCO when Bihar's share must be one-tenth on the basis of population; and

(d) if the answer to above clauses be in affirmative, whether Government propose to sanction one-tenth of the loans to Bihar and propose to complete the target as fixed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NA-  
RAIN SNGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the two years, i.e., 1980-81 and 1981-82 (upto 31.12.81), HUDCO has sanctioned schmes with HUDCO's loan commitment of around Rs. 309 crores.

(c) and (d). HUDCO sanctions specific schemes, as and when received, on the basis of its guidelines. During the two years, i.e. 1980-81 and 1981-82, HUDCO has so far sanctioned loan assistance of Rs. 7.62 crores for twelve housing schemes in Bihar.

#### **Reclamation of land to increase Oilseed production**

3421. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that in order to increase oilseed production Government have taken a number of special projects and large chunks of land are being reclaimed for growing oilseeds; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring Mokameh Bardhaiya Tal of Bihar under this scheme like one of Madhya Pradesh to increase oilseeds production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTU-

RE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have taken up two special projects, one on Groundnut in Saurashtra region of Gujarat and the other on Soyabean in Madhya Pradesh for increasing the production of oilseeds. However, no special project for reclamation of large chunks of land for growing oilseeds has been undertaken.

(b) At present there is no such proposal.

#### **Refined Oil to be imported during Current Year**

3422. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of refined oil to be imported this year;

(b) the distribution to all the States and Union Territories; and

(c) whether Government have taken on any steps that this refined oil would reach the actual consumers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE  
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI  
(MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) The quantity of refined oil to be imported during the current oil-year 1981-82 (November 1981 to October 1982) will depend on the total demand for edible oils and availability of indigenous oils, price trends in the internal and international markets and such other factors.

(b) Allocations of imported edible oils to States/Union Territories are made on monthly basis on consideration of various factors such as—realistic assessment of demand, consumption pattern, availability of indigenous oils within the region, availability of stocks with the State Trading Corporation and the pace of lifting of oils allocated earlier.

(c) Imported edible oils are issued only to the States/Union Territories for public distribution system and not for the open market. The Central Government has from time to time advised States/Union Territories to ensure that the imported edible oils allocated to them under the PDS Scheme are distributed only to the consumers through fair price shops/cooperative outlets.

### Kanpur Ganga Barrage Scheme

3423. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:  
SHRI HARINATH MISRA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission had approved the Kanpur Ganga Barrage Scheme; and

(b) if so, when the allocation of funds so far made for this purpose and progress so far made for the implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Usefulness of Chemical Fertilizer

3424. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chemical fertilizer is not useful for agriculture purpose and also harmful for the health; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. On the other hand it is a well known fact that judicious use of fertilisers is very beneficial for crop production. At the present level of consumption,

there has been no report about harmful effect on health.

### Flood water in Reservation for Dry Seasons

3425. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study had been made about the availability of ground water in the country and to harness it for irrigation and its details;

(b) whether any techno-economic survey is proposed to be done to impound some of the flood water in underground reservoirs for use during dry seasons; and

(c) whether Government will take up this scheme on a pilot scale and investigate its potential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The estimated ground-water potential for irrigation purposes is 40 million ha, out of which the utilisation upto end of March 1981 was 23.20 million ha., and the anticipated utilisation upto end of Sixth Plan i.e. at the end of March, 1985 is 29 million ha.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Central Ground Water Board had undertaken a few experimental studies in the past to artificially recharge the aquifers. The Board has also taken up a scheme on pilot basis to investigate the efficiency of various recharge techniques.

### उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल

3426. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में

रही पेय जल योजनायें चालू वर्ष के दौरान पूरी हो जायेंगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अनुमोदित योजनाओं में से देवीखेत स्कूल और ग्राम घौरी (दाबारालास्यून) क्षेवारी-बालसर (डंगारी) और मोरा (स्यून) पेय जल योजनायें चालू वर्ष के दौरान पूरी हो जायेंगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो निर्माण कार्य रास्ते में आने वाली रुकावट का ब्यौरा क्या है और उन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :

(क) से (ग) : पेय जल पूर्ति राज्य का विषय है तथा राज्य सरकारें योजनाएं बनाती तथा कार्यान्वित करती हैं । छठी योजना के दौरान, वर्षभर निरन्तर उपलब्ध होने वाले स्वच्छ पेय जल के कम से कम एक स्रोत सहित सभी पता लगाए गए समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लाने का प्रयास किया जायगा । इस मंत्रालय में देवीखेत स्कूल तथा ग्राम घौरी (डबरास्यून), दाबयियालसर (दांगरी) : तथा कोरा (रावतस्यून) पेय जल योजनाओं के बारे में कोई विशिष्ट सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

#### **Land Brought under Irrigation under Command Area Development Programme**

3427. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total acres of land brought under irrigation in various States in 1980-81 and 1981-82 under the Command Area Development Programme;

(b) what were the State-wise target fixed for providing irrigation facili-

ties under the above CAD Programme in the above period;

(c) whether the target has been achieved during that period;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to overcome those obstacles in 1982-83; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Seventy six irrigation projects in 16 States and one Union Territory of Goa (list of projects laid on the Table of the House as Annexure I) have so far been included under the Centrally-sponsored Scheme of Command Area Development Programme in the country. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3538/82]. The main objective of the Programme is to bridge the gap between the planned irrigation potential created and the potential actually utilised and optimisation of agricultural production from the command areas through execution of on-farm development works consisting of field channels, field drains and land leveling/shaping, introduction of warabandi etc. and making available agricultural inputs etc.

A Centrally sponsored scheme of Command Area Development Programme contemplates encouraging the State Governments to take up these works by making appropriate financial allocations in their respective State budgets and the Central Government sharing 50 per cent of the cost of certain specified items. Various States are increasingly taking up this programme, though the budget allocations are still to further increase. Within the budget provisions made by the State Governments the targets under the Command Area Development programme are fixed for construction of field irrigation channels which make irrigation water from the Government outlet available to individual holdings within the outlet command and for



land levelling/shaping which makes the land fit for receiving irrigation in an efficient manner. Targets are also fixed for introduction of warabandi (turn schedule) within the outlet commands to ensure equitable, timely and reliable supply of water to the individual farmers falling in the outlet commands on pro-rata basis. Targets for this programme which is now picking up are being fixed from 1981-82 onwards. The details of State-wise targets fixed under construction of field irrigation channels, land levelling/shaping and warabandi in the selected command areas and the achievements during the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 are given in Annexures II to IV. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3538/82].

(c) Against a target of 6.51 lakh ha. under construction of field channels during 1980-81 the achievement was 6.56 lakh ha. as under land levelling/shaping, against a target of 1.36 lakh ha. The achievements were 0.90 lakh ha. During 1980-81 as the warabandi programme was yet to gain acceptance and pick-up in the new areas. Hence no targets were fixed.

During 1981-82 the national target fixed for construction of field channels are 7.65 lakh ha. against which the anticipated achievements are 7.5 lakh ha. Under land levelling/shaping against a target of 1.78 lakh ha., anticipated achievements are of the order of 0.9 lakh ha. and against the target of about 2.6 lakh ha. under warabandi, likely achievements are about one lakh ha.

It will be seen that the targets fixed for construction of field irrigation channels were achieved during 1980-81 and are likely to be achieved during 1981-82 also. However, the targets fixed under land levelling/shaping could not be achieved during 1980-81 nor are likely to be achieved during 1981-82. Under the item warabandi no targets were fixed during 1980-81. The targets fixed for 1981-82 may also not be achieved

(d) The targets under land levelling/shaping could not be achieved during 1980-81 nor may be achieved during 1981-82 because of a number of reasons some of which are complicated procedures obtaining in some of the States delaying the flow of institutional credit for the purpose, non-availability of adequate number of earth-moving machines and equipment and the farmers' reluctance to take up this work because of initial high cost per ha. The main reason for short-fall under warabandi is that this is a comparatively new concept in many of the States and secondly in those States where it was in vogue was not being implemented because of shortage of staff for its formulation and enforcement. There is also general shortage of adequately trained technical personnel for execution of field irrigation channels, land levelling/shaping and warabandi etc. and inadequate number of field units to take up execution of works. The programme is now picking up and the States are being encouraged to take up this programme on a large scale, by making available matching assistance from the Central Government in the shape of grants.

(e) and (f). A special meeting of Secretaries incharge of Command Area Development Programme and CAD Commissioners was convened on 21st January, 1982. The problems arising out have also been identified and enhanced targets have also been arrived at to be achieved during 1982-83 in consultation with the State Governments for which required additional allocations in the State and Central Plan Sectors are being sought for. The targets for construction of field channel during 1982-83 have been fixed as 12 lakh ha., for land levelling/shaping as 1.2 lakh ha. and for warabandi as 5 million ha. State-wise details are given in Annexure V. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3538/82]

The matter has been taken up with the State Governments to sanction the required field units, recruit necessary

technical personnel and train the existing staff in various training institutions. The State Governments have also been requested to set up training institutes for training their field staff. Maharashtra, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh have already set up training institutes for training their field staff in better water management techniques. States like Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are contemplating to set up training institutes in their respective States. Necessary training facilities are also being provided by the central institutes such as Water Technology Centre of Indian Agricultural Research Institute and State Agricultural Universities.

States have also been urged to make increased allocations for this under the Command Area Development Programme during 1982-83.

#### **Mother Dairy Milk Booths in Capital**

3428. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many new milk booths have been opened by the Mother Dairy in different parts of the capital during the year 1981;

(b) the total daily consumption of milk in Mother Dairy in Delhi; and

(c) which milk is more nutritional from health point of view, Mother Dairy Milk or D.M.S. milk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) 12 Bulk Milk Vending Booths, one Mini Booth and 97 Insulated containers were opened by Mother Dairy in different parts of the capital during the year 1981.

(b) Average daily consumption of Mother Dairy milk in Delhi at present is about 4.95 lakh litres.

(c) Both the Mother Dairy and the Delhi Milk Scheme are marketing

toned milk which contains minimum 3 per cent fat and 8.5 per cent solids-not-fat. In addition to toned milk, the Mother Dairy is also selling a small quantity of full-cream milk with 6 per cent fat and 9 per cent solids-not-fat.

#### **Noxious Industries in Residential Areas**

3429. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA has detected a large number of noxious industries functioning in the residential areas of South Delhi and other parts of Delhi;

(b) the number of such industries operating at present;

(c) how they got licences for running such industries in the said areas; and

(d) what action Government propose to take against those industries for operating in non-confirming areas?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that they have not conducted any such survey.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) The Delhi Development Authority prosecutes non-confirming uses which are in contravention of the Master Plan/Zonal Development Plan under relevant provisions of the Delhi Development Act 1957.

#### **Service Conditions of Chairmen of NAFED, NCCF and NCUI**

3430. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Chairmen of NAFED, NCCF and NCUI have been holding these posts

among themselves for more than a decade;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The present Chairman of NAFED was first elected as such in June, 1977 and re-elected in June, 1980. Earlier, he held the office of President, NCUI from 1971 to 1977.

The President of NCCF took over the charge of this office in 1979 and was re-elected as such in June, 1980. Prior to becoming President, NCCF, he had acted as Chairman of NAFED from March, 1975 to June, 1977. As President of NCUI, he was declared elected as such, in April, 1981.

The Chairman/President of NAFED, NCCF and NCUI are elected for a term of three years in accordance with the provisions of the Delhi Co-operative Societies Act, 1972, the Rules thereunder and the Byelaws of the respective institutions.

### दिल्ली में झुग्गियों का गिराया जाना

3431. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली शहर में लोग झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में पीढ़ी-दर-पीढ़ी रहते आ रहे हैं और समय-समय पर दिल्ली प्रशासन उनकी झोंपड़ियां गिराता रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें स्थाई तौर से बसाने में सरकार कहां तक सफल हो पाई है ; और इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली में पहले से विद्यमान लगभग 2 लाख झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों को 1960 तथा मार्च, 1977 के बीच हटाया गया था तथा उनमें रहने वाले परिवारों को पुनर्वासि बस्तियों में पुनः बसाया गया था। सरकार द्वारा यह भी निर्णय लिया गया है कि मार्च, 1977 में दिल्ली की अवशिष्ट पाकिटों में शेष रहे झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वासियों को भी, जब हटाया जाएगा, पुनर्वासि सुविधाएं दी जाएंगी।

### Representation to Raise Procedure Re-Financial Assistance to SC/ST and Backward Classes under I.R.D. Scheme.

3432. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received any representation to cut down the procedure in giving financial assistance to SCs/STs and backward classes from banks and other institutions under Integrated Rural Development Scheme; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BAL-ESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). Suggestions in this regard, including those relating to simplification of procedures are being received from various sources by the Government of India, from time to time, and are given due consideration. Some of the important steps taken in this direction are given below:—

(i) Banks have been asked to ensure that 40 per cent of their advances should be towards the priority sector by 1985.

(ii) Advances to weaker sections in agriculture should form 50 per cent of the bank's total direct advances to agriculture. "Weaker Sections" for this purpose comprise of small and

marginal farmers and landless persons engaged in activities allied to agriculture whose borrowal limits for such activities do not exceed Rs. 10,000.

(iii) Advances to weaker sections in small scale industries sector should form 12.5 per cent of bank advances to small scale industries. "Weaker Sections" for this purpose includes artisans, craftsmen, cottage and village industries and small scale industries with credit limit upto Rs. 25,000.

(iv) The lending procedures in the banks have been simplified, security and margin requirements have also been relaxed.

(v) Concessional rates of interest are charged from smaller borrowers. Under Differential Rates of Interest Scheme, the banks lend to eligible persons at four per cent rate of interest only.

(vi) Specific steps have been taken to ensure adequate coordination between banks and State agencies at the field level in the implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

#### Prices of Jaggery

3433. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the jaggery prices went down inspite of allowing export to other countries; and

(b) if so, the action to be taken to protect the jaggery producers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI

KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b) There is a seasonal fall in the prices of jaggery during the peak crushing season. The production and prices of jaggery are also influenced by the availability of sugarcane, the capacity of the sugar and khandsari industries to absorb it and the stock holding capacity of the trade. Gur is in the unorganised sector where any direct intervention or control measure is rarely feasible. Gur sector should be able to get indirect support by sugar factories taking the maximum cane for crushing thereby reducing the pressure on gur manufacture.

#### Paddy Procured in Andhra Pradesh

3434. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the procurement of paddy made this year by Food Corporation of India and Andhra Pradesh Government in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether rice is being exported from Andhra Pradesh this year to other countries; and

(c) if so, the quantity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The required information is indicated in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c). As per information available, a quantity of about 75 thousand tonnes of non-basmati rice has been exported by the Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corporation Limited during the year 1981-82 (upto 31-12-81).

#### Statement

STATEMENT INDICATING PROCUREMENT OF RICE/PADDY IN ANDHRA PRADESH DURING MARKETING YEAR 1981-82  
(POSITION AS ON 20.2.1982)

(In tonnes)

Agency	Rice	Paddy	Total in terms of rice
Food Corporation of India	632432	1015	633109
State Civil Supplies Corporations	43251	—	43251
Total	675683	1015	676360

### Provision of Storm Water Drains in Pitampura, Delhi

3435. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether It is a fact that a large number of houses have already been constructed in Pitampura Residential Scheme and the present population of Pitampura Residential Scheme, a DDA colony is more than 10,000;

(b) whether it is a fact that storm water drains in pockets of Pitampura Residential Scheme have not so far been provided by DDA; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and when the storm water drains are proposed to be provided there before the monsoon of 1982?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, a large number of houses have been constructed. However, the exact figure of population is not available with the Delhi Development Authority.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the storm water drainage scheme for Pitampura is under consideration with the Technical Advisory Committee of Flood Control Department of Delhi Administration and that the S.W. drains will be provided after the scheme is finalised and approved by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

### Facility of Mother Dairy and D.M.S. Milk to Residents of Pitampura

3436. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not so far provided the facility of D.M.S. and mother dairy milk to the residents of Pitampura Residential Scheme, a D.D.A. colony;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the facility of D.M.S. milk and mother dairy milk is likely to be provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Mother Dairy have already installed two insulated containers of 400 litres capacity each in Pitampura residential scheme.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

### Land Allotted in Delhi under 20-Point Programme

3437. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state what is the policy of the Government towards those allottees of residential plots of land in Delhi who were allotted the land for construction of houses during Emergency under the 20-Point Plan have not so far constructed houses or have sold their plots of land as the land prices in Delhi have increased much and have given the purchaser the power of attorney?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Mechanised System of Wheat Procurement

3438. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing a foolproof and mechanised system of wheat procurement in the coming Rabi season;

(b) in which State this mechanised system will be tried; and

(c) in what way and how does this system prove to be fool proof?



THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (c). The Food Corporation of India is considering a proposal for direct purchase of foodgrains at 5 of its silos in UP and Punjab, in the forthcoming season. These centres will have arrangements for handling mechanically the stocks brought by farmers and stocks would be weighed, tested for quality and transferred to silos with minimum use of labour. The concerned State Government are being approached to declare the Food Corporation of India Silo premises as purchase centres for wheat. This system will save time and labour and would enable farmers to get their stocks sold with speed.

#### **Functioning of Food Corporation of India**

3439. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any steps to ease the workload on the Food Corporation of India (FCI) with a view to improving its functioning; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Government and Management of Food Corporation of India keep the working of Food Corporation of India under constant watch to improve its efficiency. At present, no steps are contemplated to reduce its workload.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Expected Shortfall of Milk in 1990**

3440. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports given under the auspices

of Indian Dairy Association in a seminar held recently, wherein it was stated that "by 1990 there will be an annual shortfall of 28 million tonnes of milk in the country";

(b) if so, Government's thinking on this subject and aspect; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to mitigate and erase this shortfall to come?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Committee regarding Distribution of Essential Commodities**

3441. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Standing Committee to ensure the efficient distribution of essential commodities;

(b) whether this Committee would be looking after the public distribution system to cater to the needs of the growing population of Delhi; and

(c) what proposals have been made by the said Standing Committee so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c). An Advisory Council on Public Distribution has been constituted recently under the chairmanship of Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development and Civil Supplies. Its task is to review the functioning of the public distribution system and the management of supplies of essential commodities in the country, including Delhi. Its membership includes Food & Civil Supplies Ministers of all States/Union Territories, representatives of concerned Central Ministries and of Central agencies connected with Public Distribution

System. The first meeting of the Council is being convened on the 9th April, 1982 at New Delhi. This would review the progress made till now in the Public Distribution System and the steps being taken under the New 20-Point Programme to expand and strengthen the system.

**डो० डी० ए० की गन्दी बस्तियों के क्वार्टरों को पानी**

**3442. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली नगर निगम के जल सप्लाई और मलव्ययन संस्थान द्वारा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की गन्दी बस्तियों के क्वार्टरों को कितने मूल्य का पानी सप्लाई किया गया और उसकी कालोनीवार राशि क्या है ;

(ख) इसमें से दिल्ली नगर निगम को गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी राशि मिली है ; और

(ग) क्या पानी की लागत का मूल्यांकन वितरण प्वाइंट पर बड़े मीटर लगा कर किया जाता है अथवा मकान में लगे नलों की संख्या के आधार पर अथवा उपभोक्ताओं को दिए गए अलग-अलग मीटरों के आधार पर ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :**

(क) से (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**दिल्ली नगर निगम में स्वास्थ्य (सीवर) स्वच्छता निरीक्षक**

**3443. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली नगर निगम के स्वास्थ्य स्वच्छता, और इंजीनियरिंग विभाग में

कितने स्वास्थ्य सीवर और स्वच्छता निरीक्षक हैं और वे कब से अपने इन पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं और उनके वेतन क्रम क्या है ;

(ख) क्या एक स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षक को मुख्य निरीक्षक और अधीक्षक के पद पर पदोन्नति के अवसर दिए जाते हैं जब कि 'सिवर' निरीक्षक को ऐसा कोई अवसर नहीं दिया जाता ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपर्युक्त निरीक्षक पदोन्नति के अवसरों के अभाव में पिछले 2 साल से तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार चयन ग्रेड की मांग कर रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो उनकी चयन ग्रेड न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या उनमें से वरिष्ठ अधिकांश को मुख्य निरीक्षक के पद पर पदोन्नति देने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो उनके प्रति अन्याय करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :**

(क) से (घ) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**Retrenchment in Town and Country Planning Organisation**

**3444. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**

**SHRI D. M. PUTE Gowda:**

**SHRI H. N. NANJE Gowda:**

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal under consideration of his Ministry to retrench/abolish more than 70 Junior level posts to create four new higher Grade posts to accommodate some people in the Town and Country Planning Organisation;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether this action on the part of his Ministry is according to rules and in consonance with new 20-Point Programme;

(d) if not, the basis on which Government propose to abolish Junior posts and create/upgrade new high level posts; and

(e) corrective action proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (e). In connection with the restructuring of the Town and Country Planning Organisation a study has been conducted. Among other things, the study covers the work load of technical staff. The study recommends the creation of some posts and abolition of some. Although the re-structuring and the study is mainly in relation to the capacity of the Organisation to carry out its functions and responsibilities, question of career development and growth opportunities have also been taken into account. No final view has been taken as the matter is under consideration.

जल सप्लाई और मल व्ययन उपक्रम में  
सीवर इन्स्पेक्टर

3445. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम के जल सप्लाई और मलव्ययन उपक्रम में कुछ सीवर इन्स्पेक्टर कार्य कर रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और वे कब से कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस उपक्रम में उनके लिए पदोन्नति के कोई अवसर नहीं हैं और यदि हां, तो उनके लिए किसी प्रकार की पदोन्नति के अभाव में उन्हें चयन ग्रेड, जैसा कि तृतीय वेतन

आयोग ने सिफारिश की थी, न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भोष्म नारायण सिंह) :

(क) दिल्ली जल प्रदाय एवं मल व्ययन संस्थान ने बताया है कि उक्त संगठन में सीवर इन्स्पेक्टर का नाम का कोई पद नहीं है, किन्तु इस संस्थान में सफाई निरीक्षकों के 8 पद हैं। सफाई निरीक्षकों के रूप में कार्यरत तथा इन पदों के पदाधिकारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

सफाई निरीक्षकों की संख्या वह वर्ष जब से सफाई निरीक्षक के पद सम्भाले हुए हैं।

1	2
1	1960
2	1961
1	1968
1	1973
1	1976
2	1977
8	

(ख) संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि सफाई निरीक्षक के पद की सहायक सफाई निरीक्षक से पदोन्नति द्वारा भरा जाता है और कि यह संस्थान सफाई निरीक्षकों को चयन ग्रेड देने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है।

**Difficulties faced by fishing boat owners**

3446. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties being faced by fishing boat owners due to rising oil prices; and

(b) steps being taken by Government to counter the depression in the fishing industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being examined by the Government at the Inter-Ministerial level.

**New charter policy of foreign fishing Boats**

3447. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted charter proposal since the new charter proposal since the new charter policy of foreign fishing boats has been announced;

(b) if so, the full details of all approvals given, names of Indian companies, their foreign counterparts and number of boats permitted; and

(c) the time permitted for each charter proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement is appended (Annex. 1).

(c) The charter permissions issued are for a period of 3 years, renewable on satisfactory performance for one more year at a time and for a maximum of 2 years.

**Chartering of foreign fishing boats**

3448. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the fees to be paid and other financial terms between Indian and foreign companies with regard to the chartering of foreign fishing boats;

(b) whether Government have shown favour to certain big houses in this connection; and

(c) the names of such companies which do not have any back-ground in fishing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Both Indian and foreign parties have to arrive at a fixed charter fee per fishing vessel per annum. Further, this is governed by a clause in the agreement between both the parties to the effect that the total payment required to be paid by the charter for operation of vessels) will not exceed a certain percentage of the sale value of the catch per vessel per annum. The quantum of each catch is also required to be reported to the Customs, who evaluates its sale value and assesses the export cess. The foreign company has to produce a confirmed revolving letter of credit in favour of the Indian company or make advance payment to the Indian company towards the value of the catch after deducting the proportionate charter fee.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

**नगरों में गन्दी बस्तियों का सुधार**

3449. श्री दौलत राम सारण :  
क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने राज्य सरकारों को इस आशय के निदेश दिए हैं कि वे

नगरों में गन्दी बस्तियों के सुधार के लिए एक दस वर्षीय योजना बनाए और इन गन्दी बस्तियों का कम से कम आधा भाग 1985 तक सुधार दिया जाय और यदि हां, तो उस योजना की रूप-रेखा क्या है :

(ख) गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है और इन योजनाओं को धनराशि उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ग) इन गन्दी बस्तियों की जनसंख्या कितनी है तथा क्या इन गन्दी बस्तियों की ओर उनमें रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या में प्रतिवर्ष वृद्धि हो रही है और यदि हां तो उसे रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गये हैं ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :**

(क) मेरे मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकारों को 10 वर्ष की समयावधि में शहरी गन्दी बस्तियों के पर्यावरणीय सुधार योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए ठोस प्रयत्न करने की सलाह दी है ताकि देश की सम्पूर्ण गन्दी बस्ती आबादी को लाभ पहुंच सके ।

(ख) और (ग) गन्दी बस्ती क्षेत्रों में पर्यावरणीय सुधार योजना 1-4-1979 से राज्य क्षेत्र में न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम कार्यक्रम के रूप में चलाई जा रही है । यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि 1985 में गन्दी बस्ती जनसंख्या का विस्तार 331 लाख होगा । 1980-81 के दौरान राज्य क्षेत्र में 151.45 करोड़ रु० की पूंजी खर्च का प्रस्ताव है ।

**राजस्थान नहर के लिए अतिरिक्त सहायता का अनुरोध**

**3450. श्री दौलत राम सारण :  
श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :**

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान नहर के कार्य का पूरा करने के लिए 265 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि की आवश्यकता है जब कि इस प्रयोजन के लिए राजस्थान की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में केवल 165 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान है ;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1984-85) के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान नहर के निर्माण कार्य को पूरा करने की दृष्टि में केन्द्रीय सरकार से 90 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त सहायता की मांग की है ; और

(ग) उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) :** (क) से (ग) राजस्थान सरकार ने हाल में सूचित किया है कि योजना अवधि के दौरान की गई 162.5 करोड़ रुपये की वास्तविक व्यवस्था के मुकाबले, छठी योजना के दौरान राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के इंजीनियरी घटक को पूरा करने के लिए 256.60 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता होगी । राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री ने केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्री को ऐसे साधनों का पता लगाने का अनुरोध किया है जिसके द्वारा राज्य सरकार को चालू योजना की योजना सीमा से अधिक धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई जा सके, लेकिन संसाधनों की स्थिति तंग होने के कारण, अतिरिक्त धनराशि उपलब्ध होने की कोई संभावना नहीं है ।



## चीनी उद्योग

3451. श्री बोलत राम सारण :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सरकारी, सहकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में चीनी मिलें पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी हैं और प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में चीनी मिलों में राज्यवार कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक चीनी मिल की चीनी उत्पादन और गन्ने को पेराई क्षमता क्षेत्र वार कितनी है और वास्तव में कितना चीनी उत्पादन होता है और उसमें कितनी मात्रा में गन्ने की पेराई की जाती है तथा पूर्ण क्षमता का उपयोग न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या विद्यमान मिलों में देश में उत्पादित समुचा गन्ना पेरने की क्षमता है ; और

(घ) देश में उत्पादित गन्ने में चीनी का अंश कितने प्रतिशत होता है और इस मिलों में पेरे गए गन्ने से कितने प्रतिशत चीनी उपलब्ध होती है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) :

(क) देश में 324 चीनी फैक्ट्रियां हैं जिनमें 42 सरकारी, 154 सहकारी और 128 प्राइवेट क्षेत्र में स्थित हैं। इन मिलों में लगाई गई पूंजी के बारे में सूचना तुरन्त

उपलब्ध नहीं है और उसे प्राप्त किया जा रहा है।

(ख) एक विवरण सलग्न है जिसमें क्षेत्रवार चीनी की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता, गन्ने की दैनिक पेराई क्षमता, चीनी का वास्तविक उत्पादन और इस मौसम में 28-2-82 तक पेरे गये गन्ने की वास्तविक मात्रा बताई गई है। कुछ चीनी वर्षों में पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग न करने के कारण इस प्रकार हैं :—(i) गन्ना के क्षेत्रफल में कमी होना (ii) देश के बहुत से भागों में सूखे, बाढ़ों आदि जैसी देवी विपदाएं आना ; और गुड़ तथा खण्डसारी बनाने के लिए गन्ने का उपयोग होना।

(ग) जी नहीं। देश में उत्पादित गन्ने का लगभग 30-35 प्रतिशत गन्ना देश में स्थित चीनी मिलों द्वारा पेरा जाता है। शेष गन्ने को गुड़ तथा खण्डसारी बनाने और अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।

(घ) चीनी वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान, वर्तमान चीनी मिलों में चीनी में चीनी की औसत रिकवरी की प्रतिशतता 9.99 प्रतिशत थी। गन्ने में चीनी की प्रतिशतता में लगभग 3.0 की कुल हानि मानने पर, चीनी वर्ष 1980-81 में मिलों द्वारा पेरे गये गन्ने में चीनी के अंश की प्रतिशतता लगभग 13.0 प्रतिशत बैठती है। इसे भी देश में उत्पादित गन्ने में चीनी के अंश की औसत प्रतिशतता के रूप में माना जाए।

## विवरण

क्षेत्रवार स्थापित चीनी की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता, गन्ने की दैनिक पेराई क्षमता, चैन की वास्तविक उत्पादन और पेरे गये गन्ने की वास्तविक मात्रा वाला विवरण, (28-2-1982 की स्थिति) ।

(लाख टन)

क्रम संख्या	ब्यौरे	सरकार क्षेत्र	सहकारी क्षेत्र	प्राइवेट क्षेत्र	अखिल भारत
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	चीनी के उत्पादन की स्थापित वार्षिक क्षमता	6.41	33.62	23.84	63.87
2	गन्ने की दैनिक पेराई क्षमता	0.57	2.34	2.04	4.95
3	चीनी का वास्तविक उत्पादन	3.17	25.60	17.08	45.05
4	*पेरे गये गन्ने की वास्तविक मात्रा	24.64	187.96	123.97	336.57

\*31-1-1902 तक के आंकड़े ।

बिजली के नलकूपों पर पानी छिड़कने वाले अलूमिनियम के यंत्र

3452. श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बिजली चालित नलकूपों पर सिंचाई कार्यों के लिए पानी के छिड़काव के लिए अलूमिनियम के यंत्र लगाना ज्यादा हितकर है और यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार से;

(ख) अधिक से अधिक नलकूपों पर पानी छिड़कने वाले इन यंत्रों की तेजी से उपलब्ध कराने के लिए बनाई गई

सरकार की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या इस कार्य के लिए किसानों को ऋण और अनुदान दिए जाने का प्रावधान है और यदि हां, तो किस स्थान पर और इस कार्य के लिए कितनी धनराशि दी गई है; और

(ग) अलूमिनियम के छिड़काव यंत्रों के निर्माण के लिए सस्ती दरों पर पाइप और अन्य सामग्री उपलब्ध किया जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बनाई गई योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) से (ग). जी, हां छिड़काव सिंचाई का प्रयोग सामान्यतः

उन क्षेत्रों में भित्तव्ययी तथा लागत को दृष्टि से कार्यसाधक होता है जहां मृदा हल्की होती है, भूमि ऊंचा-नीचा होता है तथा जल को उपलब्धता दुर्लभ तथा मंहगी होती है। जहां-कहीं व्यवहार्य होता है, इसको अपनाया जा रहा है। यह अनुमान है कि देश में छिड़काव सिंचाई के प्रयोग से इस समय लगभग 2 लाख एकड़ क्षेत्र की सिंचाई की जा रही है। छिड़काव सिंचाई हरियाणा राज्य में, उनके लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम में, विशेषकर खाद्यान्न का फसलों के लिये वहां अपनाया गया है जहां राज्य सरकार द्वारा 25 प्रतिशत तक राज सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। छिड़काव सिंचाई सेटों के प्रतिष्ठापन के लिए राजसहायता देने के लिए उनकी छठी योजना (1980-85) में 201 लाख रुपये का राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है। पंजाब सरकार भी राज्य में छिड़काव सेटों के प्रतिष्ठापन की व्यवहार्यता के बारे में अध्ययन कर रही है। छठी योजना (1980-85) के दौरान छिड़काव सिंचाई स्कैमों के लिए 89 लाख रु० की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है। छठी योजना के दो वर्षों के दौरान निम्नलिखित व्यय हुआ है :--

(लाख रुपये में)

	1980-81	1981-82
(वार्षिक)		(संभाव्य)
हरियाणा	67.59	33.25
पंजाब	4.30	25.00

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित की जाने वाली एक स्कीम सरकार के विचाराधीन है, जिसके अन्तर्गत छिड़काव सिंचाई पर आने वाली लागत के एक प्रंग को राज सहायता के रूप में

व्यवस्था करके उसे देश के विभिन्न भागों में प्रोत्साहित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

#### Setting up of explanatory fishing projects

3454. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-  
NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the considerations for setting up Exploratory Fisheries Project in different States; and

(b) whether Government propose to set up another Exploratory Fisheries Project in Orissa in addition to the one located at Paradip?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Union Government have the responsibility for exploration, exploitation and management of fisheries resource beyond the territorial waters, while within the territorial waters the responsibility rest with the concerned State Governments. As there is no clear cut demarcation between the fish stock available within and beyond the territorial waters, the Union Government have taken up the responsibility for assessment of fish resources available in the entire Exclusive Economic Zone through the Exploratory Fisheries Project. For this purpose, this Project operates a number of vessels from different bases spread along the entire coast line. The establishment of the bases depends on the extent and nature of survey/assessment to be carried out, size of the vessels, facilities available for their operation etc. For example, larger survey vessels operating from a deep draught fishing harbour in a particular State can conduct the survey of areas in the adjacent State(s).

(b) No, Sir.

### Details of expenditure incurred on TA/DA in Town and Country Planning Organisation

3455. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total allocated budget to the Town and Country Planning Organisation giving details for the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that more than 50 per cent upto 75 per cent of the total allocation is sent towards the expenditure incurred for TA/DA and other incidentals on the Chief Planner of the Town and Country Planning Organisation and the rest is spent on the remaining staff;

(c) if so, full details and facts of the expenditure incurred on Town and Country Planning Organisation during the last three years (ex. project funds);

(d) whether the said expenditure is justified from auditors point of view; and

(e) what action is contemplated to put the matter on right footing?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The required information is as under:—

Year	Non Plan Allocations
1979-80	—Rs. 34.00 lakhs
1980-81	—Rs. 36.45 lakhs
1981-82	—Rs. 38.12 lakhs

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Required information is as under :—

Year	Allocation for T. A.	Percentage of T.A. of Chief Planner
1979-80	35,000	37%
1980-81	50,000	44%
1981-82 (till date)	60,000	25%

(d) The tours of Chief Planner are approved by the competent Authority and claims are pre-checked by the accounts office. The audit has not pointed out any irregularity or misuse of funds.

(e) Does not arise in view of position stated in reply to part (d) above.

### Audit of Accounts of Delhi State Civil Supply Corporation

3456. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) have the accounts of the Delhi State Civil Supply Corporation been audited and report of Audit received by now and will a copy thereof be laid on the Table of the House; and

(b) what were the salient activities of the Corporation during the last year and that are going to be for this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) No, Sir. The first financial year of the Corporation will be completed on the 31st March, 1982 and the report of the Audit will be available only thereafter.

(b) The Corporation has already started the wholesale distribution of soft coke, imported edible oils, free sale sugar and candles. The Corporation has also opened retail outlets for sale of essential commodities like vegetable ghee, tea, sugar, butter, soaps and detergents etc. It has also opened 21 "Indian-made Foreign - Liquour" Shops in various parts of Delhi.

The Corporation proposes to undertake:—

(i) the wholesale distribution of controlled cloth;

(ii) the wholesale distribution of cement under ORC (other than rate contract category;

(iii) the wholesale distribution of Maida, Suji and other wheat products; and

(iv) the wholesale distribution of Exercise Books and Text Books.

The Corporation may also take over the distribution of ration commodities, i.e. wheat, rice and levy sugar to fair-price shops in a phased manner, from the Food Corporation of India which is undertaking this task presently.

### Fishing Programme

3457. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to increase fishing in 1982-83 financial year;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to increase the catching of different varieties of fish from the east and west coast of the country;

(c) whether Government are aware that most areas with a 40 fathom limit in the west and east coast remain unexplored since the mechanised boats, for want of adequate number of fishing harbour and ports, do not venture beyond a limited area;

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to expedite the construction of the in going ports and fishing harbour and to set up new fishing harbour and minor ports in the west and east coast; and

(e) the details about the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) More thrust is being given for increasing fish production through the traditional, mechanised and deep sea fishing sectors.

(c) About 90 per cent of the area of 40 fathoms depth on the west and east coasts have already been surveyed and are available for ex-

ploitation. The extent of area of operations is largely dependent on the endurance and capacity of the mechanised boats, rather than on the number of harbours.

(d) and (e). For operating deep sea fishing vessels, a number of major fishing harbours are available on the east coast at Roychowk, Visakhapatnam (Stage I) and Madras. On the west coast, Cochin and Malpe Harbours are function. In addition, minor harbours at Kakinada (Stage I), Dhamra, Mallipatnam, Tuticorin, Kodaikarai and Port Blair on the east coast, and Vizianjam (Stage I), Bepore, Kasargode, Honnavar, Karwar, Varaval (Stage I) and Mangrol on the east coast provide facilities for operating mechanised boats. Besides, the establishment of three minor harbours on the east coast—Digba (West Bengal), Valinokkam and Chinnamuttom (Tamil Nadu) and one on the west coast Neendakara (Kerala) has recently been approved.

### Indo-Nepalese accord for embankment over river Kamala

3458. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to reply given on 16 August, 1976 to USQ 720 regarding Indo-Nepalese accord for embankment over river Kamala and state:

(a) whether scrutiny of the proposed project report has since been completed, agreement arrived at and the project implemented, if so, details thereabout and if not reasons therefor;

(b) whether His Majesty's Government of Nepal have since constructed a barrage over river Kamala near Godar with two canals on both sides which will neutralise the Kamala Canals emanating from Jayanagar were during needy months; and

(c) whether the only way out is construction of multipurpose dam on Kamala above Sisapani and connecting this on Kosi with the dam to



solve flood, drought and power problems if so, Government steps thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) According to the information available with the Government of India, a scheme to prevent inundation by river Kamala beyond Jayanagar in India and Mirchaya in Nepal is still under the consideration of the Bihar Government.

(b) and (c) The impact of Nepal schemes on the established and committee use of Kamla waters in Bihar came up for discussion during the recent meeting of an official level delegation of HMG, Nepal with the officers of the Government of India. It was agreed to continue these discussions further.

#### Kosi Control Board

3459. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Kosi Board of Consultants headed by Dr. Kanwar Sain had been set up by the Government of Bihar in January, 1974;

(b) whether this Board submitted its provisional report in September, 1974; if so, main conclusions of the report;

(c) whether this Board submitted its final report; and

(d) whether the Board was ever convened to meet thereafter or was it dissolved or is it still in existence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As reported by Government of Bihar, no report (either final or provisional) was received by them from the Board of Consultants.

(d) The Board held 11 meetings. The period of validity of Kosi Board of Consultants was upto 1978, as per information available with the Centre.

#### Payment of Arrears due to sugarcane growers of U.P. and Bihar

3460. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 17 November, 1980 to Starred Question No. 2 regarding payment of arrears due to sugarcane growers in U.P. and Bihar and state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the arrears of cane prices, excise duty cess and other dues with the Sugar Mills of U.P. and Bihar including the ratio of arrears with the private and public sector sugar mills;

(b) which of the sugar mills in the private and public sector require and strive for modernisation and what stands in the way; and

(c) which public sector mills in Bihar are getting funds for modernisation, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The sectorwise information regarding the ratio and amount of sugarcane price arrears as on 15-2-1982 is given below:

State	Public Sector		Private Sector	
	Amount in Lakh Rs.	Percentage to total arrears	Amount in Lakh Rs.	Percentage to total arrears
U.P.	617.04	13.9	3818.72	86.1
Bihar	329.59	21.9	1178.28	78.1

The information about arrears of excise duty, cess and other dues is not readily available and is being obtained from the concerned State Governments of U. P. and Bihar. As soon as the information is received it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Economic viability stands in the way of sugar mills striving for modernisation and rehabilitation. However, under the Soft Loan Scheme sanctioned by the Government all sugar factories which strive for modernisation and rehabilitation can avail of such soft loans from the central financing institutions like the Industrial Finance Corporation and Industrial Development Bank of India.

(c) No application/enquiry for financial assistance from any Public Sector sugar factory in Bihar is pending with the Industrial Financing Corporation of India.

### Agricultural Development Programmes in 6th Plan in Orissa

3461. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the central sponsored Agricultural Development programmes proposed to be implemented in Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the amount allotted for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). A statement showing the Centrally sponsored Schemes in the Agriculture and Allied Sectors in operation in Orissa under the Sixth Plan is attached. Outlays for 1980-81 and 1981-82, first two years of the Sixth Plan, have been shown against the schemes. State-wise break-up of the Sixth Plan outlays for Centrally sponsored schemes is not available.

#### Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Heads of Development/ Name of the Scheme	Amount allotted for Orissa during the Sixth Five Year plan period (Central Share)		Remarks
		1980-81 Outlay	1981-82 Outlay	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Agricultural Statistics</i>				
1.	Scheme for establishing and agency for collection of agricultural statistics in Orissa	35.00	48.00	
<i>Plant Protection</i>				
2.	Control and Eradication of Pests and Diseases of Agricultural Importance including Weed Control in Endemic Areas.	1.26	10.80	
<i>Agricultural Implements and Machinery</i>				
3.	Establishment of farmers agro-service centres.	..	..	New Scheme to be implemented from 1982-83

1	2	3	4	5
<i>Crop-oriented Programmes</i>				
4. Intensive Jute Development Programme .		7.38	6.40	
5. Intensive Cotton Development Programme.		2.84	1.95	
6. Development of Oilseeds . . . . .		17.65	11.43	
7. Development of Pulses . . . . .		25.64	17.66	
<i>Horticulture</i>				
8. Package Programme for Cashewnut Development . . . . .		22.81	29.64	
9. Package Programme for Coconut Development . . . . .		3.32	5.04	
<i>Soil and Water Conservation</i>				
10. Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects . . . . .		116.00	100.00	
<i>Animal Husbandry</i>				
11. Rinderpest Eradication Scheme . . . . .		1.05	1.20	
12. Foot & Mouth Disease Control Programme		1.50	2.50	
13. Minikit Demonstration on Fodder Crops (No. of kits)		825 (no.)	1225 (no.)	
<i>Fisheries</i>				
14. Aquaculture Development—Fish Farmers' Development Agencies.		7.28		The Govt. of Orissa is having enough unutilised amounts sanctioned by the Govt. of India, for utilisation during 1981-82 & 1982-83.
15. Fish Farmers' Development Agencies under World Bank Assisted Inland Fisheries Project . . . . .		14.32		Do. . . . .
<i>Forestry</i>				
16. Project Tiger . . . . .		14.00	15.00	
<i>Credit</i>				
17. Credit Stabilisation Fund . . . . .		60.00	96.00	

**Tigress Tara**

3462. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-DIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director of Project "Tiger" has ordered "dimination"

of Tigress "Tara" in the Dudwa National Park in U.P.;

(b) whether Government are aware of the controversy on the issue that tigress "Tara" is already dead;

(c) what other expert opinion or foreign consultation were held to

prove that "Tara" has genetically polluted the breed of the Royal Bengal Tiger;

(d) whether Government propose to set up a new Tiger Sanctuary or pure Indian Bengal Tiger;

(e) whether tigress "Tara" should have been removed to some zoo instead of being put to death; and

(f) whether Government have refused an offer of 12,200 breed Tigers made by Mr. John Spinal of England merely on the excuse of polluted genetic breed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

(d) There are already 11 Tiger Reserves under Project Tiger in India and these support the pure Indian race of Tigers.

(e) In view of reply to (b) and (c) above, question does not arise.

(f) No, Sir.

#### Statement

The brief facts are that a female tiger cub aged about three months was brought to India from U.K. in September 1976 by Shri Arjan Singh, who named it 'Tara' and raised it in his premises called 'Tiger Haven' adjacent to Dudhwa National Park in Kheri District of Uttar Pradesh. In January 1978 this young tigress disappeared from captivity and Shri Arjan Singh claims that she was rehabilitated into the wild. On the other hand, the Director of Dudhwa National Park holds that 'Tara' turned into a man-eater and was consequently shot by him on 11th November 1980. Shri Arjan Singh asserts that the man-eating tigress as killed was not 'Tara' and he seems to feel that 'Tara' is alive. However, there is no

conclusive evidence about the existence of 'Tara' and hence the claim of successful rehabilitation into the wild is also doubtful.

As regards the genetic background of 'Tara', it is undisputed that it was born in zoo in U.K. of parents which were not of the Indian subspecies *Panthera tigris tigris*.

#### Amount allocated under operation flood programme

3463. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount proposed to be allocated in 1982-83 in the operation flood programme under implementation in various States;

(b) whether it is a fact that some foreign countries are also financing some of the operation flood programmes of the country;

(c) whether any such operation flood programmes are under implementation in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the total number of such units of operation flood programme started in different parts of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The total budgetary estimates of the Indian Dairy Corporation during 1982-83 for financial assistance to various States participating in the Operation Flood II programme is Rs. 63.80 crores.

(b) While the Operation Flood II Project is implemented with commodity assistance from European Economic Community and Credit assistance from International Development Association, some of the sub-projects of Operation Flood II are being implemented with assistance from foreign countries under bilateral arrangements.

(c) Yes, Sir. Operation Flood II Project is being implemented in Orissa.

(d) The salient features of Operation Flood II project which will be implemented over a period of six years in Orissa involving a total project cost of Rs. 9.66 crores are as follows:—

(i) Four districts viz. Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Cuttack and Puri will be covered under the programme and marketing of milk in Rourkela and Berrampur/Sambalpur;

(ii) Incremental milk production of 1.00 lakh litres per day;

(iii) Establishment of 500 Anand Pattern Societies;

(iv) Construction of 1.10 lakh litres milk processing facilities with 20,000 litres milk chilling facilities;

(v) Construction of new Cattle Feed Plant with 50 MT per day capacity;

(vi) Programme will cover 1.2 lakh animals under Health Care and 53,000 animals under Artificial Insemination Service;

(vii) Intensification of Extension programme to encourage production of fodder, improved animal husbandry and mixed farming;

(viii) Training of Spearhead Team, dairy cooperative society and Union Staff; and

(ix) Provision of technical assistance and implementation.

## जहांगीरपुरी, दिल्ली में झुगियां गिराना

3464. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जहांगीरपुरी के 'जी' और 'एच' ब्लॉक में मजदूरों की 3500 झुगियों को पूर्व सूचना दिए बिना गिरा दिया गया था, जिसमें एक बच्चा दब कर मर गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन झुगियों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों के पास तीन-तीन साल पुराने राशन कार्ड भी थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन झुगियों को पूर्व सूचना दिए बिना तथा कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था किए बिना सर्दी के मौसम में गिराने के क्या कारण थे ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :

(क) से (ग). दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि जहांगीरपुरी के ब्लॉक 'जी' और 'एच' में अनेक नई झुगियों को हाल ही में पिछले दिनों में बनाई गई थीं और जो अधिकांशतः दखल में नहीं थीं, गिरा दिया गया था और ऐसी नई झुगियों को गिराने के लिए कोई नोटिस देना आवश्यक नहीं था। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने यह भी बताया है कि सफाई अभियान के दौरान किसी बच्चे के मरने की उनके पास कोई सूचना नहीं है। सार्वजनिक भूमि पर विशेष कर हरित क्षेत्रों में उद्यानों के लिए और पेड़ लगाने के लिए उद्दिष्ट भूमि पर अव्यवस्थित और नए अतिक्रमणों को रोकने के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को सफाई अभियान चलाना पड़ा था।



**Regularisation of colonies**

3465. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1006 on 24 August, 1981 regarding regularisation of colonies in Delhi and state:

(a) the names of the colonies which have been approved by the DDA after the approval of those the names of which have been given in the answer;

(b) whether the process of approving the unapproved colonies has since been completed alongwith the date on which it has been completed;

(c) if not, the likely date by which it would be completed so as to discourage mushroom grow of unapproved colonies; and

(d) if the process is sought to be continued, what are the steps under the contemplation of Government for curbing the mushroom growth unauthorised colonies?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**News item captioned "Usar land reclamation possible"**

3466. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news item captioned "Usar land reclamation possible", 'Times of India' dated 16th February, 1982;

(b) if so, whether pyrites tried out for reclaiming alkali and salt affected soils has proved effective in the Indo-Gangetic plains and help to reduce the alkalinity and improve physical nature of the soil;

(c) whether a large number of soil scientists attending the 12th International Congress of soil science visited the Surajpur Farm in Ghaziabad District in U.P. to inspect the results obtained through the use of pyrites;

(d) if so, the findings thereof and the decision of Government in this regard;

(e) whether the pyrites reserves in Rohtas District (Bihar) alone would be sufficient to meet the pyrites demand for reclaiming the Usar land throughout the country; and

(f) if so, whether Government have prepared any scheme for using pyrites reserves in Rohtas District and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The usefulness of pyrite as an amendment in alkali soil of Indo-Gangetic plains has been reported from the studies made in Chandra Sekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology, Faizabad and Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. In 1980-81 it is reported that 45 simple experiments in 12 districts of Uttar Pradesh have given good results and crop responses. However, according to the research findings of the Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal, pyrite has been found to be less effective than gypsum. This has been attributed to lack of oxidation of pyrite when incorporated into alkali soils of high alkaline reaction. Research is in progress to improve efficiency of pyrites for reclamation of alkali soils.

(c) Yes, Sir, about 150 delegates from India and abroad visited the farm.

(d) No information is available about the views of the delegates.

(e) Due to lack of definite information on the total availability of low

grade pyrites and its variable effectiveness, it is not possible to say whether our reserves of low grade pyrites alone will be sufficient for the reclamation of all the 'Usar' land in the country.

(f) In view of the position replied to at (e), the question does not arise.

#### Remunerative prices to farmers

3467. SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been repeated demand by the farmers that they get a good price for their produce in the boom year to compensate for his losses in the lean year; if so, whether Government will consider this favourably.

(b) the difference between the prices recommended by Agricultural Prices Commission and the costs of production of such foodgrains;

(c) the norms used to define the cost of production in Industry and that in Agriculture;

(d) whether by making agricultural produces export-oriented their production can be boosted; and

(e) if so, whether Government will consider giving such subsidies and export incentives as are given to the industrial sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The demand which is most frequently voiced by the

farmers and their representative organisations is for remunerative prices of agricultural produce.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) The assessment of costs and prices of industrial commodities is generally carried out by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (B.I.C.P.) or in the case of certain enterprises by inter-Ministerial committees or groups. The norms adopted by B.I.C.P. differ for different industries. The Bureau normally takes into account the costs of efficient firms which account for large percentage of the total output. The post is generally made up of the cost of input materials, conversion costs and interest charges. In the case of agricultural commodities, the cost of production is determined after taking into account variable costs, such as, human, bullock and machine labour value of seeds, pesticides, manures, fertilizers, depreciation of implements and farm buildings, irrigation charges land revenue, cesses, etc., interest on working capital and miscellaneous expenses. In addition, rent for leased land, imputed rental value of owned land, imputed interest on owned fixed capital and imputed value of family labour are also being included. A simple average of the cost of production estimates on the sample holdings studied is considered for generating the cost estimates.

(d) For some commodities, this holds merits.

(e) Each case will be decided on good.

#### Statement

*Price recommended by APC and cost of production of wheat and paddy*

(Rs. per quintal)

Crop Year	Price Recommended by APC	Cost of Production		
		Wheat		
		Punjab	Uttar Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
1977-78 . . . . .	110.00	108.57	97.28	87.11

1	2	3	4
1978-79 . . . . .	115.00	101.45	95.10
1979-80 . . . . .	117.00	102.76	112.31
PADDY .			
		Assam	Orissa Punjab
1977-78 . . . . .	77.00	55.46	65.70
1978-79 . . . . .	82.00	62.35	69.58
1979-80 . . . . .	90.00	Not studied	84.48
			Not studied

### All India Body of Civil Supplies Corporations

3468. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether it is proposed to form an All India body of Civil supplies corporation in the country;

(b) the initiative taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(c) the objectives of the proposed national council; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

ऐसी कालोनियां जिन्हें दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा मंजूरी दी गई है परन्तु दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा मंजूर नहीं किया गया

3470. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में कुछ ऐसी गैर मंजूर शुदा कालोनियां

हैं जिन्हें दिल्ली नगर निगम ने तो मंजूर कर दिया है परन्तु उन्हें अभी तक दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा मंजूर नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) इस प्रकार की कालोनियों का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इन कालोनियों को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा कब तक मंजूरी दे दी जाएगी ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह):

(क) वे (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा स्टालों का आवंटन

3471. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने सड़कों के किनारे कितने स्टाल बनाए हैं ;

(ख) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें वे स्टाल आवंटित किये गये हैं और ये किन तारीखों को आवंटित किये

गए तथा इन में से भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को कितने स्टाल आवंटित किए गए ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस शिकायत की जांच की है कि अधिकांश स्टाल मालिक स्टालों को नहीं चला रहे हैं और उन्होंने 400-500 रुपये प्रतिमास पर स्टालों को किराए पर उठा रखा है या उन्हें पगड़ी की आकर्षक धन राशि लेकर बेच दिया है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार आवंटियों के विरुद्ध जांच करके उनके प्रति कार्यवाही करेगी ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :**  
(क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**दिल्ली में शहरी गांव**

3472. श्री अनवार अहमद : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री दिल्ली में शहरी गांवों को नियमित करने के बारे में 14 दिसम्बर, 1981 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3575 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शहरी गांव योजना की विकास संबंधी परियोजना रिपोर्ट पर इस बीच अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया गया है, यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत दक्षिणी दिल्ली के जरूदपुर गांव में सभी नागरिक तथा अन्य आवश्यक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कर दी गई हैं और यदि हां, तो किए गए कामों का तथा उन पर हुए व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या इमारतों के नक्शे आदि की अनुमति के लिए इस गांव को नियमित कर दिया गया है ;

(घ) उपरोक्त प्रश्न के भाग (ख) किये गये उल्लेख के अनुसार गृह निर्माण ऋण दिए जाने पर क्या शर्तें लागू होती हैं और क्या यह गांव उन शर्तों को पूरा करता है ;

(ङ) गांव के चारों ओर ओर जमरूदपुर गांव के पश्चिम में 'स्किन इन्स्टीट्यूट' के पास खाली पड़ी भूमि का क्षेत्रफल क्या है जिसे डी०डी०ए० ने कई साल पहले अधिग्रहण किया था और जिसे सामुदायिक उद्देश्यों के लिए न तो नीलाम किया गया है और न प्रयोग किया गया है और जो अप्रयुक्त पड़ी है एवं किन कारणों से यह भूमि बेकार पड़ो हुई है ; और

(च) इस भूमि पर किया गया अनधिकृत कब्जा कब तक समाप्त कर दिया जाएगा ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :**  
(क) से (च) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

#### Regularisation of colonies in Delhi

3473. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colonies in New Delhi and Delhi regularised till now; and

(b) whether Government are going to regularise them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) 292.

(b) It has been decided by the Government that unauthorised colonies existing on non-Government land in Delhi covering residential and commercial structures constructed therein upto 30-6-77 and 16-2-77 respectively, may be regularised.

#### Reduction in imported quality of fertilizers

3474. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government are gradually reducing the imported quantity of fertilizers in view of the anticipated increased of fertilizers in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): Fertilizers are imported to meet the gap between agronomic requirements and indigenous availability of fertilizers in the country. The quantum of imports during the current year is estimated to be lower than that in the last year due to improved indigenous production. However, it is not in the public interest to disclose the quantity of imports in the coming years.

12 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I want to raise a very important issue and I would like you to make an observation. I am referring to Shri Mathura Singh, a dacoit. He has given a confession that he and his colleagues had received arms and ammunition from Army officers. This is a serious matter and should be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER: I am having it and I will consider it in some other form.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: (Calcutta South): Sir, I want to draw your attention to a very important matter. On Friday we discussed the question of bonded labour. It

is only 15 kms. from Delhi. You can go, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Bonded labour is there.

MR. SPEAKER: You can mention under Rule 377.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, there is no drinking water and there is no shelter for them.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Sir, there is a news item 'Two top heart surgeons quit AIIMS'. On hon. Member...

MR. SPEAKER: That is with me.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: (हाजीपुर)  
क्या बोल रहे हैं, साहब ?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: What does he know about the dotcor's profession and all those things?....

MR. SPEAKER: Have you given a motion?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, all right. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: There cannot be any cross-talk now. Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली):  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी सलाह चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली में दो साल से चुनाव टल रहे हैं, बताइए यह मामला कैसे उठाया जाए ?



अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास एक नोटिस ....

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : 22 मार्च को नोटिफिकेशन जारी होने वाला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : होम मिनिस्ट्री आ रही है, आप डिमांडज् पर बोलिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : होम मिनिस्ट्री कहां से आ रही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांडज् आ रही है, उस पर डिस्कशन होगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आप क्यों नहीं कार्लिंग अटेंशन एडमिट कर लेते?

MR. SPEAKER: You may also give a notice.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : दिल्ली में चुनाव टालना कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। आप गढ़वाल के बारे में सुनते हैं, मगर दिल्ली के बारे में सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : साथ-साथ दोनों को इक्ठ्ठा करवायेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : दिल्ली के बारे में कोई जबाब नहीं देता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं किसी को नहीं रोकता। क्यों कहें मैं ऐसा, मुझे क्या डर लगता है?

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : यह दिल्ली में चुनाव कराने से डर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप करिए बात, होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांडज् पर बोलिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांडज् अलग है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप और मोशन दीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मोशन मैंने दिया है, आपकी इजाजत नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज आप ने डाके का फैसला किया है, उस से दूसरे कंस्ट्रक्टिव काम रह गये।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मैं डाके पर डिस्कशन नहीं चाहता, डाके तो रोज पड़ेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा कि मैं कंस्ट्रक्टिव काम करना चाहता था, आपका जमीन वाला करना चाहता था, लेकिन डाके वाला करवा दिया गया।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, Home Minister is here.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. Please sit down now.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : दिल्ली में असेम्बली नहीं है और विरोधी दल का मैं यहां इकलौता मेम्बर हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे आप से बहुत सहानुभूति हो रही है, मैं कहूं क्या?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इसी सदन में 377 के माध्यम से आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मैडिकल साइंसेज के दो डाक्टरों ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुन लिया, अब आप क्या कहने जा रहे हैं?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हमने गंभीर आरोप लगाए हैं, आप मंत्री महोदय को इस पर स्टेटमेंट देने के लिए कहिए।

मेरा आरोप सही है, मैं चैलेंज करता हूँ, मंत्री जी जवाब दें।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट पर क्यों नहीं डिस्कशन करवाते हैं ? ....

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Why don't you sit down? Please sit down when I am standing.

यह बहुत बुरी बात है ।

You are having verbal duel here in the Parliament! What is this? I am here to conduct the business; not you yourself. It is not repartee or anything.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It can be done in a proper manner. They have given theirs; you can give yours.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. There is another motion coming. Not this way.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या हो रहा है  
आह लोगों को ?

Please sit down. Have you gone berserk?

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I have given a motion regarding agitation against the Essential Commodities (Maintenance) Order.... (Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: No. Not allowed. Don't record.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): There may be a demand for holding an inquiry; I am talking about AIIMS (Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: No. That also not allowed. Order please.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: It has to be done on a proper Motion. No, please: not allowed. Don't record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Nothing is going on record.

Only Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.06 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER PUBLIC PREMISES (EVICTION OF UNAUTHORISED OCCUPANTS) ACT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 741 in Gazette of India dated the 8th August, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 18 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3528/82]

### ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON INDIAN INVESTMENT CENTRE DELHI FOR 1980-81

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3529/82].

STATEMENT RE: ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS OF THE SOCIETY FOR NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS, PATIALA FOR 1980-81.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying @ the Annual Report and Accounts of the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports, Patiala, for the year 1980-81. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3530/82].

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am ready to listen to everything. Calling Attention.

Mr. Daulat Ram Saran.—Not here.

Shri Nadar—Absent.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik—He is not here.

—It is the first time that we have a hat-trick in Calling Attention!

Shri Harish Rawat—Absent.

Now, Shri Banatwalla.—At long last, one leading light coming there!

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य): हम नाम देते हैं मगर हमारा नाम इस में आता नहीं है। आप हम लोगों को मौका क्यों नहीं देते ?

MR. SPEAKER: No Madam. I cannot do it. It is not in my power. I am sorry: I cannot exercise power which does not rest with me. I am as helpless as you are!

Shri Banatwalla.

12.08 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED LOOTING OF TWO POST OFFICES IN NEW DELHI

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the reported looting of two post offices in Jor Bagh and Malaviya Nagar, New Delhi.

12.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, on the 9th March, 1982, a dacoity was committed by 5/7 persons at the Head Post Office, Lodhi Road, at about 8.40 P.M. This Post Office receives mail and cash bags from 56 post Offices falling in its jurisdiction.

The mail and cash bags are brought sealed in mail vans and handed over at the rear entry door of the Mail Branch of the Post Office. On 9th March, 1982, the last mail van to arrive before the incident was 7.15 P.M. The last mail van is scheduled to arrive at 8.00 P.M. After the arrival of the mail van at 7.15 P.M., the door of the Mail Branch was bolted from inside. There are 297 employees in this Post Office. At the time of the dacoity 8 officials, including 5 who are to deal with the cash at the close of the day, were on duty in the Post Office. The Assistant Post Master with 3 Cashiers was counting the cash inside the Strong Room of the Treasury Branch of the Post Office. After the cash was counted and tallied, the Chowkidar was sent to inform the Post Master who was in his office room. Beside the receipt of the day, an amount of Rs. 6.27 lakhs, contained in a cloth bag, was lying in the cash chest.

@Annual Report and Accounts of the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports, Patiala, for the year 1980-81 were laid on the Table on the 25th February, 1982.

As per information given by the postal employees there was a knock at the rear entry door of the Mail Branch, and when the Mail Clerk opened the door, some persons entered the Post Office and forced him and the packer, at the point of knife to take them to the Strong Room of the Treasury Branch. On entering the Strong Room, they made the employees, to go under the tables. They moved the bundles of currency notes from one of the cash Chests, which was unlocked, and also removed the cloth bag, containing Rs. 6.27 lakhs, after opening the other chest, with the help of the key, which they got on the spot. They also carried away 4 sealed leather bags containing cash and cheques. The total amount taken away from the Post Office includes Rs. 10,52,910 as cash and Rs. 1,84,787.32 in the form of cheques and other Postal articles. According to them all this happened in a matter of few minutes and by the time the Post Master came to the spot, the culprits were leaving with the booty.

The Police Control Room received information at 9.03 P.M. The Station House Officer, Lodi Colony, who was on patrol duty in the Jor Bagh area, received this information on the wireless and reached the spot immediately. Senior Police Officers also visited the site. The Minister for Communications and I visited the Post Office the next morning.

A case u/s 395/397 IPC and 27/54/59 Arms Act has been registered at the Police Station, Lodi Colony and investigation has been entrusted to the Crime Branch of Delhi Police.

There was a burglary in the night of 10th/11th March, 1982, in Malviya Nagar Post Office. It is reported that the culprits entered the Post Office by cutting open the locks on the main door and took away an amount of Rs. 6,739.34 by cutting the locks of the cash chest. The burglary was detected by the chowkidar who reported the matter to the Police Post, Malviya Nagar, in the morning on 11th March, 1982. Investigation in this case has

been taken up by the Local Police.

The question of strengthening security arrangements for Post Offices which retain large amount of cash, has been taken up with the postal authorities. In the meantime, instructions have been issued to the Post Offices for maximising security arrangements.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I must remark that as far as the dacoity and robbery in this Post Office are concerned, my sympathies are with the Hon. Minister and the Police. This is because there can be doubt that there were serious lapses by the Post Office itself. Everybody knows that in Delhi the Police is rather inefficient and incompetent and are not in a position to help them. Therefore, they ought to have taken at least elementary precautions in the matter. But despite the sad and the dismal record of the Delhi Police, these Post Offices were also found lacking in their own arrangements. The Post Office at Jor Bagh is an important Post Office. We are told that the Post Office receives mail and cash boxes from 56 Post Offices falling in its jurisdiction. That shows the importance of this Post Office, a point which I will later develop. But here I was saying that such an important post office had no security arrangement of its own. There is no security man except a chowkidar who is unarmed and I do not think we have any armed chowkidar in any post office here. Then, Sir, we also find that there is no alarm system despite the fact that this particular post office receives cash boxes from 56 post offices in this jurisdiction. Not only that. It is also very painful to know that the main door has not even an eye through which the people inside may be able to identify the people outside before opening the door. Its absence also had led to the wide opening of the door to the dacoits no sooner than they knocked at the door.

Then, Sir, lakhs and lakhs of rupees were being counted in the Post Office. The steel door of the strong room was

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also kept open. The cash chest was open. It seemed as if it was not a mere counting of cash of lakhs and lakhs of rupees but it seemed as if a picnic was being enjoyed by these people. For these lapses, it is surely Shri C. M. Stephen who ought to have been pulled up, but of course, as per the technicalities, the hon. Minister, Shri Venkatasubbaiah is here. Therefore, as I said in the beginning, I sympathise with him.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): You may command Mr. Stephen's presence from the chair.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): He is in the hospital.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Then, I am sorry.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Try to understand the point that I am making. It is obvious that some inside hand has been working.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Not a foreign hand.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far as the post office is concerned, it is a foreign hand!

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: That is a sad commentary upon the organisation of the post offices and so on. It is true that this money with the Jorbagh Post Office ought to have been deposited with the Reserve Bank earlier during the day, but that was not done and it appears that somebody knew this particular fact that the money had not been deposited earlier in the Reserve Bank of India and this particular easy dacoity took place.

Even in the case of the other post office at Malviya Nagar, we find—and I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact—that the Chowkidar heard some noise and sound at about 4 O'clock in the morning; he allowed nearly one hour to pass, perhaps for considerations of his own safety or for what I do not know. It was around 5 O'clock, an hour later,

that he tried to check up the locks and found them broken. Again two hours later, he thought it fit to report the matter to the police. Perhaps he had no confidence in the police, and he was thinking whether to report to such incompetent people or not. However, these are factors that must be taken into consideration.

Despite what I have said and my sympathy with the hon. Minister and the police as far as these two Post Offices are concerned, the glaring fact is that the dacoity in Jorbagh Post Office and the burglary in Malviya Nagar Post Office have now taken the figure of looting of financial institutions in Delhi to as many as five during the past ten months. These are the five major incidents, not to talk of the minor ones. Three banks consecutively had been looted and the police must have been alert, at least not unaware of this particular development. We here in the House had raised a calling attention motion on this particular topic and we were assured that every security arrangement patrolling and so on would be done. But despite that, we find that police security was totally lacking, patrolling was totally at fault even near the vicinity of this important post office at Jorbagh receiving cash boxes from as many as 56 post offices under its jurisdiction. This shows the criminal negligence on the part of the police. In the face of rising incidents in Delhi, it seemed that the police officials were having a total holiday attitude. What happened to the night patrolling about which we have been often told here also? At the Jorbagh Post Office, the incident has taken place in the night after about 8 or 9 p.m. In the case of the Malviya Nagar Post Office, it was the pre-dawn swoop and it was a clean swoop. Therefore, I say, it looks as if the robbers and dacoits and other criminal elements feel free to strike at any place at any time. There were bank dacoities followed by post offices and I don't know what other unfortunately waits to fall as a victim in their hands.

Sir, it is time that we call a halt to this frightening scenerio that is there.



It is time that the Government shakes up the police organisation and do something very serious about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is need for increase in police vigilance, intensive foot and mobile patrol, continuous drive by special squads to detect dacoits, robbers and other bad characters and detailing of pickets at vulnerable points. And here despite the fact that in Delhi, financial institutions were falling increasingly victims of dacoits and despite the fact that the Jor Bagh Post Office is an important post office receiving cash bags from as many as 56 post offices under its jurisdiction, what was the state of affairs of pickets on these vulnerable points when cash bags are received at the post offices and counting done at this important place?

Sir I must also emphasise upon the drawing upon of the CRPF into this task. Has the Government given thought to the drawing upon of the CRPF into this task of night patrolling? Are they going to call for any additional Battalion of the CRPF for the maintenance of law and order to strengthen the hands of the Delhi Police? It is quite obvious that very recently there is boldness on the part of the criminal elements. We were some time back told about the so-called hot-links between the banks and the police, or the financial institutions and the police, so that immediate information about any incident is reported to the police. I do not know what has happened to these hot-links? What is also the present position with respect to night patrolling and the pickets?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we must also express our serious concern at the slow progress of investigation. In the past ten months five major robberies or dacoities involving more than Rs. 20/- lakhs have taken place in Delhi, specially South Delhi, which seems to be the most vulnerable spot. And despite these incidents, there is no headway in police investigations. You remember, Sir, a few days back the Hon. Minister was assuring me of

very vigorous investigation that is being done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Because your appeal was also vigorous.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: But despite that, we have again this frightening scenario before us.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But dacoits are also functioning vigorously.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mostly in the constituency of Mr. Vajpayee.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Let the Hon. Minister enlighten this House about the state of affairs in respect of the investigation. What is the percentage of prosecutions compared to incidents? What is the percentage of convictions compared to the prosecutions? There is no doubt about it that these percentages are pathologically low; and that is one of the reasons which goes to discredit the police in Delhi.

I will not take the time of the House in trying to give out these figures; but I would certainly like that the hon. Minister should give us official figures, to see whether they represent any improvement in the trend for at least the shaking confidence of the people of Delhi is sought to be restored.

The important point is that our police force is required to do a lot of work which hinders its important and primary work of investigations.

(Interruptions)

It is for the hon. Minister to see that this frustration in the House—the House is the mirror of the sentiments, feelings, thoughts and the opinion of the people outside—is noted, and something done to meet that frustration, and to improve the situation.

I was pointing out that this police is required to do a lot of work about which many—at least the members in the Opposition—know. But quite apart from it, as I understand it, nearly 11

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per cent of the police officers in Delhi are detailed to look after the security of the VIPs—the very, very important persons, including Ministers and others. And as a result of that, the other areas suffer.

In the case of Jor Bagh Post Office dacoity, we find that the dacoits were careful enough to coincide it with the Holi. The entire police staff was perhaps busy with arrangements concerning Holi. So, there is an important suggestion to be considered, viz. that with respect to all these other types of arrangements, the services of Home Guards and others can be utilized, so that the police force is in a position to address itself to the major tasks that confront it.

Then there is another point that must be clarified by the hon. Minister: if I understand it right, there is some such thing as the Anti-Dacoity Cell in the police organisation. What is this anti-dacoity cell doing? How is it that these dacoits seem to be free in striking anywhere and walking away with the booty in a very leisurely manner and ambling away; what is the strength of this anti-dacoity cell? Perhaps the anti-dacoity cell was busy trying to solve the dacoity in the Maharani Bagh bank, and the dacoits struck at the post office. It is, therefore, necessary to shake up this anti-dacoity cell also, and if need be, to strengthen it.

Let the hon. Minister enlighten this House about the strength of the anti-dacoity cell. Moreover, let the hon. Minister not be complacent with a very sweeping statement, that all arrangements are being made. There is necessity for a re-thinking, and for detailing what those measures are.

Of course, I do not want to be unduly harsh to the Delhi Police also, because whenever dacoities and robberies take place, we in this House stand up and speak about them; but there is no doubt that it is not that the police is completely in a state of deep sleep, at least some good work here and

there is being done. For example, we found that the police, working on a tip of the Lawrence Road in north district on 7th March foiled a well organised plan to commit dacoity in C Block and nabbed five armed dacoits. That, of course, is a good thing that members gang of the bandits were armed with country-side pistols, handgranade and so on. Similarly, day-before yesterday, an attempt by dacoits in Kalandi Colony in South Delhi was foiled and four of the six members gang of the bandits were arrested. They had crossed over the Yamuna and were preparing for a pre-dawn swoop. The police swooped down on them and they were armed dacoits. Of course, we must give the devil its due. Even the Delhi police like the devil to be given its due—gets credit for this record. However, let the hon. Minister take this House into confidence and the nation has to be assured of the steps that are being taken to see that the present feeling of insecurity that is there among the public is removed. It is a matter of shame that dacoity after dacoity takes place and in this House we are simply 'being giving some plausible reasons and a cold statement thereon. The matter, disquieting scenario that we have, needs greater attention from the Government; and I hope that the issues that have been raised by me will be effectively dealt with by the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATSUBBAIAH): The hon. Banatwalla made a very forceful speech listing inadequacy, failings; lapses and inefficiency of the Police Department. He gave me left-handed compliment that in this matter I am not the accused, whereas the Minister of Communications is the accused. He has also given left-handed compliments to the Police for having detected recently some cases. I shall deal with all these matters one by one; and if I have forgotten anything to be

answered, the hon. member may be requested to just point out and I will let him know. In this whole episode, as pointed out in my statement, there is some sort of intrigue. That is why we have not taken it at its face value. There has been an intensive interrogation carried out with the Postal employees in this case. That is why we have entrusted this matter to the CID for taking necessary action in this matter. He had been also very harsh to the Police Department. I narrate, the chronology of the events which may be seen from my statement. The moment the police received a message from the Postal authority, there was already a patrol party which was nearer to Jor Bag. The SHO was in the Telephone Exchange Department which is very few yards from this place of incident. He rushed to the spot and immediately interrogations and investigations were started. So, there was no lapse on the part of the Police Department so far as taking prompt action is concerned, when it was brought to their notice. We cannot be omnipotent and omnipresent and anticipate crime that will happen everywhere and be ready for them. But night patrolling is being done in this particular case. There was a SHO on night patrolling duty.

He was nearer to the telephone exchange, which is near to the Jor Bagh Police Station and he rushed to the spot.

About the steps we have taken, with regard to the strengthening of the Police Force and opening of Police Stations, we have sanctioned Police Stations in the following places:

Krishna Nagar, Shakarpur, Yamunapur, Mangolpuri, Sultanpuri, Jama Masjid.

Police Posts sanctioned in 1980 are:

Madangir, Uttam Nagar, Hari Nagar, Malaviya Nagar, New Friends Colony, Nehru Place, Saclampuri, Inderlok, Mahipalpur, Gulmoht Park, Okhla Industrial Area, Railway Station Tughlaqabad.

These are the additional stations we have opened to see that necessary arrangements are being made to detect crime and to take prompt action the moment it is brought to the notice of the Police.

He has been very harsh and said that the Police Station was very inefficient and ineffective. I can give the figures He has mentioned about South District Police performance and I may bring to the notice of the hon. House that in 1979—I am speaking about South Delhi—the total number of dacoities committed was 18; out of which ten have been worked out, in the sense that they have been investigated. In 1980 the number of dacoities was six; they are under active investigation. In 1981 the number of dacoities committed was four, out of which three were worked out. Even percentage wise may I inform the hon. Member Shri Banatawalla that in 1981 we have reached a percentage of 75? In 1979 the robberies committed were.. (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: After dacoity, robbery?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: 'Robbery' is different; 'dacoity' is different. In similar case... (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: What is the difference?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Dacoity is more than... (Interruptions) I will give you the definition.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: We would like to be educated.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Robbery: A theft becomes a robbery when the crime is committed by putting the fear of death or physical injury.

Dacoity: When five or more persons commit a robbery co-jointly it is a case of dacoity

AN HON. MEMBER: According to what? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: According to Criminal Jurisprudence. I am not a lawyer. This is according to the Criminal Jurisprudence. I am not a lawyer by myself.

Whatever has been, I have placed .... (*Interruptions*) .... before the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: If there is a sense of insecurity in the people, has the Government tried to take note of it? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Only when the hon. Member wanted me to define what is robbery and what is dacoity, I am giving the broad characteristics of robbery and dacoity. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: It depends on the crime.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him complete please. He is replying to Mr. Banatwalla. This is not a discussion. This is a Calling Attention.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Mr. Vajpayee, do you allow me to use the word 'robbery' after 'dacoity'?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What is more serious—whether dacoity or robbery (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please come to the subject. This is a Calling Attention. You are going to some other subject.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Out of 132 robberies committed in 1979, forty have been detected. In 1980, out of 50 robberies committed, 33 were detected. In 1981, out of 37 committed 22 were detected. Murders: In 1979 out of 28 committed 21 were detected. In 1980, out of 26 committed 19 were detected.

In 1981, out of 33 committed, 26 were detected. In 1982, up to February six were committed and three have been detected.

About the strengthening of the police force I have already explained. The hon. Member mentioned about deployment of CRPF. In this connection, I may inform the House that sanction has been issued in September, 1981 of raising five more DAP battallions against surrendering of seven CRPF battallions, which are presently at their disposal. They will continue till the five battallions are recruited.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has asked whether these will be used for patrol purposes in Delhi.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am not sure about that. I will inform the House about it later.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): 'Petrol' has become very costly.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: About the anti-dacoity cell, there is no such anti-dacoity cell. But we are taking all steps to combat this menace in an effective manner. On this occasion, I want to reiterate one more thing. The Home Minister while replying to a similar Calling Attention with regard to bank robbery, told the House that in consultation with the Banking Department of the Finance Ministry and other nationalised banks, a scheme would be evolved by which the security of the banks would be strengthened further. It is in the process and we will pursue that matter to maximise the security arrangements.

About other matters also I tried to explain. :

Again I want to reiterate on the floor of the House that the Police are taking all the steps. I request the hon. Member not to make any statement that will demoralise the police



force. After all, whatever they have done, they must be given compliments. (*Interruptions*) I must reiterate on this occasion that we will certainly strengthen and streamline the police force. If there are any black sheep, we do not hesitate to take necessary action. After all, the law and order machinery must be vigilant and they must also be prompt in dealing with the matter.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: If there is no anti-dacoity cell, will you create one? Further, is the Government thinking of giving up the present police commissioner system and going back to the old system?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: These are suggestions for action.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Balkrishna Wasnik was not there earlier. Now I allow him as a special case to put questions only.

SHRI BALKRISHNA RAMCHANDRA WASNIK (Buldhana): I am glad that the Minister has said that the Government and the Police are taking all the steps to curb the menace. But it is found everyday these crimes are increasing. Whether you call them by the name of robbery or dacoity, they are there and the people at large are very much concerned about it. There is no doubt about it. They are happening in the banks, in the post offices. A number of reports are coming from here and there indicating that many a times, such crimes have also been happening on the streets of Delhi. I do not know whether the Government knows that there are certain inter-State gangs which are operating here. The inter-State gangs which have been liquidated in the States have migrated to Delhi. And that has caused increase in such kind of crimes. As Shri Banatwalla has very rightly asked, in order to curb the menace, is the Government considering the setting up of a particular branch or cell—you may call it by any name? that is not material—under a competent

officer? Because, it has been found that the present kind of arrangement is not at all satisfactory and it is not able to tackle the problem adequately. Then, the administrative machinery and the police Machinery are not sufficient to cope with the matter, unless and until the Government take the help of the public at large and their co-operation, as they have done in the past. In the early days, the local people were patrolling their *bustees* and *mohallas* and protecting themselves. Are they thinking of introducing this sort of patrolling by the local people, if necessary, even providing them with arms? Or, are they thinking of establishing home guards in various bustees, where this kind of menace is there? Is this kind of scheme also under examination so that more effective steps could be taken to curb this menace, be it robbery or dacoity, for all times to come?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: All these are suggestions worth consideration. Here I may point out that this burglary is not confined only to a gang of professional burglars, or professional people who indulge in it. I may inform the hon. House that we have found, to our surprise, that it has been done by certain highly educated persons. If I may quote one instance, in South Delhi last week we have busted a gang of burglars and recovered property worth one lakh of rupees. One of the arrested is a commerce graduate of the Delhi University. So, this aspect has been brought to our notice by the police. Therefore, we are examining all angles and ramifications, instead of concentrating only on professionals. Whatever steps we have to take will certainly be taken, bearing in mind the type of crime that is being committed, because it has become more sophisticated and all these things are being done in a scientific manner. All these things are under constant review by the police department and all possible steps would be taken. All the valuable suggestions



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made by Shri Balkrishna Wasnik will certainly be considered and the attention will be given to them, if they are found to be very effective.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस तरह से एक के बाद एक प्रतिपक्ष के सदस्य, जिन के नाम पर कालिंग अटेंशन मोशन था, वह वहां पर उपस्थित नहीं रहे, उससे यह बात जाहिर हो जाती है कि हमारा प्रतिपक्ष भी यह समझता है कि दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति सुधर रही है और बिलकुल सही शब्दों में पुलिस स्टेशन को कंपलीमेंट देकर, बधाई देकर ....

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): Though we have given Calling Attention Notices on other subjects, this has been admitted because it is considered to be an important matter. Therefore, it is their duty to be present in the House. Otherwise, they should not have raised it.

श्री हरीश रावत : यहां कानून-व्यवस्था की स्थिति सुधर रही है, माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी साफ शब्दों में यहां पर व्यक्त किया है। कहीं पर ऐसी कोई प्रशासनिक या पुलिस की कोई छोटी-मोटी भूल को लेकर पुलिस के मोरेल को नहीं तोड़ना चाहिए। उसके विषय में बनावतवाला जी ने सही बात कही।

आप ने बहुत कृपा कर के हमें बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इस लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से केवल कुछ प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं।

जिस महारानी बाग पोस्ट आफिस में डकैती हुई, इस बारे में जो डिपार्टमेंटल सिक्युरिटी अरेंजमेंट्स होने चाहिए थे, क्या वे वहां पर किए गए थे और सारे

स्टेप्स सही तरीके से उठाये गए थे? बैंक राबरीज के विषय में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। पिछले दिनों भी कहा गया था। दिल्ली पुलिस ने अपने सर्कुलर में बैंकों को जो स्टेप्स उठाने का सजेशन दिया है, जो सिक्युरिटी अरेंजमेंट्स करने की रिक्वेस्ट की है, जिस का जिक्र पिछली बार गृह मंत्री ने किया था, क्या वे स्टेप्स उठाये गए हैं या नहीं, अगर नहीं उठाये गए हैं, तो क्या गृह मंत्री इस बारे में वित्त मंत्रालय के लोगों से बात करेंगे कि वे स्टेप्स उठाये जाएं?

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि नये नये तरीके के क्राइम किए जा रहे हैं और यह एक वर्ल्डवाइड फनामेनन है। यह हमारे देश के लिए कोई नई बात नहीं है। जिस तरीके से दिल्ली बढ़ती जा रही है.... (व्यवधान) वेस्ट बंगाल में 1980-81 में 27 डकैती के कैसिज हुए हैं। उन में से एक भी कैस डिटेक्ट नहीं हो पाया है और एक भी कैस की प्राप्ति इनवेस्टीगेशन नहीं हो पाई है। इस लिए यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब क्राइम नए नए रूपों में हो रहे हैं और अपराधी नए नए तरीकों को अपना रहे हैं, तो क्या उनका मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार ने पुलिस फोर्स को अप-टू-डेट किया है, उसकी माबिलिटी को बढ़ाने के लिए और उसके कम्यूनिकेशन सिस्टम को सुधारने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं।

क्या सरकार ने क्राइमज को कम्युज-टराइज करने के लिए कार्यवाही की है ताकि पुलिस को क्राइमज का अप-टू-डेट रिकार्ड मिल सके? सरकार इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है कि जिस नेचर का कोई क्राइम घटित हो, अगर उसी नेचर का कोई क्राइम

अविष्य में हो, तो पुलिस को उसके बारे में पता लग सके?

जिस तरह फिंगरप्रिंट्स को रिकार्ड करने के लिए दिल्ली में एक व्यूरो स्थापित किया गया है, क्या उसी तरह के व्यूरो देश के सब बड़े बड़े शहरों में स्थापित किए गए हैं?

मुझे एक और जानकारी मिली है कि दिल्ली में पुलिस के जो लोग डकैती का मुकाबला करते हैं, उनमें एक सेन्स प्रफ सिम्पुटिडो पैदा करने के लिए न इन्शोरेंस को कोई प्राप्ति स्तोम है, न हर एक व्यक्ति ने अपने आप को इन्शोर करा रखा और न ब्रैवरी, बहदुरी, का काम करने और अपराधियों को पकड़ने के लिए उन्हें इन्सेन्टिव देने के लिए और उनके परिवारों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा देने के लिए सरकार ने कोई निश्चिन्ता कदम उठाए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाते जा रही है।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, we have been in constant touch with the postal authorities as well as banks and we issued certain sort of suggestions or whatever it is to strengthen the security arrangements in these places and we are again pursuing vigorously with those people to maximise the security arrangements in post offices.

About the banks I have already stated.

About other matters which the hon. Member has pointed out, they will all be considered.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What about computerization of crimes?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: All these matters have been discussed during the previous Calling Attention.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it computerization or computerization of detection of crimes?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: All these factors which can easily be available to detect these crimes are taken care of.

With regard to the Finger Prints Bureau in the Delhi Police, this also is being taken up and whatever suggestions the hon. Member has made will certainly give us a lot of information. Valuable suggestions are made by him. This is a continuous process of strengthening the police and taking active measures and we are having a dialogue with the bank authorities as well as the postal authorities. So, I may assure that all possible steps will be taken to maximise the security arrangements.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, statement by Finance Minister.

(Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting anybody. Statement by Minister. This is a very important statement.

12.56 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. MERGER OF DEARNESS ALLOWANCE SANCTIONED UPTO AVERAGE INDEX LEVEL 320 WITH PAY AND RELEASE OF FOUR D.A. INSTALLMENTS ETC.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Staff Side of the National Council (Joint Consultative Machinery) had made a demand for the merger of Dearness Allowance sanctioned to the Central Government employees upto the average index level 344 with pay. They had also made a demand for the upward revision of the rates of House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance payable to the Central Government employees and for determining the payment of these allowances on the emoluments of the employees rather on

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

their pay alone, as at present. As these demands were inter-related, they were being considered together. The Official Side were holding informal discussions with the representatives of the Staff Side for some time past.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Council (Joint Consultative Machinery) held on 15th February, 1982 the Official Side made the following proposals:—

(i) Merger of Dearness Allowance sanctioned to the Central Government employees upto the average index level 320 with pay, for the purpose of payment of House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance. This will take effect from 1-2-1982. However, the amounts of increase in House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance as a result of the Merger will be paid into the Provident Fund Accounts of the employees till 31-3-1983 and in cash thereafter.

(ii) Merger of Dearness Allowance at the index average level 320 with pay for the purpose of the retirement benefits. This will take effect from 31-1-1982.

The Official Side also stated that Government proposed to release three pending instalments of Dearness Allowance and dearness relief to pensioners which had become due for consideration from 1-8-1981, 1-10-1981 and 1-11-1981, subject to the proviso that the cash payment of these instalments of Dearness Allowance will be made only from the pay bills for March, 1982 to be paid on 1st April, 1982 and the arrears for the past periods will be paid into the Provident Fund Accounts of the employees. The dearness relief to pensioners will be paid in cash.

The above proposals have been accepted by all the Staff Side representatives except two who had reservations regarding the payment of certain amounts into the Provident Fund Ac-

counts of the employees as proposed by the Official Side.

Having regard to the fact that the above proposals are acceptable to the large majority of employees, and also that delay in the issue of orders would cause undue hardship to the serving employees and the pensioners, and more particularly retiring employees, the Government have decided to issue orders on the above basis. The orders will be issued shortly.

Government have also decided to release the fourth instalment of Dearness Allowance which has become due from 1-1-1982, and also the instalment of relief to pensioners from the same date. The mode of payment for this instalment will be the same as for the earlier three instalments.

The merger of Dearness Allowance at the index average level 320 for House Rent allowance, Compensatory (City) Allowance and for retirement benefits will cost the exchequer about Rs. 105 crores per annum. The cost of 4 instalments of Dearness Allowance for employees and dearness relief to the pensioners will be about Rs. 300 crores in a full year.

At present the maximum amount of death-cum-retirement gratuity admissible to Central Government employees on retirement is Rs. 30,000. As death-cum-retirement gratuity is payable for a maximum of 16½ months' pay, the maximum gratuity limit is reached at basic pay level of Rs. 1818 per month. With the merger of Dearness Allowance with pay, this level would go down to Rs. 1455. In order to ensure that employees drawing a basic pay of upto about Rs. 1818 continue to get the full benefit of gratuity equivalent of 16 1/2 months' pay, it has been decided to raise the maximum gratuity from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 36,000.

Government have also reviewed the dearness allowance paid to senior officers. The salaries of top-level officers

were fixed in 1965 and the Third Pay Commission had suggested no change. In 1979 for the first time, they were given an *ad hoc* dearness allowance. Thereafter, they have been given *ad hoc* dearness allowance for every rise of 24 points in the average index level. This partial compensation has been of a very low order and wholly incommensurate with the rise in prices. The present level of neutralisation at basic pay level Rs. 1500 at average index level of 440 as on 1st January, 1982 would be of the order of 45.5 percents. The level of neutralisation then gets reduced sharply to 21.4 per cent at salary level of Rs. 4,000. The salary level of Rs. 3500 and 18.7 per cent of salary level of Rs. 4,000/-. The post-tax compensation is much less. This sharp decline in the level of neutralisation is neither fair nor equitable. Government have been seriously concerned at the consequent diminution of the emoluments of senior officers entrusted with high levels of responsibility. It is necessary therefore to rectify the situation to the extent feasible. Accordingly it has been decided, as a one time measure, to raise the level of neutralisation to about 45 percent upto the level of Joint Secretary and equivalent. This *ad hoc* dearness allowance for a Joint Secretary at pay level of Rs. 2750/- will now be increased from Rs. 900/- to Rs. 1500/- per month and the same amount will be paid to officers at higher pay levels. The enhanced *ad hoc* dearness allowance will be paid also, among others, to judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the Chairman and Members of UPSC, and the Comptroller & Auditor General of India. This measure will benefit a large number of officers in the Armed Forces, senior level scientists and technical officers. The estimated cost of this proposal is Rs. 3.65 crores per annum of which Rs. 1.51 crores will be recovered as tax. This will be effective from 1-1-1982, but payment in cash will be made only from 1-4-1982.

The arrears till then will be paid into the Provident Fund Accounts.

4032 L.S.—11

13.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair)

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Matters under rule 377.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA.

(i) ALLEGED AENCRQACHMENT BY MESSRS. PURE DRINKS LTD., ON THE PREMISES OF THE BUNGALOW ALLOTTED TO SHRI RAJDA IN NEW DELHI.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Sir, I beg to make the following statement under Rule 377:—

“Members of Parliament are given residential accommodation during their term as M.P.s. and, accordingly, I was allotted, as a Member of Lok Sabha, Bungalow No. 19, at Janpath, from M.P.s. Pool. I am in possession of the said residential house since 1977 when I was first elected to Sixth Lok Sabha. I continue to occupy the said premises till date.

The premises No. 19 at Janpath, *inter alia*, is comprised of the Bungalow along with front lawn, inner lawn and a backyard with servant's quarter is abutting thereon. The said backyard portion is covered, on one side, by a boundary wall, being a brick wall of about 3' height and barbed wire fencing with iron-bars fixed thereon thus making it a protected boundary wall of about 6½ in height. On the other side, it is covered entirely with barbed wire fencing.

The Servant's quarter on the said backyard is occupied by my servant.

[Shri Ratansinh Rajda]

Taking advantage of my absence from Delhi during the inter-session period of Parliament, the contractor, servants and agents, engaged by M/s. Pure Drinks (Delhi) Ltd. who are constructing a Five-Star Hotel at Windsor Place, unlawfully encroached upon the aforesaid backyard of my bungalow and started some construction work thereon.

On my return to Delhi for attending a meeting of a Parliamentary Committee, I was shocked and surprised to see for myself the digging and construction work that was going on in hot haste on my backyard.

I lodged the complaint with the Police.

The Contractor, servants and agents as the entire area including the ser-carrying on construction work on behalf of M/s. Pure Drinks Ltd.

I told them that neither M/s. Pure Drinks nor anyone else, for that matter, had any right whatsoever to unlawfully enter into, encroach upon and carry on construction on the premises belonging to and in possession of others.

They have also closed service road leading to Main Janpath Road and my servant is permanently obstructed from going to the main Janpath Road as the entire area including the service lane is gobbled by M/s. Pure Drinks Ltd.

*(Interruptions)*

I contacted the Minister for Works and Housing, and later on, addressed a letter to him narrating full facts obtaining in the matter.

In letters dated 21st December, 1981, and 5th January, 1982, respectively, addressed to Shri Bhishma Narain, Minister for Works and Hous-

ing, I, *inter alia*, alleged that M/s. Pure Drinks Ltd. had unlawfully entered into my premises and committed criminal trespass, unlawful encroachment and obstruction on my residential premises at 19 Janpath.

The Minister's reply dated 26th February, 1982, is most unsatisfactory and not based on facts.

This obstruction, encroachment and trespass still continues and is causing grave obstacle and hindrance in my free and smooth functioning as a member of Lok Sabha.

I reiterate that neither the Pure Drinks Ltd. nor any one else, including the NDMC or any agency has any right to enter into the premises in my possession.

I vehemently object to and resent.  
*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Neither the interruption nor the reply is going to be recorded here. It may happen to Mr. Rajda today and to another Member tomorrow. That is why he is reading it.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Rajda, you complete it.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I vehemently object to and resent the action on the part of M/s. Pure Drinks Ltd. and other agencies helping them who have indulged in aforesaid unlawful activities and urge the Minister for Works and Housing to protect the rights of the hon. Members of Parliament and take stern action against all those responsible for these overt unlawful acts and get the aforesaid trespass, obstruction and encroachment vacated and removed at the earliest.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN)



SINGH): Sir, I have always given the utmost importance to safeguard the privileges of hon. Members of Parliament-always. The hon. Member has again brought the matter to my notice. Earlier he had written to me and immediately I had taken action and I had given him a reply, but he says that he is not satisfied with that reply. I will get it re-examined.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): And do the needful.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mani Ram Bagri.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You interrupted Him, Sir, He did not complete his sentence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He had completed and taken his seat. Then only I called Mr. Bagri.

Mr. Mani Ram Bagri.

(ii) DEMAND FOR ISSUING A POSTAGE STAMP IN HONOUR OF THE LATE CHAUDHURY CHHOTU RAM

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) :  
स्वर्गीय चौधरी छोटू राम समूचे पंजाब के मंत्री थे और वह पहले आदमी थे जिन्होंने अंग्रेजी राज में समाजिक और आर्थिक क्रांति की बात न सिर्फ जुबान से कही बल्कि कानून बनवा कर और संघर्ष द्वारा अमल में उतारी। चौधरी छोटू राम न सिर्फ किसान नेता थे बल्कि आम जनता ने उनको "दीनबन्धु" की पदवी दी थी। चौधरी छोटू राम सिर्फ राष्ट्रीय नेता ही नहीं बल्कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नेता भी थे, क्योंकि पाकिस्तान और बंगला देश में भी उनके कार्य क्षेत्र रहे हैं। भारत के किसानों में 90 फीसदी लोग चौधरी छोटू राम को अपना नेता मानते हैं। ऐसे राष्ट्रीय नेता के डाक टिकट के बारे

में जब मैंने सदन में सवाल उठाया तो समूचे सदन ने इसको स्वीकारा और इस साल शताब्दी जो स्वर्गीय चौधरी छोटू राम की मनाई गयी उसकी अध्यक्षता और उद्घाटन राष्ट्रपति जी और स्वयं अध्यक्ष लोक सभा ने किया।

मेरी पुरजोर मांग है कि स्वर्गीय दीनबन्धु चौधरी छोटू राम की डाक टिकट तुरन्त जारी की जाये वरना भारत के किसानों के दिलों पर कुठाराघात होगा।

(iii) NEED FOR EXPEDITING CONSTRUCTION OF SUB-POST OFFICE AT JODA ANANDPUR, CHAMPUA, SWAMPATNA AND HEAD POST OFFICE AT KEONJHARGARH IN ORISSA.

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN (Keonjhar): I would like to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377. The Sub-Post Offices of Joda, Anandpur, Champua, Swampatna and Head Post Office of Keonjhar in Orissa are functioning in rented quarters. Funds for construction were allocated by the Central Government for Joda, Champua, Anandpur sub-post office buildings and Keonjhar Head Post Office buildings in 1975. Land has been acquired from the Government of Orissa and the site has been selected for the construction of those post office buildings. The post office building of Champua which is under construction has been delayed considerably. It is most unfortunate that the construction of Joda and Anandpur sub-post office building has not made any progress though funds are already available with the authorities.

The Government of India is spending huge amount of money towards the rental of the housing these post offices. This matter has been brought to the notice of the Postmaster General, Orissa but nothing has been done so far in expediting the construction work.

[Shri Harihar Soren]

In view of this, I request the hon. Minister of Communication to take immediate steps for expediting the construction of the above mentioned post office buildings.

(iv) AGITATION BY ALL-INDIA KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA TEACHERS ASSOCIATION IN SUPPORT OF THEIR DEMANDS.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

केन्द्रीय विद्यालयीन शिक्षकों की एक मात्र प्रतिनिधि संस्था अखिल भारतीय केन्द्रीय विद्यालय शिक्षक संघ पिछले एक वर्ष से अपनी छः सूत्री मांगों को लेकर शासन से मांग करता आ रहा है।

सर्वप्रथम बारह नवम्बर उन्नीस सौ अस्सी को एक हजार शिक्षक और शिक्षिकाओं द्वारा केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के आयुक्त कार्यालय पर एक दिवसीय धरना दिया गया। तत्पश्चात् 20 अप्रैल 81 को देश में सभी स्थानों पर महायक आयुक्त कार्यालयों के समक्ष धरना दिया गया। 5 दिसम्बर, 81 को सभी केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में शिक्षक दिवस को मांग दिवस के रूप में मनाया गया। 13 हजार से अधिक शिक्षकों ने छः सूत्री मांगों के समर्थन में मांग पत्र पर हस्ताक्षर करके केन्द्रीय शिक्षा राज्य मंत्री जी को प्रेषित किया।

360 केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों की छः सूत्री मांगें निम्नानुसार हैं :—

(1) अखिल भारतीय केन्द्रीय विद्यालय शिक्षक संघ को अविलम्ब मान्यता प्रदान करना तथा केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन एवं उसके बोर्ड आफ गवर्नर में उसे प्रतिनिधित्व देना।

(2) सभी स्तरों पर संयुक्त सलाहकार संघ की तत्काल स्थापना।

(3) आन्तरिक पदोन्नति कोटा को 25 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 75 प्रतिशत करना।

(4) तर्क संगत स्थानान्तरण नीति का विकास एवं तर्कहीन स्थानान्तरणों की पुनरीक्षा।

(5) वेतनमानों में सुधार तथा विद्यालय समयावधि में तत्काल कमी करना।

(6) समयबद्ध वेतनमानों को लागू करना।

इन मांगों को लेकर उठाए गए कदमों का सरकार पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा।

अन्ततः नवम्बर 1981 में अखिल भारतीय केन्द्रीय विद्यालय शिक्षक संघ ने 23 तारीख से दिल्ली में क्रमिक भूख-हड़ताल का आह्वान किया तथा केन्द्रीय शिक्षा राज्य मंत्री जी के निमंत्रण पर शिक्षक प्रतिनिधि तीन सांसदों के साथ उनसे मिले। शिक्षा राज्य मंत्री जी ने प्रथम चार मांगों को लगभग समग्रतः स्वीकार कर लिया और उसे उस आश्वासन पर शिक्षकों ने अपनी भूख-हड़ताल समाप्त कर दी।

परन्तु खेद है कि आज तक न तो स्वीकृत मांगों को कार्यान्वित किया गया और न ही अस्वीकृत मांगों पर विचार किया गया।

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय देश के आदर्श विद्यालयों में गिने जाते हैं। इनके परीक्षार्थियों का बोर्ड परीक्षाफल गुणात्मक एवं संख्यात्मक दोनों दृष्टियों से

पब्लिक स्कूलों के परीक्षाफल से कहीं अधिक अच्छा है। इस श्रेष्ठता का श्रेय निःसन्देह इनमें कार्यरत शिक्षकों को ही जाता है। परन्तु इन शिक्षकों को न्यायोचित मांगों को स्वीकार एवं कार्यान्वित न करके एक बार फिर शासन ने इन्हें आन्दोलन के मार्ग पर चलने को बाध्य किया है। अब पुनः अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में इन शिक्षकों ने 11 मार्च, से 50-50 के जूथों में तीन-तीन दिन के लिए क्रमिक भूख हड़ताल प्रारम्भ कर दी है। इस भूख हड़ताल में सम्मिलित होने के लिए देश के विभिन्न दूरस्थ भागों से शिक्षक बड़ी संख्या में दिल्ली आ रहे हैं। इस समय केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल तथा दिल्ली बोर्ड द्वारा संचालित परीक्षाएँ भी चल रही हैं। इस अवसर पर शिक्षकों द्वारा विवशता में उठाया गया यह कदम बहुत महत्व रखता है।

मैं केन्द्रीय शिक्षा राज्य मंत्री जी एवं केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन की अध्यक्षता से अनुरोध करूँगा कि शिक्षकों की इन उचित मांगों को स्वीकार करके व कार्यान्वित करके इन्हें इनका वांछित दें ताकि देश के नव निर्माण में रत इन शिक्षकों को सम्मानजनक समाधान मिल सके।

(v) NEED FOR STARTING ANTI-EROSION MEASURES ALL ALONG THE COURSE OF THE RIVER GANGA IN BHOJPUR IN BIHAR

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, under Rule 377, I draw the attention of the Central Government towards heavy erosion of vast areas in District Bhojpur of Bihar by river Ganges. As a result of the constantly changing course of the river, hundreds of villages have been affected and thousands of farmers have lost their houses and lands. Till recently, those who were rich and prosperous farmers have been re-

duced to utter penury and are left with no alternative but to migrate to other areas in search of new sources of their livelihood. Some of those who have decided to stay on and brave this calamity are involved in endless litigations to establish their claims to the lands which have now fallen on the other side of the river and are claimed by the U.P. farmers because the Ganges forms the natural boundary between the two States in this area. During the last decade there have been violent clashes between the farmers from both sides for taking possession of these lands and harvesting the crops sown by the farmers of Bhojpur, Bihar. On many an occasion, even U.P. Police have resorted to force and provided protection to U.P. farmers in harvesting the crops on the specious plea that the area was within the boundary of U.P. and therefore it belonged to them. Although it has been clearly laid down by the Trivedi Commission which was instituted under an Act of Parliament that the ownership of such lands will be decided according to the guidelines determined by the Commission irrespective of the fact whether the claimants belonged to U.P. or Bihar.

The river which is known to have nurtured our perennial culture and civilization down the millennia, given content to our dreams and imagination, shaped our epics and philosophical treatises and cradles within its placid waters makes the racial memories of our tragedies and triumphs has turned into an instrument of retribution and endless horror for the poor farmers of Bhojpur. Even the historic city of Buxar which was once upon a time the abode of Vishwamitra where he initiated Lord Rama into skills of statecraft and warfare is in imminent danger of being goggled up by the Ganges.

I urge upon the Central Government to start massive anti-erosion measures all along the course of the Ganges in Bhojpur in Bihar and

[Prof. K. K. Tewary]

effectively intervene in the land disputes between the farmers of the two States.

(vi) NEED FOR GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT REGARDING THE BASIS OF THE REPORTED DETECTION OF FOREIGN NATIONALS IN ASSAM BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir there are shocking reports that the work of detection of foreign nationals has been launched by the Government in Assam with 1951 taken as cut-off year. Nearly 800 persons in Darrang District, suspected to be foreign nationals, have been reportedly interrogated by the police on the basis of a revised questionnaire entitled 'Interrogation Report'. The questionnaire specifically asks whether the respondent's name is included in the National Register of Citizens of 1951. That 1951 is being taken as the cut-off year to detect foreign nationals is significantly evident from the point that the questionnaire does not contain any question about any evidence except the NRC of 1951 and the electoral rolls.

This is a shocking state of affairs contrary to all assurances consistently given by the Central Government with respect to just and fair formula acceptable to all for detection of foreign nationals in Assam.

I urge upon the Government to apprise this House and the nation of the basis and other details of any operation launched in Assam for detection of foreign nationals and to withdraw the said revised questionnaire. Let the Government not fall a victim to the pressures of the agitationists. The Government should make an early statement in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Rasabehari Behera. Not here.

14.30 hrs.

## GENERAL BUDGET 1982-83—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we resume further discussion on the Budget (General) for 1982-83. Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas may continue his speech. He has already taken one minute.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Not one minute.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Before you speak, since large numbers of hon. Members want to participate in this discussion I request you and, through you, the House, to continue sitting beyond 6 p.m. today so that many hon. Members can participate in the discussion.

Tomorrow, the hon. Minister of Finance will reply at 12 O'clock after Question Hour. If this is agreed upon, I hope the Members will be happy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is also a half-an-hour discussion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have one submission to make to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. At 6 O'clock in the evening tomorrow, there is a discussion on the remunerative prices for potato. I would suggest that starting a discussion at 6 O'clock is very bad. So, tomorrow, we may drop the lunch break and we may shift the discussion to 5 O'clock. That would be better.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister says that the speeches of the hon. Members be over today and the Finance Minister will reply tomorrow.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) :  
बजट में तो आलू भी लिया जा सकता है।

श्री मधु वण्डवते : मोशन एडमिट किया है, भाई ।

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): Sir, if time is extended then allow one or two Members from our side also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After 6.30 p.m. those hon. Members who will be present and interested to participate will be allowed. I am even prepared to sit upto 10.30 p.m.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, what about my request.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Sir, we are agreed for dispensation of the lunch hour tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I hope the House agrees for dispensation of the lunch hour tomorrow and taking up the discussion at 5 p.m. instead of 6 p.m.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, it is agreed. Now, Mr. Vyas may continue with his speech and try to finish in ten minutes. Every Member will be allowed ten minutes each.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भोलवाड़ा) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब सन् 1977 में जनता पार्टी का शासन आया तो उस समय देश की आर्थिक स्थिति बिगड़ी । जब जनता पार्टी शासन में आई तो हमारी तरफ से उनको बहुत अच्छी आर्थिक स्थिति सुपुर्द की गई थी, लेकिन जिस प्रकार से उन्होंने इस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को बिगाड़ा, सब क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन गिरा, उससे देश को बहुत धक्का पहुंचा और देश की जनता ने इस बात को अच्छी तरह से पहचान लिया कि जनता पार्टी के लोग जो उस समय इसमें घुसे मैं, वह तमाम निकम्मे हैं और वे लोग इस देश का शासन नहीं चला सकते और इसीलिये

उन्होंने कांग्रेस (आई) को फिर शासन वापिस दिया ।

माननीया श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के हाथों में जब से इस देश की बाग-डोर फिर आई है, मुझे यह कहने में खुशी होती है कि उन्होंने इस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के कई कदम उठाये हैं जो कि निश्चित रूप से प्रशंसनीय हैं । श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के आने के बाद इस देश के ही नहीं बल्कि तमाम दुनिया के लोग इस बात की तारीफ कर रहे हैं कि हर क्षेत्र में उत्पादन की वृद्धि हुई है, चाहे वह उद्योग हो, कृषि हो या और क्षेत्र हो । इससे निश्चित रूप से देश की आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत बनेगी ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार के हालात को और ज्यादा मजबूत करना चाहिये । जितना हम आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत बनायेगे, उतना ही देश मजबूत होगा और हमारे देश के जो सबसे बड़े दुश्मन गरीबी और बेकारी है, उसको हम मिटा सकेंगे । इसीलिये हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री ने विरोधी दल के सदस्यों से कहा कि आप राज्य चला नहीं सकते, मगर सहयोग कीजिये । ताकि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत हो और हम गरीबी तथा बेकारी को दूर कर के देश को शक्तिशाली और महान बना सकें । इन दो वर्षों में हमारे देश ने हर एक क्षेत्र में प्रगति की है । हमने एक्सपोर्ट में वृद्धि की और इम्पोर्ट का घटाया है । पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के आयात के कारण हमारा ट्रेड गैप 5,000 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंच गया है हम अपने देश में पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों का उत्पादन बढ़ा कर उनको



### [श्री गौधारी लाल व्यास]

कम करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं हमारी मान्यता है कि आने वाले वर्षों में हम पट्रोलियम पदार्थों का इतना उत्पादन कर सकेंगे कि हम विदेश व्यापार को बराबरी पर ला सकें और इस तरह अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति को ज्यादा मजबूत बना सकें।

हम इस दिशा में कदम बढ़ा रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं वित्त मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पट्रोलियम पदार्थों के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने राजस्थान की तरफ कम ध्यान दिया है। राजस्थान के डेजर्ट एरिया में तेल और गैस मिलने की पूरी सम्भावना है लेकिन वहाँ इसकी खोज बीन नहीं की गई है। इस लिए पिछड़े हुए प्रान्त में तेल और गैस का जितना उत्पादन होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हो सका है। एक और ती वाँस्ट बंगाल में, जहाँ तेल का एक भी कुँआ नहीं निकला है, सकड़ों करोड़ रुपए बेकार खर्च किए गए हैं दूसरी ओर राजस्थान में, जहाँ तेल निकलने की पूरी सम्भावना है, एक पैसा भी खर्च नहीं किया गया है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि पैसा ऐसी जगह लगाया जाये, जिससे उत्पादन बढ़ और हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत हो। विरोधी लोग सरकार को क्लिटिसिज्म कर के, अपने प्रभाव का उपयोग कर के, नाजायज तरीके से अपनी स्टेट में पैसा ले जाने की कोशिश करते हैं। इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए और ऐसे कदम उठाने चाहिए, जिनसे हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत राजस्थान में पूरी तरह से खोज बीन कर के और कुँए खुदवा कर वहाँ पर तेल और गैस के उत्पादन की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, ताकि यह प्रान्त आगे बढ़ सके।

जहाँ तक इरिगेशन का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार ने यह नीति बनाई है कि देश को तमाम नदियों की एक दूसरे के साथ जोड़कर ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये कि एक चप्पा भी जमीन इरिगेशन के बिना न रहे। इस बारे में जो नेशनल प्लान बनाया जा रहा है, देश के लिये वह बहुत आवश्यक है। आज भी हमारे देश में 70 परसेंट जमीन ऐसी है, जहाँ पानी ही नहीं पहुँचता है। पानी के अभाव में हम अनाज का उतना उत्पादन नहीं कर पाते, जितना कि हम कर सकते हैं। नदियों को आपस में जोड़कर हम उनके पानी को किसानों के खेतों में पहुँचा सकते हैं। इस प्लान को कार्यान्वित करने से देश का किसान मजबूत बनेगा और देश को शक्तिशाली बनाएगा। इस तरफ पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिये।

राजस्थान कैनल के द्वारा राजस्थान के सूखे हुए हिस्से को जिसे डेजर्ट एरिया कहते हैं, पानी मिल सकेगा और वहाँ पर बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर फूडग्रेज का उत्पादन हो सकेगा। इस लिये इस कनल के निर्माण को प्रार्थमिकता देनी चाहिए।

हाल ही में जो फसला हुआ है, उसके अनुसार राजस्थान के जालौर और बाड़मेर जिलों को नर्मदा का पानी मिलेगा। इस काम में तेजी ला कर नर्मदा के पानी को जल्दी से जल्दी राजस्थान के डेजर्ट एरिया में पहुँचाना चाहिये। गंगा और जमुना का पानी भी राजस्थान को मिलना चाहिये। वहाँ पर सोकर, झुंझुनु, अलवर और भरतपुर ऐसे इलाके हैं, जहाँ गंगा और जमुना का पानी पहुँच सकता है। हमने कई दफा कहा है कि इस फर्टाइल एरिया में पानी पहुँचने से फूडग्रेज का उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ सकता है। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था निश्चित रूप से की जानी चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने न्यू ट्वैन्टी थाइन्ट प्रोग्राम देश के

सामने रखा है जिसके जरिये से करोड़ों गरीब किसान, मजदूर, पीड़ित शोषित लोग तथा शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारा जा सकता है। सन् 1975 में भी इस कार्य को शुरू किया गया था जिससे करोड़ों शोषित व गरीब किसानों, मजदूरों को फायदा पहुंचा था। आज भी इस प्रोग्राम के जरिये से ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों के करोड़ों बेकार एवं अर्ध-बेकार लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारा जा सकता है। पूरी तेजी के साथ इस प्रोग्राम को लागू किया जाना चाहिये।

इस देश के ऐसे बहुत सारे इलाके हैं जिनके साथ अभी तक न्याय नहीं किया गया है, जिसके कारण रीजनल इम्बैलेन्सेज पैदा हो गये हैं। उन इलाकों में विशेषरूप से औद्योगिक प्रगति करने की आवश्यकता है। पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो धन सरकार ने लगाया है उसका केवल एक प्रतिशत ही हमारे प्रांत राजस्थान में लगा है जबकि दूसरी ओर महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, पंजाब, हरियाणा, वेस्ट बंगाल आदि राज्यों में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर उद्योग-धंधे खोले गये हैं। हमारे राजस्थान में सबसे कम पैसा पब्लिक सेक्टर में लगाया गया है इसलिये औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में राजस्थान को विशेषरूप से प्रोत्साहन देने की आवश्यकता है। हमारे राजस्थान में प्रचुर मात्रा में खनिज पदार्थ विद्यमान हैं जिनके आधार पर औद्योगिकरण करके राजस्थान को प्रगतिशील बनाया जा सकता है।

भिसाल के तौर पर, हमारे राजस्थान में जिक का बहुत बड़ा भण्डार है। रामपुरा और अहूजा में सर्वेक्षण करके हमारे वैज्ञानिकों एवं माइनिंग इंजीनियर्स ने साढ़े पांच करोड़ जिक के भण्डार का पता लगाया है। मेरा सुझाव है कि वहां पर सुपर जिक स्मेल्टर प्लांट लगाया जाना चाहिये। आज सका सीसा और जस्ता विदेशों से आयात करती है जिस पर 200

करोड़ खर्च होता है। आज सरकार वहां पर सुपर जिक स्मेल्टर प्लांट लगा दे तो वो सौ करोड़ की विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत करने के साथ-साथ 200 करोड़ का फारेन एक्सचेंज और कमा सकती है। वहां पर जो पानी और बिजली की कर्म है उसके लिये हमारी राजस्थान सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया है कि थर्मल प्लांट लगा कर बिजली और बांध बना कर पानी की आवश्यकता को पूरा किया जायेगा।

इसी प्रकार से हमारे राजस्थान में अभ्रक का भी बहुत बड़ा भण्डार है। आपकी जो संस्था मिटकी है वह विदेशों को अभ्रक भेज कर विदेशी मुद्रा कमा सकती है लेकिन वह आजकल अभ्रक खरीद नहीं रही है। (व्यवधान) मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं।

इसी प्रकार से जो राजस्थान में सिक इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनको सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ताकि मजदूरों को प्रोत्साहन मिल सके। राजस्थान में सीमेंट के कारखाने बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लगाये जा सकते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार को विशेषरूप से कदम उठाने चाहिये ताकि हजारों लोगों के लिये वहां पर रोजगार के साधन उपलब्ध हो सकें। राजस्थान में रेलों को सुविधा भी अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। रेल मंत्री जी को इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत बजट का स्वागत करता हूं।

SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, India, after independence has travelled a long way in the tough and turbulent jungles and mountains of economy, conquering newer and newer heights and achieving success after success in the economic sphere. India, today, is said to be one among the twelve most highly industrialised nations in the world, and so far as volume of agricultural production is concerned, India is among the first two or three nations in the

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world while in 1947 India was not at all counted anywhere. A rise of Rs. 1536.9 in per capita income in 1980-81 from Rs. 246 in 1950-51 in spite of population explosion is a commendable achievement.

It is unfortunate that the Indian economy was pushed to back gear in 1977, 1978 and 1979 and it took the whole year of 1980 and quite a substantial part of 1981 to bring the economy to neutral gear by checking its downward trend. It is heartening to see the economy in first gear. There is a substantial increase in agricultural and industrial production and the rate of inflation is credibly brought down to 4.9 per cent in January 1982 from 23.3 per cent in January 1980. But, economically, has India achieved all that should have been achieved? Have we done all that was expected of us? There are countless tearful eyes. We have got millions and millions of uneducated, unhealthy, diseased and unsheltered, unclothed people. There is misery, there is poverty. Our industry and agriculture are not fully catering to the needs of our people. We have to import industrial and agricultural goods in large quantity. Our additional production in the farm and factory is eaten away by additional mouths through the gateway of population explosion keeping us almost there where we were and making all our additional progress invisible. Ours is one of the poorest countries in the world.

The situation is sad and gloomy keeping in view our goal and objectives. We have to ameliorate the sufferings of our people and are duty-bound to ensure for our people a life of plenty and abundance. We are amidst countless problems and the only solution to all problems is production and production and pro-

duction and increase in production, besides control of population. The question is, how do we increase our production? Production needs investment and abundance of production needs abundance of investment. But is our policy consistent with encouragement to investment? We are pursuing an unreal taxation policy that discourages investment and by implication encourages generation of black money. We are pursuing a policy which is creating more demand and less supply, obstructing production and creation of wealth, marring the way of progress of our people. Black money creates unnecessary demands and disturbs the economy. We will have to mop up all the black money and channelise it, through investment for productive purposes thereby helping supply and creation of wealth. But, Sir, is it possible under the present income-tax rules where incidence of tax is as high as the sky? Human beings by nature can work only through fear or incentive. Fear in a democratic country like India and unlike Communist countries, cannot be exercised and used unbridled. Incentive in our country and system is the only way that will work effectively. The figure of black money is put very high and varies from 25,000 crores to 50,000 crores of rupees. Let us imagine that we do away with all taxes, corporate and non-corporate, as a result of which 25,000 crores of rupees comes in circulation through investment for productive purposes. This massive investment will bring a massive production of goods worth Rs. 1 lakh crores, besides creating a lot of employment opportunities. This Rs. 1 lakh crores of national income will bring to the Government exchequer through excise duty, as per the structure of the excise duty rule, not less than 20 to 25 thousand crores of rupees. The revenue to the Government exchequer in 1980-81 was Rs. 1310.79 crores from corporate tax and Rs. 1506.39 crores from non-corporate tax making a sum total of Rs. 2817.18 crores, though the expenditure

of Rs. 52.85 crores in 1980-81 in collecting the tax money has been ignored. By abolition of taxes, the Government will lose Rs. 2817.18 crores and gain Rs. 25,000 crores, a net gain of Rs. 22,182.82 crores. The yearly employment of this Rs. 25,000 crores by the Government in national efforts like construction of dams, canals and roads, creation of communication and transportation facilities and other productive efforts, besides the yearly production of wealth to the tune of Rs. 1 lakh crore and creation of lots of employment opportunities can bring revolution and create wonder in the national economy in a few years, wiping all the tears of our people by pushing them in the ocean of plenty and abundance, ensuring defence of our country and a prestigious place, with our head erect, in the comity of nations.

Sir, we have to do something about our taxation policy. If we cannot abolish it totally, we will have to reduce it substantially. This is not to suggest that the country should be handed over to the moneyed people. In a socialist and democratic country like India, or in any other country, such a situation cannot be allowed to happen. Only our political leaders should run the country and should be at the helm of affairs of the country and the moneyed people must be bridled and should not roam about in the national life unchecked and unhindered. They will have to work under the authority and control of our political leaders. Therefore, a system will have to be evolved, other than taxation, whereby moneyed people are restrained and forced to play to the tune and directions of the political leadership. The leadership of the nation should not be allowed to slip into the hands of moneyed people; it should always remain in the hands of political leaders.

Sir, to pursue such a real policy on taxation, as suggested by me, we will require a person of great courage. The country is lucky to have, at the helm of affairs, in Mrs. Indira Gandhi, a

most courageous personality in the world. We also have a courageous person in Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, our present Finance Minister. To know about his courage, one has to talk to his teachers and Professor Dutta to mention one name. During the Janata regime, when so many commissions and enquiries were instituted to harass and drive Mr. Gandhi to doom, Mr. Mukherjee was the first and one, and I don't know if the only one, among her Council of Ministers to support Mrs. Gandhi in a commission of inquiry openly at great personal risk. At that time Mrs. Gandhi had no finance portfolio to offer, she had only thorns and her company was the most dreaded one. I hope Shri Mukherjee will show the same courage and pursue a courageous policy to take the country out of the rut.

Sir, ours is a socialist and welfare State. We have adopted this policy after a very very careful consideration. We cannot think of pursuing any policy apart from this in the present circumstances. But our Godfather, as a socialist, was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Pandit Nehru was the pioneer and the leader of the socialist movement in India in real sense. It is under his leadership that socialism was adopted as a national policy. It was he who advocated socialism on mass scale and got the consensus imerged.

In favour of socialism on national basis through mass movement on socialism and got this concept of socialism accepted as a national policy by our countrymen. Ours is Nehru's concept of socialism. And to understand Nehru's Socialism correctly, we will have to peep into the history of Pandit Nehru's life, and the forces that influenced him to pursue socialistic policy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Prasad, you have got to conclude Now.

SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD: I will take only two minutes more, Sir. His concept of socialism was not dogmatic; his was humane and dynamic



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One can read his autobiography to understand Nehru's socialism, which is the only fit one in the Indian context. Remember, he was the only son of a very rich and affluent father. He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, and brought up in great luxury and comfort. He was educated in England, a dream at that time. Pandit Motilal Nehru spent lavishly to keep him at par with sons of wealthy English people. So much so that his clothes were said to be washed in Paris. A study of his autobiography shows that he was tender and a very-very kind-hearted person. He had a heart full of emotion, sentiment and feeling. He had seen, through study and intensive travel of England, the free, happy rich and affluent life of English people. Remember, Nehru of that accomplishment returns to his country. He desires to see the same freedom, happiness, richness and affluence in the people of his motherland. His aspirations are dashed when he returns and sees his countrymen. Knowledge hungry and restless Nehru takes to travel in the interior of U.P. and sees the pathetic and pitiable and beggar like condition of the poor Indians. He is shocked and tormented. He is loved and respected worshippingly by the hungry naked Indians. He travels all through the country. He finds the same pitiable condition everywhere. He compares his own life and the life of English people with the life of the suffering slave Indians. His heart revolts, he decides to fight to mitigate the sufferings of the people. He becomes a messiah. He loves the people and the people love him abundantly.

The concept of socialism emerges in him out of the suffering of the people of India, especially when he sees the suffering farmers of U.P. in the interior. He wants to heal the sufferings of the people which he saw with his own eyes. His socialism flows from human feeling—the feeling for the suffering people. We are the followers of Nehru's concept of Socialism.

I am sorry, Sir, socialism through its wrong application is caused to be a hinderance in the national progress. My request is to pursue correct socialism. Nehru's socialism, the socialism that does not come in the way of progress of our country and countrymen. The real socialism will come through great push to production.

Sir, the message of the present Budget is very lightly saving—saving for investment and investment for production. The current-year is the year of productivity. Sir, I support the Budget. I also support the loan to India by the I.M.F. in the national interest.

Sir, the message of my speech is: massive increase in production through massive inducement to investment, along with ruthless control of population, by a very strong and stable government that ensures total industrial and social peace.

(SHRI HARINATH MISHRA *in the Chair*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I mean no disrespect to my friend, the Finance Minister, when I say that his maiden Budget is the biggest non-event of the year. Both in terms of a short-term expression of the views of the Government's policies and in terms of a long-term expression of the direction in which they wish to take the country, this Budget is a great disappointment. But I don't blame the Finance Minister, because as I said outside the House when he became the Finance Minister, that despite the tremendous qualities that he has, he will always be subjected to political directions where he would have to take views with which he may not agree and base his calculations and conclusions on premises that may be politically very rewarding to the ruling party, but that would cause grave damage both to the short term and long term interests of the country. In fact in his opening paragraphs, i.e. in the very third paragraph of his Budget speech, he starts on a very wrong premise.



15.00 hrs.

(SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA in the Chair).

He says:

"As the House is aware, when the present Government came into office a little over two years ago, the country was faced with a serious and deteriorating economic situation. Gross National Product had declined by as much as 4.8 per cent in 1979-80, the infrastructure was in shambles, and prices had increased at an annual rate of 23.3 per cent by the end of January, 1980."

And it was against this background that the Government whose Budget he was to present, had to start working

There are two aspects of this wrong premise: one is that on which the Government is trying, or the Finance Minister is trying, to base his entire approach, is not true; and the second is that over a period of time, over economic development has gone on at a pace and in a manner that it has not really had much to do with the ordinary man in this country. I would like to deal with both these aspects.

Let us first take this question of shambles, total destruction, directionlessness and so on. Excellent political slogans, if they can help you to get a few votes, keep trying them. (*Interruptions*)

But it is very wrong when one base on them one's whole approach to the next twelve months of economic administration of this country, or to the next five or ten years of economic and social projections that he wishes to have for this country.

The Prime Minister first came to power in 1966. She became Prime Minister in January 1966; and this Economic survey which the Finance Minister was to present to the House just a few days before he came with this Budget, at page 71, presents a picture of three decades—from 1950-51 to 1980-81—of the economic development of our country. And I would appeal to the Finance Minister, not as a politician, but as someone who really cares

and is concerned and I would also appeal to the ruling party, irrespective of their political predilections, their approach to us....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may say; 'to the whole House'.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The whole House is appealing to the ruling party, that they do their homework, not merely on the basis of what they are told at the beginning of a session, or at the end of a session or in political jumborees, but on the basis of the documents which their own Government keeps producing, so that their own contribution in regard to policy formulation may become meaningful. I will not go back to 1950-51; I will not narrate the overall development of this country in the last three decades and more. If they feel that they have done a magnificent job excepting in those 2 1/2 years or 2 years and 9 months; if they believe that they have done a magnificent job, then good luck to them. (*Interruptions*) Good luck to you because the country can have no luck wish you sitting there. As I was saying, this Prime Minister came to power in 1966. According to their Economic Survey in the year 1964-65, the per capita national product of our country at 1970-71 prices was Rs. 607. The Finance Minister, I am sure, knows this figure by heart. In the very first year of the Prime Minister's taking over, from Rs. 607 it dropped down to Rs. 558—the per capita national product. It may shock people there because they not accustomed to hearing these things. In the second year of her coming to power, it dropped down to Rs. 551 while in the third year, it shot up to Rs. 587, then to Rs. 589 and so to till in the year when she demitted her office in 1976-77 it was 682. In other words, during the period of 11 years from 1964-65 to 1976-77, the total increase in the gross national product, in the per capita national product of this country was a piddling Rs. 45—if I may use that term—was a piddling Rs. 45 in terms of the real value of the rupee according to 1970-71 prices as per your Economic Survey. This is the development of which they

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are very proud that over the period of 11 years the gross national product of this country grew or the per capita national product of this country grew at about Rs. 3.50 per annum. This is something which make them very produd. (*Interruptions*).

Then we came to power. The Janata Party returned to power in 1977. During the next two years, according to their Economic Survey, because this was presented by Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, the other day, whereas in 1976-77 the per capita national product was Rs. 652, it shot up to Rs. 695 in 1977-78 and in the next year, 1978-79, it shot up to Rs. 740, an increase of Rs. 62 in just two years. Rs. 45 over a period of 11 years at the rate of Rs. 3.50 a year and Rs. 62 over a period of two years at the rate of Rs. 31 a year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the base year?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is 1970-71; it was the same index which is continuing (*Interruptions*)

Now we come to the year 1979-80. In every document that this Government has produced in the last, say one year, the document they gave to the International Monetary Fund, the document they presented to the country, in this Economic Survey and the one preceding this, in any place where they have to talk sense, in any place where they have to move away from politics and have got to come down to economics, they say we went through the worst drought in recent memory in the year 1979-80. And, therefore, in the year 1979-80, food-grains production in this country really plummeted. No dispute on that. It had nothing to do with the Janata Governmnet. In fact, I said one in this House that the Prime Minister has a very interesting argument; if there is a good harvest when she is in power it is because of her, and whenever we have a had harvest it is because of... (*Interup-tions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Indra!

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: God Indra! she has said this and I must say in fairness to her that she was gracious enough to smile; she appreciated it, and so we want through this bad patch—a really bad patch. I have with me the figures. I will not waste the time of the House in gouting the figures of every State, how the food-grain production plummeted that year. But take Uttar Pradesh. In 1978-79 when the Janata Party was very much in power both at the Centre and in Uttar Pradesh, the foodgrain production in U.P. was 23 million tonnes. The next year, the drought year, the production came down to 16 million tonnes, a drop of nearly 35 per cent: In West Bengal where the Janata Party was not in power, but where very often our Marxist friends would like to say, "as far as we are concerned, we made a mistake then, we do not intend making such mistake again" in 1977-78 when Marxist were very much in power in West Bengal, there was a record foodgrain production eight million nine hundred and sventy thousand tonnes, almost nine million tonnes. In 1978-79 Bengal went through a drought, in fact many areas of this country went through drought in 1978-79, and in Bengal foodgrain production came down to 8 million tonnes, a drop of almost one million tonnes. And in 1979-80 the grain production in Bengal dropped, because of this drought that we had all over the country, to 7 million tonnes. In other words, in two years, West Bengal, with a Marxist Government, a very efficient Government despite what the hon. Members from the other side, inspired by their suprême leader may, say, now and then, a Government that has been relating itself to the problems of the people, was not able to do anything in the face of two years of drought and the food production came down from 9 million tonnes to 8 million tonnes in 1978-79 and to 7 million tonnes in 1979-80. But, in West Bengal the Marxists were in

power and, therefore, one can certainly use the drought, the absence of rain, to attack the Marxists just as you can use it to attack the Janata. But in Andhra Pradesh, where neither the Marxists nor the Janata Party was in power, but your own Party—Medak, incidentally is in Andhra Pradesh, do you know—where your chosen man has been in Government, in 1978-79 the foodgrain production was ten million six hundred and sixty thousand tonnes, and in 1979-80, the following year of drought, the foodgrain production came down to nine million five hundred and twenty eight thousand tonnes, a drop of 1.1 million tonnes! Madhya Pradesh went through a worse situation where from 11 million tonnes it came down to seven million tonnes in 1979-80; and across the country because of the worst drought of the century as many people have chosen to call it, the foodgrain production came down from 131 million to 109 million tonnes, a drop of 19 per cent, with Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh having borne the brunt of the drought, with a fall in foodgrain production to the extent of almost 35 per cent. And now we have the Finance Minister, and this Government, basing their entire approach to their policies, or to their not having policies, on this 1979-80 situation, the year of the drought, when there was a fall in the *per capita* output, the gross national product, the *per capita* income. And then comparing what was happening during the last two years to the previous whatever number of years that they were in Government or the period when we were in Government!

I would like therefore first and foremost to lay to rest this ghost once and for all, and I hope (*Interruptions*).

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Samalpur): In what respect?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, yes, in every respect, I would like to lay this to rest. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: What about infrastructure?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will come to infrastructure, my dear friend. I will not run away. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: But ghosts appear generally in the night. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Unfortunately, for them we are always appearing as ghosts. He can see the ghost all the time. He must keep himself in *hosh*. When is the area and the period you want to compare? Let us compare the three years of Janata—Lok Dai—the years of drift, the years of indecision, the years of every conceivable pejorative term that you are capable of using—in respect of any aspect of the national life—economic life, social policies and particularly in regard to the overall development that took place during that period. I will go back to no other document except the hon. Minister's Economic Survey of 1981-82 which bears the stamp of his approval. Let us take infrastructure in an area which is the most important in this country, namely, irrigation. Page 83 of your Economic Survey gives the total area under irrigation in the country. In the five years preceding—the Economic Survey talks of only years—the three years of drift, the land that was brought under irrigation was at the rate of 1.5 million hectares per annum. In the three years of drift, directionless, lack of policy and collapse of the infrastructure, the land brought under irrigation was 1.9 million hectares per annum. So, 1.5 million hectares per annum irrigation is achievement, dynamism, and leadership that must be hailed from the housetops and 1.9 million hectares of irrigation per annum is drift, lack of direction and

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lack of policy and must, therefore, be condemned! (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly listen to him. When you get an opportunity, you may say whatever you like. This sort of interference at every at every stage is not good.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: If this was the infrastructure, what was the output? Let us view the output in terms of what was available as foodgrains. Where do you like to start again, Mr. Finance Minister? Would you like me to start from 1956 or sometime after that? When you demitted office, the per capita availability of foodgrains was 435 grams per day in the year 1976-77, the year of the greatest achievement, the dynamic decade had concluded and the second dynamic decade had begun, the Emergency was at its glory and the average Indian was able to consume 435 grams of foodgrains per day. And the year that we came to power, power i.e. in 1977-78, 470 grams and next year 480 grams of foodgrains became available. When we come to the year of drought, the foodgrain intake collapsed because there was no grain produced in the country. It came down by 19 per cent. But I would like the House to remember that in the entire post-Independent period—except one year 1972 when India did not import foodgrains; in fact, India exported half a million tonnes that year—there were only three years in free India's history or at least the history since 1956, when no grain was imported that is, when the Janata—Lok Dal were in Government. Not only did we not import foodgrains during those three years but we exported foodgrains. We exported foodgrains to Mauritius, Vietnam and the countries which were desperately in need of foodgrains.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): And still you left with surplus of goodgrains.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, they talk about the surplus that they had left behind. I know that they are accustomed only to reading political documents. You left behind 20 million tonnes and when we demitted office we left behind 21 million tonnes, unless in your mathematics it is the other way round. And it is not only 21 million tonnes that was left behind, but, Sir, as I said there were no imports, there were exports and there was enough foodgrain in the country that the people were able to absorb the worst ever drought that we have had in living memory and yet, you would like to tell us that those were the years of drift and those were years of darkness and they were not the years when things really moved forward. Now, Sir, let us take any other area because our friends are so restless, they feel so terribly upset when one discusses facts and figures, again based on their own documents.

Which is the area that you want to discuss? Do you want to discuss edible oils? Look at the three years of the Janata Government and look at the three previous years. In terms of per capita, whereas you made available 3.3 Kg. of edible oils in 1974-75, 3.5 Kg. 1975-76 and 3.2 Kg. in 1976-77, the three years of Janata Government saw 3.8, 3.8, and 3.7 Kgs. of edible oils available to our consumers.

Do you want to look at Vanaspathi? Whereas you had 0.8, 0.6 and 0.8 Kg. it was 0.9 in 1977-78, 1 Kg. in 1978-79 and 1 Kg. in 1979-80.

Do you want to look at sugar? It is the same picture. Do you want to look at cloth? Whereas we saw when their great leader became the Prime Minister in 1966 the per capita cloth available to the people was 16.4 metres per annum, 16.3 metres were available per annum during the next year, in the last three years of her dynamic rule, the availability of cloth had come down to 14.6



metres in 1975-76 and in 1976-77 it came down to 13.8 metres—a sudden decline in the per capita availability of cloth. And when the Janata Party came into power in 1977-78 it was 13.5 metres, but in 1978-79 it went up to 15 metres per annum and in 1979-80 it was 14.7 metres.

A lot is made about electricity and how the infrastructure was all destroyed. These are his statistics, these are not my statistics. Kilo-watt hours electricity available. Domestic—In 1974-75 it was 8.8, in 1975-76 it was 9.7, in 1976-77 it was 10.4, in 1977-78 it was 10.9 in 1978-79 it was 11.9 and in 1979-80 it was 12.1. So, what is the infracture that we are discussing? Whether it is consumer goods, whether it is foodgrains, whether it is basic essentials like cloth or whether it is electricity, here is a record of growth which they have presented to this House a week before the Budget and then the Finance Minister comes with this Budget and says, "years of drift, years of destruction" and we have to sit here and listen to our hon. friends there. Otherwise they are such a fine set of gentlemen, but when it comes to reeling of their speeches or reading their speeches, we are told that they were the years of drift. Do not believe those people who quote these statistics. Statistics are going to the International Monetary Fund. You say that they were years of drift and you go on parroting the slogan of the 'years of drift'. So, where does one go?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizarnabad): Before you conclude, you should talk about the population growth.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): What does per capita mean?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: What have you done during your

period regarding population growth? We want to know.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, kindly tell him that his quoting per capita figures and 'per capita' involves population. (Interruptions) without population, per capita cannot be calculated. (Interruptions) He thinks 'per capita' has something to do with capital'.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Please don't exhibit ignorance. Learn from the learned professor. (Interruptions) You never learn, you are incapable of it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I do not take the time of the House in reeling out statistics from their book. If the Congress Members or anybody for that matter is interested, we can cite these documents, make these available to them or we can have discussion somewhere else.

I will come to the Budget. It was necessary to bring in this point not merely to set the record straight but also to bring it to the notice of the Finance Minister and this Government that if you proceed on wrong premises you will invariably reach very wrong conclusions.

What is the hope this Budget holds out? I would like you to judge this Budget not in terms of *ad valorem* how much has been the increase in regard to the cellulose and non-cellulose and so on and so forth? What is the additional excise or customs levy here and there; what is going to be the impact? Those who are concerned, they may do it and there are people who will do and it is important to do it. I am not saying that it is not important. I shall not discuss the Budget in that context. I would like to discuss the Budget....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are interested in the end products.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Well, Sir, in a manner of speaking, I would like to discuss Budget from three points of approach:



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1. What is it going to do to prices?
2. What is it going to do to employment?
3. What is it going to do to reducing—I am not saying removing but just now to reduce, disparities that exist between the rich and the poor, urban and the rural, between the farmer and the rest?

Now is there anything in this Budget that holds out any hope? Cause that it beyond you

Take prices. What does your Budget tell us about prices? In fact, what is worrying me is that the Finance Minister, I hope it is not deliberately, but, nevertheless, the Finance Minister has tried to mislead the House in certain respects. For instance, take his statement which is on page 2, paragraph 6 of his Budget speech:

“At the end of January 1982, the annual rate of inflation on a point to point basis was only 4.9 per cent...”

“The declaration in the wholesale price has occurred in a wide range of commodities and is being gradually reflected in the consumer price index.”

I do not know whether the Finance Minister really goes to the market and buys his vegetables, buys his other requirements and so on and so forth? But that is not important, may be he does not, may be he does. In any case, I started by saying that as far as this Budget is concerned, it is not merely he and his views that have surfaced. But I would like to take him to his own document—the Economic Survey. Which he presented only seven days earlier. What does that say? Page 29, para 5.17—

“The increase in the consumer price index during the quarrent financial year works out to be higher than that in the wholesale price index which implies that the significant deceleration in the latter is not fully reflected in the former.”

So, whereas a week earlier the deceleration was not getting reflected, suddenly a week later, the Finance Minister has a vision and then it becomes evident all over the place. But does it really? Are you able to control the prices? I ask particularly of those who keep attacking the performance of the Janata Government and the earlier Government of Shri Charan Singh and believe that it is these two Governments and their Budgets that put the prices up. Have you been able to keep the prices down? Jugglery of figures is one thing. But the facts, as you yourself have submitted in page 121 of your Economic Survey, say something quite different. Look at the three years—1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80. The food price index went up by 53 points. I hope the Finance Minister will, when he discusses prices not relate himself to the abstract but get down to the concrete situation which exists, firstly in the market places and secondly in his own statistics as he has presented them to us. Now you say, in your own statistics, that during the three years of Janata—Lok Dal rule, right up to 1980—financial year ending March, 1980—the increase in the food price index was 53 points. Perhaps, most people have yet to go through these statistics. But those who have taken care to go through these statistics, will find that till November, 1981—not even two financial years—according to your statistics, the price of foodgrains has gone up by 106 points. When the people outside the House are crying about price increase, despite what the hon. Finance Minister may say on the floor of the House and despite the kind of assurances they may give outside the House that prices are coming down, they have not even been able to hide the real facts. And the statistics that they have given to us, tell us that in the three years of drift, three years of price rise and the three years of price rise and the three years of 53 points whereas two years of magnificent, what was it Mr. Stephen used to call it the resurrection, in the

two years of resurrection, the price indices have shot up by 106 points. And yet you will make your statements and you will say that prices are being held. If this is the situation with the general price index.

In our three years, the general price index went up by 61 points. But in your two years, you have been able to take them up by 89 points. So the record is there, that there is no holding of price line so far as you are concerned.

Now, we go to the Budget itself. Because, after all, you will say it is the new Budget that is going to bring the prices down! Does it really? In fact, you have said somewhere in your own Economic Survey that in the next 12 months, "we shall try to hold the prices at an increased level of 10 per cent". They have assured a price increase of 10 per cent. This is an assurance your Economic Survey has conveyed to us. In fact, you will over-shoot your target of 10 per cent just as the Railway Minister has said that he will over-shoot his target of railway accidents. This is evident by the manner in which you have decided your entire investment pattern, by the manner in which you have decided to go in for such a massive dose of deficit financing. My hon. colleague clear. What has happened to your Five Year Plan document by which you still swear?

You have come to a 20-point programme. I knew that there was something in it. Now the 20-points have come because the plan has to be given a go-by. From now on, it will be the 20-points. I am told, yesterday, the NDC endorsed the 20-point programmes. But what happens to the Plan?

AN HON. MEMBER: It goes in the wind.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There will be no more discussion, no more approach in regard to the Plan document and regarding the overall development programmes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If my information is correct, there are representatives of the Opposition Parties and groups on the Business Advisory Committee. But none wanted to discuss the Plan.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No, Sir. I am not talking about discussing this in the House. The NDC, over which the Prime Minister presided yesterday, have now moved on to the 20-point programme. So, the Plan has been buried 100 fathoms deep. It is finished. Now we have to discuss the 20-point programme. Because the Plan envisaged that over a period of 5 years, you will have a deficit financing of Rs. 5000 crores. You have already gone beyond that. With your present Budget proposals you are over-shooting your Rs. 5000 crores ceiling. If we have to go by past experience of your predecessor's first budget and the second Budget, and now your own Budget, then you will over-shoot the target of Rs. 1300 crores that you have set for yourself.

So, where do we go? What was intended for five years has been finished in less than 2-1/2 years and, by the end of third year, it will be much beyond that. If this is not going to add to inflation, what is?

Now, take the areas where they are investing money, in the non-development areas. After all, that is where your inflation is. How much of their investment is going in that area? In 1981-82, their non-development expenditure, according to Budget estimates, was Rs. 15,100 crores and, according to the revised estimates, they have raised it by Rs. 1,060 crores. It has gone up to Rs. 16,160 crores. The Finance Minister has told us that as per the new Budget proposals, it will be Rs. 17,874 crores. As against that, the increase in the development outlay for 1981-82 has gone up by only Rs. 467 crores. I would like the Finance Minister to remember this. Whereas during the Janata Government regime, between 1977 and 1980, over a

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period of three years, total non-development outlay was only Rs. 29,055 crores, in the first two years of their being in office, their non-development expenditure has gone up to Rs. 29,341 crores. Add to this, the non-development expenditure that they are now going to increase and you know the situation that is going to confront us so far as the prices are concerned.

Hence, this Budget is an inflationary budget. The overall investment pattern that you have decided for yourself is the one that will push the prices up. Therefore, to me, the disappointment in this Budget or the hopelessness as far as the people of this country are concerned is obvious and patent.

Then, let us take the question of jobs. It is another area where I would like to test the Budget. What hope does it hold to the unemployed in this country. I heard the old Youth Congress member just now speaking about the loss of jobs in Rajasthan. I applauded his speech because he was concerned with the loss of jobs in Rajasthan. This is the situation everywhere. It is not only in Rajasthan. The sickness in industry is on the rise. Their whole investment pattern is now moving in a direction where the large-scale is going to be encouraged. They are asking multi-national companies to come in. Again, they are telling monopoly houses, "Even the core sector that was beyond your reach is open to you now." So, the money that is now going to be invested will be in areas where there will not be much job generation. You will produce, no doubt; the machines will come; no doubt; the sulzer looms will come, no doubt; but the handloom weavers will be rendered jobless. The textile industry will modernise, there will be looms more modern, more upto-date looms. But the millions of handloom weavers in the countryside will be in the first place, thrown out of job and, in the second place, will not be provi-

ded with alternative jobs. This is reflected in their whole investment pattern also.

Again, look at the investment they have earmarked for the rural, for the small-scale industry, for agriculture, where you can create jobs. In their entire Plan Approach itself, they had made mistakes. But now I find that that they have decided to give a go-by to everything. In 1979-80, during our last year in office when we were there only for less than three years—the investment in village and small-scale industry was 2.1 per cent of that year's total investment. But in the Sixth Plan that they have drafted, they have provided an investment of only 1.8 per cent. In 1980-81, it was 1.9 per cent and in 1981-82, they have brought it down to 1.8 per cent. Now, again, when they have come with new Budget proposals, they have brought the investment down, in this, one of the most significant sectors in so far as job generation is concerned, to 1.8 per cent.

But in regard to large-scale industry, whereas during the last year of our Government, the investment was 19.6 per cent, their Sixth Plan provided for an investment of 20.9 per cent, they overshort it in 1980-81 to 21 per cent, in 1981-82 to 21.7 per cent and now in 1982-83, they are holding on to the level of 1981-82.

And where agriculture is concerned, there is a dip. All investment in agricultural sector, takes a dip because the money has got to be made available to the big industry.

Irrigation, for instance was 10.6 per cent in 1979-80. The Sixth Plan visualises an outlay of 9.7 per cent. In 1980-81 you brought it down to 9.4 per cent in 1981-82 to 9.10 per cent and now you are holding it at 9 per cent.

An area where jobs are going to be created is the small-scale sector. This is your explanatory memorandum, Mr. Finance Minister. Even in money



terms, in rupee terms. look at the hopelessness. Page 96, Village and Small Industries. And what are the areas?

Everybody talks about Khadi, about the handlooms, about cotton and what are the allocations that you have made?

Your budget estimate for 1981-82 says Rs. 56.9 crores is the Plan Expenditure. You did not spend even that meagre amount. You spent only Rs. 54.95 crores and now in 1982-83, you are offering Rs. 55.38 crores as against your 1981-82 outlay of Rs. 56.9 crores.

In agriculture, the outlay is coming down and here again is your explanatory memorandum, Mr. Finance Minister.

The Plan Expenditure in 1981-82 was Rs. 299 crores. You spent only Rs. 262 crores. You did not spend that money. You diverted those funds elsewhere and now in the current Budget, you are allocating Rs. 350 crores. Percentage-wises, there is decline. But in absolute terms, it looks like an increase. But, I know that at the end of the year, even this money will not be spent in the agricultural sector.

So, in the small-scale sector, in the rural sector, in agriculture, in irrigation, money is not going, and these funds are now going to be diverted to the big industry, to the large-scale sector and to the monopoly houses.

What a great welcome was offered by our Minister of Planning and Industry recently at Damos in Switzerland to those 500 and odd of multi-national top executives assembled there. 'Welcome, come to India. We have cheap labour! Please come and exploit it!' This is the way you have taken the economic direction. Then, it is no surprise, Mr. Finance Minister, that your Budget speech does not mention a word about socialism, though one

Hon. Member of the Congress-I who preceded me waxed eloquent about what is called 'Nehru Socialism' I am glad that at least in regard to this one aspect of your Budget speech, you have not been trying to deceive anybody! You have been very honest. You have not used the word 'Socialism' while they want to swear by it even now. But the directions obvious. To me it is not merely the shift in the direction that worries. What worries me is that there is going to be a decline in terms of jobs.

I am sure, Mr. Finance Minister, you are aware of the fact that during the last one year, the number of jobless in this country has gone up by 2 million and there will be more jobless coming into the market now, with your new Budget proposals.

So, to me, even now, in the area of creation of jobs, there is nothing that this Budget has done.

In, so far as the removal of disparities between the urban and the rural and between the large and small what is the hope? What do we get there?

The Budget again, as I said earlier, is oriented, in a manner, that it will increase the disparities, while removing none.

Now there are certain aspects of this Budget where I hold that the Finance Minister could have perhaps come with some positive moves, that might have helped in creating at least a new ethos.

Take the whole question of parallel economy. Where is the Budget discussing the parallel economy? An economic journal was to write a few weeks ago that half the money in this country today was already in the parallel economy sector, almost half the annual GNP was already a part of the parallel economy sector. You came with those Bonds and you got Rs. 875 crores. But what is the new programme that you are having? The Bonds have not served the purpose:

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the Bonds were not bound to serve the purpose. You have ignored that area. Why? You have reduced the outlays in number of vital sectors. There are two areas where I find you have increased the outlays. I know, a lot of people do not like to discuss defence because when one discusses defence, one believes that one is being rather unpatriotic. Everybody certainly says, 'The Jawans are out there; what are you upto?'. But I would like to raise this issue because the defence of the country is related ultimately not to the strength of the army alone, of our young men who take those weapons, stand up and fight, but the defence of the country is ultimately related to the total strength of the nation's economy, to the nation's social fabric. If the social fabric of the nation should collapse, if the economic situation in the country should continue to deteriorate, what is there to speak of the defence of India? In the last one year, the defence outlay has gone up by almost a thousand crores. You are now going to the International Monetary Fund. I will not discuss how much of the IMF money is going to what sector; I will not discuss that. I am glad the hon. Defence Minister has just walked in when I am discussing this...

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (Shri R. Venkataraman): I heard you and I came.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has come in time.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: They have just now negotiated the purchase of some 40 Mirages at a cost of Rs. 2,000 crores, and I know that there are going to be more discussions and they are going to buy another 110 Mirages at a cost of another Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 8,000 crores. I was to raise this question with my French colleagues a few days ago. In France, Mr. Mitterand is the President now,

a socialist, with whom some of us have had relations at the political party level for a number of years, for several decades. When I was to raise my socialist colleagues in France this question of their selling arms to India—it is not that I do not want India to have arms, it is not that we should not have sophisticated weaponry,—When I raised the question, "what is it that the socialists in France, who have come to power after two and a half decades, have to offer as something new to the world in terms of a new world order, a new social order, a new economic order when all that you are doing is producing better Mirages and looking out for markets, and India is one of your markets", they made two points. One point they made was, "If we do not sell you the sophisticated planes, then you will buy them from a Super Power and in this case from the Soviet Union; so, we are saving you from having to go to a Super Power; we are not a Super Power, we are just merchants; we are manufacturers and merchants; so, you buy them from us; we liberate you from a Super Power". And the second, and more significant, point they made was, "It is a question of jobs of the workers of France; if we do not produce Mirages and sell Mirages, if we do not produce arms and sell arms, what about the workers of France?". I do not know how many are aware that France is the world's third major producer of weapons. 13 per cent of the world's weapons are produced and marketed by France, 26 per cent by the Soviet Union and 46 per cent by the U.S.A. France is the third major arms producer. You know the reply I got—jobs required production of arms....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, they discussed privately with you.....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is not private.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, this may not be made public.



SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: These are not private discussions. We are discussing development, we are discussing utilisation of resources in sectors that are not going to produce any wealth in this country, that are not going to produce any assets in this country. The French are concerned with job and, therefore, they want to sell their arms! I was to tell my French colleagues, "If today you have become so synical that you must, in order to keep your jobs going produce arms and sell them to us, then tomorrow so that their jobs may continue you will have to create situations where your arms going to be used. So to keep your jobs at home you have to promote wars abroad.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, instead of a welfare state, they would like to be transformed into a warfare state.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You have made a very valid point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But keep them aside.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am making this point for the simple reason that if India's inherent strength were to enable us to produce the most sophisticated weaponry, I will not quarrel on this. So, to-day I would like to raise the point with the Defence Minister-with his illustrious background. Since he is here I would like to make this point...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am aware of that.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What is the total approach of India to our neighbours and towards the world? Is Gandhiji's India a thing of the past? Are we no more to discuss Gandhiji and all that he talked of? Has foreign policy, has defence policy now reached the point where all that we can discuss is to have more and more weapons and more and more sophisticated weapons and divert in the current budget 18 per cent of your total outlay only on defence. Sir, I am raising this point because I want a

national debate on this question. And nobody need question anybody's patriotism. If one were to say that the money that is going into the making of guns, the money that is going into the purchase of Mirages, the money that is going into sectors that are not productive but are destructive, if that money were made available to the farmers, for irrigation, for agriculture, for the Khadi and Village Industries, for the small-scale sector, you can create a different India. And that is Gandhiji's dream.

आचार्य भनवान देव (अजमेर) :

इनकी कथन और करने में अन्तर है। बड़े दा डाइनामाइट केस को तो यह जानते हैं हैं। कैसे ये अब गांधीवाद की बात कर सकते हैं? गांधी जी की बात करने का हक इनको क्या है? आइने में अपना चेहरा तो देख लें।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Now, if this is the situation...

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Sir, what is the time allotted to the hon. Member?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know my job. I will remind him. The time allotted is 54 minutes. As Chairman, I have some discretion. I know the moment when I may request him to conclude his speech.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am conscious of that, Sir.

So, therefore, I am raising this question to-day not merely in terms of the allocations that are going in that direction but I want a national debate on this issue. What is going to be our foreign policy? What is going to be our defence policy and what are we going to do? Is it to create conditions or become victims of the situation where the French will produce the arms, they will keep their factories going, they will keep their jobs going and we shall use those arms continuously so that the

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French factories may work and the French workers may not become jobless? This is true of all arms manufacturers.

So there is a need of a reappraisal but whether one can expect this is another matter. That is why I propose a national debate.

While I spoke about the decline in investment in certain critical sectors where jobs are to be created, there is one area where I find that the allocations, the utilisation, the original estimates, the revised estimates and the new proposals are continuously increasing and there is just one straight upward spiral; and that is the Police.

Sir, in the current year's budget, the allocation is like this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me. You may now try to conclude.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I shall try to conclude now. Thank you. Whereas in 1981-82 budget, the distinguished Finance Minister who is now the distinguished Defence Minister for the police, had allocated Rs. 593 crores for the police. In the revised budget it has been raised to Rs. 607 crores. The new budget which is the maiden budget of police, from Rs. 593 crores it has been raised to Rs. 667 crores. But, in even other sector, there is a decline in the allocation. In the minor irrigation from Rs. 14 crores it has come down to Rs. 10 crores; in animal husbandry it is Rs. 23 or 22 crores; in fisheries from Rs. 35 crores it has come down to Rs. 28 crores; in the rural development from Rs. 182 crores it has been revised to Rs. 181 crores. In village and small industries, from Rs. 157 crores it has come down to Rs. 155 crores. Now it is Rs. 166 crores. In Khadi and Village industries sector from Rs. 37 crores it has come down to Rs. 36 crores; in handloom textiles from Rs. 92 crores it has come down

to Rs. 57 crores; in health, from Rs. 71 crores it has come down to Rs. 58 crores. In sector after sector, there is a decline in the allocation. Police is one area where the original estimate was Rs. 593 crores which was revised to Rs. 607 crores. For the current year it is amounting to Rs. 667 crores. We know the direction of what you call the year of productivity I think the Finance Minister has concluded his speech by mentioning the year of productivity and by appealing to everybody that the productivity year be made successful under the dynamic leadership of the Prime Minister. Even there, there is not a mention about the workers. Productivity, how? Productivity, by giving concessions in Wealth tax, gifts tax, capital gains tax, capital, investment bonds, tax-free concessions to Five Star Hotel, to refrigerators, to the air-conditioners, water collars. These concessions are given to the big men in this country. This is their year of productivity.

As far as the worker is concerned, one very hon. Member of your Cabinet, Shi C. M. Stephen had this to say very emphatically on the floor of this House. He sat exactly where the Finance Minister is sitting and he had to say this without any sense of shame that we shall bring about productivity through the Essential Services Maintenance Act. He made this statement to the workers, to the farmers, to the man in the factory or in the field that by the use of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, he will have that productivity. But, to the Five Star Hotel, culture men, you give all these concessions. This is why I say your budget policy—less and and directionless. There has been an increase in the defence expenditure. They are treating this as something sacred. There must be a full discussion on the increased expenditure for the police. The country's non-developmental expenditure has to be reduced. What we did in that regard in three years they have already overshoot it

in two years' time. In this manner, you have presented the budget. The Finance Minister's budget will see the creation of more nuemployment and increase in disparities in incomes. You will see during the next 12 months time the situation that will be created in this country. This you have anticipated very rightly. Therefore, you have increased the allocation for the police from Rs. 593 crores to Rs. 667 crores.

Therefore, Sir, I have no hesitation whatsoever in opposing the proposals made in this budget. I hope the Finance Minister in the light of various points that have been made in this House, will try to revise the direction. He can revise it, given the political will, that I hope he has. Therefore I started by saying, I mean no offence to him; I mean no disrespect to him when I say that his budget is a non-event. But at the same time, it is a very dangerous budget. It must be opposed tooth and nail.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Barot.

SHRI MAGAN BHAI BAROT (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak in this august House following the speech of my predecessor who is now a Member of the Lok Dal Party. Who was once upon a time a socialist.

I would like to deal with his speech as well as the speeches of some of the Members from the Opposition side.

Sir, the budget speeches from Opposition were opened by Comrade Maitra with his usual subject of attacking the IMF. Starting from Comrade Maitra it ended with hon. Indrajit Gupta so far as IMF is concerned. What I found was that they felt that this budget is prepared not by the Government of India; not by the Finance Minister of India but by the IMF or by the team of IMF.

Sir, we have all read the story of Don Quixote and his companion Sancho Panza suffering from a kind of hallucination and obsession. We know that they went out somewhere and

came across a wind mill which they imagined to be a giant and, as such, picked up a quarrel with him. Sir, our friends in the Opposition who are talking about the IMF are just suffering from obsession. Mankind has invented medicines for all kinds of diseases and illnesses but one has yet to come across a cure for the illness called 'obsession' from which our friends in the Opposition are suffering in the name of IMF.

Sir, I would like to mention not from my side but what the Times of India editorial dated 12th March has written under the title 'The Budget and IMF'. I quote:

"Of all the possible grounds on which the Opposition could have attacked Mr. Pranab Mukherjee's budget the one that it has chosen, to wit that it was influenced by the International monetary Fund, is the strangest. It is true that some IMF officials visited New Delhi in January and that a term of Indian officials is in Washington now. But to infer from this that IMF officials sat in on the budget-making process is absurd."

Sir, an allegation was made that everything is being discussed at the instance of IMF and so much so that our Plan projects are also designed by them. I would request Shri Indrajit Gupta if he cares to read from the same page, namely, page 61 of the Economic Survey which he quoted. I quote:

"The Aid India Consortium met in Paris on June 9 and 10, 1981. Delegates at the Consortium meeting commended the recovery of the Indian economy during the fiscal year 1980-81 and in particular the remarkable agricultural recovery achieved during the year. There was a strong endorsement of the objectives, priorities and structure of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Recognising that India's balance of payments



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had worsened mainly due to external reasons and would continue to be under heavy strain, the member countries endorsed India's need for increased flow of aid and for support to its balance of payments."

This appreciation of our economy by the Consortium has been now treated as a matter of weakness of this country but that is not unusual of the friends in the Opposition on when they suffer from obsession.

Sir, as I said just now Mr. Fernandes—a very eminent leader of labour world—spoke about this budget as a non-event budget. He is justified in calling the budget as a non-event budget because events took place only in the year in which they were in Government and they presented a budget and I would like to recall an even of that eventful budget of 1979. I would like to tell the House not only from my memory but would like to quote from the newspapers as to how a very eventful thing happened.

In 1979 a budget was presented and a few days after that, in opposition of the budget, a rally was taken out by the housewives of Delhi and it will be an interesting thing to know by whom the leadership was taken. It was taken by two very eminent lady leaders, I think Prof. Dandavate and Mr. Fernandes will pardon me for my reference to this rally. Mr. Fernandes was the Industry Minister. Prof. Dandavate was the Railway Minister. Mrs. Dandavate and Mrs. Fernandes took out a rally against the budget. The budget was brought before the House by the Government in which their respective and respectful husbands themselves were the Ministers.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is because our wives are not bonded labour.

SHRI MAGANBHAJ BAROT: I will quote what an eventful budget it was..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Indirectly you are provoking the ladies to take out another rally.

SHRI MAGANBHAJ BAROT: Let them be provoked. I will quote this from which it will be seen what an eventful budget it was which was presented before the House. Under this item 'Women seek tax relief' this is what has been stated there. I quote:

The demonstrators who were led by Mrs. Leila Fernandes, wife of the Union Industry Minister and Mrs. Pramila Dandavate, wife of the Union Railway Minister, carried placards with the slogans: "We want cheap bread and not chocolates" and "This budget spreads disease lift levies on soap and oil"

So, this Budget was described by those leaders of the rally as a Budget spreading disease. And Mr. Fernandes says that only that Budget was an eventful budget. We admit that this budget which our Finance Minister has now presented is not one which spreads such disease. They say that all the good was done was during the Janata rule. They say all the previous rule of the Congress was bad and all the succeeding period of the Congress was also bad; the only golden period was during the Janata rule. The people of India in voting decided in 1980 that what you considered to be golden era was the blackest era after the independence of our country.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): He quoted statistics; you are telling stories.

SHRI MAGANBHAJ BAROT: Let not my time be taken away by their interruptions, Sir.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Statistics should be countered by quoting statistics.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Every member has got his own way of saying things.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I will come to this: If he wants, let Mr. Fernandes have a discussion on the Economic Survey and comparative history of the congress rule and the Janata rule. I will go back to the Budget of 1982-83. A criticism was made about the taxes which the Finance Minister has imposed. He has asked for Rs. 533 crores from the country. He has asked parliament to sanction the same. For the sake of comparison let me quote the previous figure. Fortunately the Defence Minister is present here in the House. The Finance Minister had to come to this House for a demand of Rs. 533 crores. I will refer to only one paragraph of his speech. The hon. Minister said that the Defence Expenditure Estimates were Rs. 4600 crores which, because of certain circumstances, is required to be increased and revised and which is now Rs. 5100 crores. It is exactly a difference of Rs. 500 crores. Only yesterday I read a news item, I think it appeared somewhere from Washington. I am quoting only one or two paras from the Sunday Statesman. We are all aware that unfortunately one of our neighbours, Pakistan, is getting arms and ammunition.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not name them; everybody understands.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: My quotation will bear that name so I am mentioning it. We know that these weapons are going to be exclusively used against us. If experience has taught us any lesson we cannot afford to be complacent about it. I quote from yesterday's report from Sunday Statesman.

I quote—

"Pakistan's military spending had increased from \$405.5 million in 1972-73 to \$1,600 million in its budget for 1981-82, registering a 400 per cent increase. Even the figure of \$1,600 million as defence expendi-

ture did not reflect the true picture of the resources that have gone into augmenting the military potential."

It then further says—

"In the light of these developments, the experts felt that India could not afford to be complacent, and also noted that Pakistan's offer of a no-war pact could not be considered 'genuine' with the dichotomy in its precept and the practice of acquisition of arms."

Sir, it is here that the question is to be posed. Country surrounded by this situation, requiring its borders to be strengthened and asking the Finance Minister exactly Rs. 500 crores from the country and from this House for a single purpose of defence, would any patriot Indian get up and say that he does not agree with the Finance Minister? What is the suggestion? What is the Opposition's suggestion to this? What is the answer to this? Let us tell as the master—this House is the Master—that we have the right to tell the Finance Minister about his. But let us not also tell to him that we will not give you Rs. 500 crores and we leave our country's defence to God's will and the Opposition's sweet desires. Sir, it is clear that he does not understand the mood of the nation. The nation is to be strengthened. If in the circumstances as it is placed, the Finance Minister has asked for Rs. 500 crores, India as one man and as a team will rise and stand by the Finance Minister and the Government of India and shall be able to pay even more than this amount of Rs. 500 crores (*Inter-ruptions*) Sir, normally those who claim to be democratic, claim rights of the Opposition and attack the ruling party take illustration of the English Parliament as the ideal where there is always shadow cabinet which, when the budget is discussed comes out with counted proposal and suggests that you are wrong here and what you should do is this but here they



[Shri Maganbhai Barot]

have not given any concrete suggestions. Of course, with the exception of Professor Madhu Dandavate who spoke on the Demands for Grants for the Railways, no one from the Opposition has given a single constructive suggestion. Nothing is appreciated and they cannot say what is justified and what is right within the budget. They have not even taken any pains, not done any home work in regard to the budget. They are all experienced, they have served in the Government, some of them were even Ministers, they are ex-Ministers. But nobody is prepared to give any suggestion today. (*Interruptions*)

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There was only one Opposition party at that time. But now do you know how many parties and groups there are?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Sir, my friend Mr. Godhavi is right in saying that a shadow requires a substance, but that is not there. Then Sir, can't you appreciate and ask the Opposition Members to look into some of the outstanding new points made out in the budget by the hon. Finance Minister? Many of my friends have dealt with the positive Points of the budget and some of them have gone unnoticed. I would like to mention from my experience some important features of the budget.

Looking to the balance of payment crisis through which we are passing, the Finance Minister has come with the proposal of giving facilities to overseas Indians. On this subject I seek the indulgence of pointing out something with a little personal experience. From the day I had the honour of entering this House, I have had some acquaintance with the overseas Indians and I have had an opportunity to plead their cause. Last year, there was a convention of Overseas Indians at Bombay on 14th January

1981 and our Hon'ble Prime Minister was kind enough to inaugurate the function over which I had the honour to preside.

The hon. Prime Minister, while listening to the demands of these overseas Indians was pleased to say these kind words to the convention on 14th January, 1981:

"The favourable impact on our balance of payment already existing because of Overseas Indians is well known. It speaks of the affection and patriotic ties of Indians settled abroad and to the remembrance of their kith and kin and it contributes to our economy. I am fully aware of the problems of Indian nationals abroad and have made it a point to keep in touch with many of them."

It is here that a golden mine remains untouched and unopened.

Today, 2500 crores of rupees are coming from our own brethern, overseas Indians as remittance. The charter of demands presented to the Prime Minister on that day was to give the facilities to the trusts, HUFs and Companies, which have been given to the individuals, and the Finance Minister has done that now. They asked a little more rate of interest; we have given them 2 per cent more interest. We have allowed them now to invest not only in new industries, but also in the existing industries by going to the share market, except in landed and other property transactions.

One more thing that has been done is to allow them to invest in the schemes of national savings; all overseas Indian can send the money for investment in a national savings scheme and at the maturity of that pay it over to his kith and kin without requiring to pay the Income-tax wealth-tax, or even the gift tax.

I am receiving letters of compliments and congratulations, and may

I take this opportunity to convey through the hon. Finance Minister to the hon. Prime Minister and to the Government of India sincerest thanks of the overseas Indians, who feel that an avenue has been opened to them, and given the proper opportunity, given the proper treatment and given the proper facilities, the need of IMF loan can be covered and filled up by the overseas Indians' money by diverting that to this country.

The Economic Times survey says that nearly between ninety thousand crores and one hundred and fifteen thousand crores of rupees of the overseas Indians is invested abroad. What is required is channelising only 10 per cent of this money towards the motherland for whom their patriotism and love is well known. I would only request the Finance Minister in furtherance of what he has done to propagate this scheme and educate the people about it, as the other countries have done, and not just leave it to be done at the official level. I would request three things to be done. First, kindly send a high-power delegation to those countries where overseas Indians are very well settled and explain to them the benefits given under the new law. Secondly decentralise the functions of the Reserve Bank for the purpose of guiding and investment to some of the nationalised banks, and open what is called, a portfolio management cell, where they can be given guidance to where their money can be invested and where it is in their interest to bring the money to India. Thirdly, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to have an overseas Indians cell, represented by three Ministries, namely, Finance, External Affairs and Home, so that any problem arising for an overseas Indian, intending to bring his money to India or technology from abroad to India, or intending to take something from India abroad can be settled and he can get the necessary help. Please consider these suggestions so that we can meet the

long-term demands of the foreign exchange resources.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why can't our Embassies be properly equipped to deal with these things?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I am only making my humble suggestions. This is in addition to whatever our Embassies can do. I would now come to some of the points which I hope the Hon. Finance Minister, whom we welcome as a young and a new Finance Minister would like to know well. The revenue that is sanctioned by this House, but the Exchequer does not get it. He will have to deal with such embargoes. Sir, his distinguished predecessor is also here and it will be very convenient to recall it. On 18th June, 1980 in the first Budget of the Congress Government after 1980, which he presented before this House, a legal provision was brought with regard to Section 80(j) in Income-Tax Act because the last seven or eight years' accumulations either by requiring government to refund because of the Court's Order or requiring the Government not to recover from the assesseees. There was a legal problem. To plug the hole. The then Hon. Finance Minister brought the amendment of 80(j) in 1980. Before I say, so, Sir, I had put the question to the Finance Minister as to what are the estimated dues under 80(j) and of the three items—income-tax edible oils on which he imposed duty and of the newsprint which we passed in the Budget last year? All these three have been stayed by the Orders of the Courts, so much so that where-as on 18th June, 1980, we brought this amendment in 80(j) and the matter is pending before the Hon. Supreme Court. Till we brought in the third Budget of 1982, the decision of the Supreme Court is not known whether our law is a good law or a bad law. We brought Newsprint Duty Act last year. Immediately a Stay Order was obtained.

(Shri Maganbhai Barot.)

The Hon. Finance Minister has taken steps to convert the ad valorem duty into a specific duty. He proposed this thing on 27th February and what has happened? This House is yet to discuss the matter. I will read a cutting from the Financial Express dated 7th March:

"The Supreme Court on Friday, stayed the Notification issued by the Government on February 28, which imposes duty on imported newsprint derived with landed cost of the newsprint."

Sir, we are bringing in the proposal today and the Tax-payer approaches the Court next day and till the next Budget comes, we do not know whether the law is a good law or a bad law. We just cannot recover it and we only take criticism from the people and the Pres; that the Government has imposed taxes. Least do they realise whether the money has come to the Exchequer.

I respectfully submit for the consideration not only of the Finance Minister but through him, I will appeal to the Cabinet and the Government to consider wheher it is a proper thing that a Government brings in a proposal to the House, this Parliament, which supreme in the financial affairs of the country, and passes the law and authorises it to recover the revenue and the recovery is never made?

I am a lawyer by professions. I have been brought up in the courts and I have earned maintenance from the Courts. So, I am second to none in my respect to the Courts of law. But permit me to add my little experience as the standing counsel of the Government of India; and—ask this question for the benefit of the Finance Minister. I will read over the question so that the Finance Minister can take up the matter, because it is a legal matter.

I asked this unstarred Question No. 1133, answered on 26th February:

"(a) What is the total amount, which has not been possible to recover for the last two years on account of the pending legal challenge in Section 80(j) to the Income-Tax and the various interim orders granted by the Courts in this regard?

(b) what is the amount involved on account of import duty on newsprint and edible oil allowed to be imported under agreed orders, to private traders in the last two years and the legality of which has been challenged?"

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it before the Supreme Court.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Some are before the Supreme Court, some are before the High Courts.

"What were the estimated recoveries for the last two years on these accounts and what are the accounts actually recovered?"

The answer is:

"The information is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the House."

The officers are here; I know their dynamism, their capacity and their vigilance. But I would like to tell the Finance Minister that nothing will happen, because with my experience at the Bar, I can say that once a duty is imposed and one assessee goes to the court and obtains a stay order, a series of stay orders will follow. Stay orders are not getting vacated, not because attempts are not being made—I am not saying that—but the legal provision is such that you cannot do anything in the matter.

Though the Government does not have the figures, I have tried to collect the figures from my friends practising in the court—High Court and Supreme Court. On account of matters



pending before the High Courts and Supreme Court in respect of taxes brought in, permitted and approved by this House during the last two years and which Government can lawfully recover but are not made recoverable, the amounts in question today would surely exceed Rs. 533 crores, if the last two years' injunctions are taken into account.

The Finance Minister is perfectly justified in asking the people to pay tax; but if there is previous year's dues, the legal position is such that the departments cannot make recoveries. I will tell you what is happening: in the case of edible oils, some traders succeeded in the court of law; and we were compelled to give them permission to import edible oil. By that time, the price had doubled. So, we imposed a duty on them. Nobody has paid it—to my knowledge, subject to correction; and the duty on edible oil itself will not be less than Rs. 100 crores accumulated from the traders—which we are not able to recover.

What I say is that we cannot make the hearings expedited. I respectfully submit this: Let us respectfully go to the Supreme Court, i.e. make a reference under Article 143 from the President of India to the Supreme Court of India—if a budgetary provision makes tax a legal entity, if the tax is allowed by Parliament and approved; and for the whole year after the Budget is passed we cannot recover the revenue, please advise us what we should do about it.

I am suggesting that when Article 140 of the Constitution empowers Supreme Court to give an interim order, and subsidiary power is given under Article 226 to the High Court. I say with utmost respect to the courts of law that there is need to put some kind of an amendment, whereby at least under the laws passed by Parliament, recoveries can be made within a reasonable time, from the assesses. Instead of the State losing the

tax, let the assessee pay; and the State be made to re-pay. This provision, I am sure, for an amendment will be for a limited purpose; viz., to ensure that the law passed by Parliament must be carried out within a reasonable time. I have no doubt that the House will agree if the Finance Minister brings this up before the Parliament. I respectfully submit that this is an embargo on the collection of revenue, and I request the Finance Minister to do the needful about it. (*Interruptions*) I am saying this since the Opposition has not given any constructive suggestion. I would like to say that there are some ways and means which the Finance Minister may kindly consider. No doubt he is in charge only now; but I would request him to look into some of the pending matters.

On the roads, we come across petrol pumps; and there, we see a board which says: 'Oil is important; save every drop of it.' Charity begins at home. Incidentally, a delegation came to meet me at Bangalore. It was a delegation of an association of oil re-refiners. Their case is that used oil can be re-refined and purified, and it being a mineral like any other mineral, after purification, can be used again. The Government of India, at one time, had proposed that only those who were re-refining holding the certificate of ISI should be allowed to re-refine this oil. The Government uses nearly two-thirds of this oil. If it goes into the hands of those who are not scrupulous, those who are not on the obligation of the certificate of ISI, then possibilities of adulteration are there. The contention of these association is that what requires 66 barrels of the crude to purify into one barrel of oil, 2 1/2 barrels of the used oil can be converted into the same purified oil; it is their estimate; may be exaggerated that Rs. 500 crores of foreign exchange can be saved. This matter is pending before the Petroleum Ministry. I will request the Finance Minister to take up the matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This contention is suggested by our scientists.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: The demand is that if you restrict the re-refining of oil only to those people who have the certificate of ISI and not to anyone and everyone, then the total oil you can re-refine by which you can save Rs. 500 crores of foreign exchange,—that is their claim. I am prepared to cut it down to 50 per cent. Even if we save Rs. 250 crores not only in the reduction of our balance of payment responsibility but we save Rs. 250 crores in foreign exchange. I would respectfully and earnestly urge the hon. Finance Minister, in consultation with the Petroleum Minister before whom their application is pending, to look into the matter and do the needful whereby we can justify what is written on the Petrol Pump 'oil is important. Save every drop of it.' We can save barrels and barrels of oil; it is not a question of a drop. I will humbly submit, as a constructive suggestion, to the Government to do it.

My friends from the opposition are criticising the Government's policies. They are the same friends who were criticising the saving scheme.' This time, the same friends who opposed the Bearer Bonds last time, oppose it, because according to them, it was encouraging dishonest money. (*Interruptions*) They are permanent friends. Last time, they opposed the Bearer Bonds saying that it had encouraged dishonest money. This time, we have got capital bonds, the money for which is coming from honest sources, accountable money, even then they oppose it. I think oppose they must to justify their title of opposition. Nothing else they can do. These capital bonds and the small saving security scheme are the ones to mop up—from small to big ones—saving; it is a saving which prevents the money from going into the parallel

economy about which Mr. George Fernandes is so much worried.

One of the sources from which we have not been able still to tap is the agricultural money. I am not suggesting agricultural tax as such; I am saying that the agriculturists have got money, but they apprehend fear in investing money in industries, because they fear that the income-tax net will cover this. We must appreciate this. The result is that we are not able to tap it at all. Something should be done about it and that something can be done in this way. I asked an Unstarred Question from the hon. Finance Minister.

I asked a question: as to how much money is invested in the securities of the companies or what is the income tax that we derive from it. The answer is like this: The last 500 year's figures are given; for the year 1979-80 and 1980-81, it was Rs. 16.39 crores and Rs. 16.18 crores respectively. I am quoting from the Unstarred Q. No. 3086.

I quote:

'The estimate of tax collection on account of interest on security for 1981-82 is Rs. 17.90 crores.

Say, nearly Rs. 18 crores. I respectfully submit, if you want to tap not tax the entire agricultural income, and to mobilise or channelise it towards the industry, or to any priority sector, let us take a risk and let go this income tax on the securities and what we lose in Rs. 18 crores, we shall be able to get hundreds of crores of rupees from the agricultural sector. Once we say that you invest it in industry or in any priority sector, whatever you decide, the limited area, if we exempt investment from income-tax, namely the income derived from securities on which income tax shall not be taxed, the question will be of discrimination between the other income and agricultural income. Therefore, I say, if we take the risk and let go the claim on Rs. 18 crores,



on the income from agriculture, and divert it to the industry we can get itself involved in the industry. This is the way we can make a modest beginning, getting the agricultural income without their being feared of being caught in the net of income-tax. I believe these are constructive suggestions and the Finance Minister will take it in the spirit of constructive suggestions.

Lastly, there are one two promises that he could have fulfilled, because the Budget is a continuing budget, it is a continuing process. My friends ask 'what have you given?' They forget that in 1980 soon after their Budget came the Budget of 18th June 1980. Contrary to their expectations, because everyone believed that Mrs. Gandhi having won the seat in Parliament and having won the State Assemblies would come down heavily with taxation, but my very reverend senior and the distinguished Finance Minister of 1980, is here, who surprised the Opposition and pleased the nation by giving only concessions rather than taxing them. Contrary to the... (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Collections were made earlier.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Contrary to the rally of the housewives, a cartoon came which showed the house wife giving a very pleasant kiss to the then Finance Minister. (Interruptions) Therefore the concessions given (Interruptions)

We gave concessions to the people.

AN HON. MEMBER: How do you know that it was pleasant?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: He is speaking with a sense of nostalgia.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should take it with a sense of humour.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Comrade Maitra has a long nose not to be nostalgic about anyone. In that year

income tax concession was given, the limit being increased from 8,000 to 18,000. Now take any salaried man in this country earning Rs. 2,750/- per month, he is out of the net provided he plans his investments in insurance, Unit Trusts, standard deduction, etc. This may be something to the country, but they see nothing in them.

I can only say that we just passed through the conjunction of nine planets. Those who were prophets of doom, they thought that the world was coming to an end. Well, if the world is coming to an end, it is coming to an end for the Opposition; for the nation that day is gone. The nation is on the march. The nation is marching forward under the leadership of the Prime Minister. Thank you.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House is currently debating the Central Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister on 27th February, 1982. Prior to it, many hon. Members from both sides of the House have participated in this debate. Many of them have ventilated grievances relating to their constituencies and their States. Some of them have highlighted the general problems facing the economy.

Before I deal with some of the renewed controversy raised by the previous speaker, Mr. Maganbhai Barot, with regard to the IMF stamp on this Budget, I would like to make certain general observations with regard to the formulation, presentation and discussion on the Budgets in this House.

It is nothing new that this Budget has been presented by a young Finance Minister, Mr. P. K. Mukherjee. This is the 62nd Budget of the Central Government. The first Budget was presented on 1st of March, 1921 for a meagre sum of Rs. 129.5 crores. After independence, the dimensions, volumes and the scope of the State activity have widened so much that since 1947 the supplementaries or the excess demands exceed much more than

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

the initial Budget of the Government of India. But the checks and balances or scrutiny or control of the legislature over the public finances that was in existence prior to 1947 or say upto 1952, is no more there.

Firstly, I take strong exception because under Article 112 of the Constitution it is mandatory on the Government in office on that day to present an estimated account of the receipt and expenditure for the coming year. This is a mandatory requirement. But I have seen for the last two three years, particularly from 1980 onwards that the sanctity of the Budget has not been preserved. Only in the skeleton form the sanctity of the Budget is being preserved such as, the Budget is to be presented on 28th February, at 5.00 p.m.; if on that day, it is Sunday, then on 27th February but it cannot be presented on 1st of March. But I am sorry to say that during the last two years, the sanctity attached to the Budget has been nullified and sullied by scattering levies and duties at convenient intervals all throughout the year. If I am not wrong, during the last two-and-a-half years, approximately Rs. 5000 crores have been passed on to the consumer as extra-budgetary levies outside the Budget scope. This is something very serious and I take strong exception to this.

Not only this. We are very well aware as to what is the control of Parliament over public expenditure and over this Budget. I am sorry to say that there is a massive erosion of financial control of Parliament over public expenditure. I have made this point earlier also. And in brief I would like to emphasise again that this erosion of financial accountability to Parliament is very serious. Excepting that we have the general discussion for 16 years, discussion on the Appropriation Bill for one hour and we will have the discussion on the Finance Bill for 15 hours, the rest is more or less, a *fait accompli*. This

House has nothing to do with regard to the plan allocation, revision in the plan allocation or public sector undertakings, their profitability, their return or the provisions for social security, for agriculture, for rural development. Absolutely nothing can be done at this stage and this Parliament is faced with a *fait accompli*. I am in agreement with the observations made by the former Finance Minister last year in a symposium in the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training whereby he commended some sort of a standing financial committee to scrutinise all these things. This system has been introduced in UK, Australia, Canada. In this country, unless we have got the standing committees for each department and even for public sector undertakings, simply having discussion, levelling certain accusations and counter-accusations will lead to no fruitful results. So, I would strongly recommend that the Government should consider this question, and the former Finance Minister should persuade the Government, according to his own convictions, that there should be more statutory standing committees to keep control over these things.

In the process of budget formulation, it has to be in tune with our objectives and our national economic priorities. But, I am sorry to say, it is only a single man show, which depends upon the whims and fancies of one individual. I am opposed to it from the beginning; I am opposed to it even now. Parliament is never involved in this process at any stage of time.

We are talking of the Sixth Plan. This Sixth Plan, which is the basis of this budget, which has become the basis of the extended facility from the IMF, has it ever been discussed by this Parliament? We are not involved in it in any way. They are talking of co-operation from the opposition, but we have never discussed the Sixth Plan document on the floor of the House and it has never got the approval of this Parliament.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I raised this issue.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I am in agreement with you. All wise men think alike.

I am sorry to say that, though this is the third running year of the Sixth Plan, so far that document has not been discussed in this House. This Parliament has not approved this document, even though it forms the basis of everything.

With regard to borrowings, this Parliament is never taken into confidence. You can borrow any amount of money you like. Our internal borrowings during the last 10 years have increased by 23 times, by 2,300 per cent. I do not want to go into all those statistics; I can satisfy the Minister concerned about the figures. The whole question is: where is this going to lead us? If there is erosion of control of Parliament over the executive, then, I am sorry to say, that we will not be able to reach any conclusions and this House will be in the same position.

There should be a thorough and comprehensive examination of the source patterns of revenue and instruments of expenditure. It has never been done. It cannot be done in a general debate here in this House; it can be done only in Committees, where members behave in a non-partisan way. Here they have to support the budget. Though they may be criticising it, it may be in the form of suggestions. I heard the speech of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Though he made some constructive criticisms, he made them in the form of suggestions. But we do not want to do that. We are here in the opposition to point out the mistakes of the Government. Our job is like that of an auditor. We are not here to appreciate the general budget and say that everything is all right. Our method of scrutiny is entirely different:

When we are faced with the situation that the time is very short, then

we dispense with the lunch hour. Why? Can't we have a longer debate? Why don't you amend the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act and provide 90 days, instead of 75 days? We are pushing through it. I made this suggestion in the BAC also. Now what we usually do is, we dispense with the lunch hour, we put through the whole business hurriedly, with the result some of the Demands are never discussed, they are guillotined. Some of the important departments have never been discussed which is a very serious situation.

Take the case of borrowings. Government can have any amount of borrowings. The House is never taken into confidence and this question is never discussed in the House. After all, we have to lay down certain limits. For example, you have tied down our country, the future generation of our country, to the IMF. You may have one point of view, we have a different point of view, but these things are never discussed with the opposition. The opposition is never taken into confidence. The Finance Minister is meeting the industrialists, he is meeting the representatives of the Chambers of Industry and Commerce, but I am sorry to say that he has never tried to invite some of the members belonging to the opposition for a discussion, as to what are the suggestions with regard to allocations, the public sector the tax structure, nationalisation, simplification, raising of resources and so on and so forth.

They never take us into confidence. They only seek our co-operation. Our co-operation is very much there when the interest of the nation is concerned. On issues of war we co-operate with you; when there is a national calamity, we co-operate with you. But, it cannot be a one-way traffic. After all, Government do not extend to us their hand of co-operation; they do not want our co-operation. They seek our co-operation and, simultaneously, they condemn us. This approach is not going to help matters.



[Shri Satish Agarwal]

So far as this Parliament is concerned, in connection with this budget I will refer to the annual allocations, about which Shri George Fernandes was making a complaint, as also many other members. I do not want to go into the specifics, but there have been reductions in the allocations to the various sectors, for example, the rural sector. There has been a 62 per cent reduction in the allocation for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there has been a reduction in the allocation for agricultural sector and the rural development sector by 3.2 per cent. I do not want to go into details, but all these matters can be discussed in some Committee where we can meet and discuss cutting across party barriers.

Similar is the case with regard to public sector undertakings and with regard to other major decisions such as borrowings. For example, you have repealed the Hotel Tax Act. On what authority and with whose consultation? The former Finance Minister, Mr. Venkataraman, introduced this Hotel Tax last year. What is the philosophy of this Government? I will give two or three instances of RV Vs PK. What is the philosophy of approach? Mr. Ramaswamy Venkataraman, I have got this press cutting, a very big one, a very huge one. There are headlines with a photograph. What does it say? The Heading is: "TAX ON AGRICULTURAL INCOMES HINTED AT". And I have read his speech also delivered in 1977-78 wherein he said, "15 per cent people are controlling 60 per cent of the land." So, he justified this levy of some sort of a tax on agricultural incomes. Last year this has not been done. This was his philosophy. He was strongly of this opinion consistently since 1977. He was pleading like this when the Janata Party was in power. He hinted at it when he was himself the Finance Minister. But now Mr. Pranab Mukherjee has done away with wealth tax on plantations. I have got nothing to quarrel with him. But what is this

philosophy? With the change of the Minister, does the whole philosophy change? What happened? He introduced wealth tax last year and said so many words—luxury hotels, those who pay Rs. 1000 by staying in luxury hotels and there is some conspicuous consumption and so the Government should get some share. What has happened to that philosophy? You have done away with this hotel tax. The Hotel Tax Bill had been passed by the House. It had to be implemented by the Government and it was being implemented by the Government. So, what business or authority the present Finance Minister has got to stop its enforcement without coming before the House in the form of an amendment? The enforcement of this Bill has been stopped. Now I would ask this. The Wealth tax has been removed in respect of plantations. I am not pleading for it at the moment, but I am comparing the philosophies announced and enunciated by the two Finance Ministers belonging to the same Party. Mr. Venkataraman announced last year in this House that the Bill should be passed in order to acquire cooperative flats where prices are going up. That Bill was passed last year and you were in the Chair at that point of time. That Income-tax (Amendment) Bill was passed. What happened to that? The Notification has not been issued so far and the Bill has not come into force and not even a single property has been acquired in Bombay. Prices had shot up from Rs. 1000 per square metre to Rs. 10,000 per square metre. A flat costing Rs. 10 lakhs is being sold for Rs. 40 lakhs. What is the philosophy then? I would ask this Government who are pleading for the poor people—Mr. Ranga, I am not pleading at the moment whether the wealth tax should be retained or not, but these are the top 10 agricultural wealth tax assesses in the Karnataka chart. This is the official document from which I am quoting now. You have abolished wealth tax on these people and—any they the people who are living below the poverty line? What is the relief that you have given and what is their

net wealth tax? Their total wealth is as follows. I quote from page 21 of Income Tax in Karnataka and Goa as follows:

<i>Name of the Assessee</i>	<i>Total wealth</i>
1. Shri N. K. Ganapaiah	Rs. 41,49,300
2. Shrimati U. K. Puttamma	Rs. 34,69,500

Like this, the Top ten agricultural wealth tax assesseees so far as their agricultural income or wealth is concerned have more than Rs. 22 lakhs of wealth. You have abolished wealth tax. Why?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rs. 22 lakhs?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: More than Rs. 22 lakhs. One is having even Rs. 41 lakhs. Why? Because these large holdings of coffee areas, rubber, tea, and cardamom areas are in South—Andhra, Karnataka, Kerala and a part of Tamil Nadu. Andhra, Karnataka and Kerala are going to face elections very soon and you want these people to come to your rescue and that is why this abolition of wealth tax on plantations is not motivated by any economic considerations. You are trying to deceive the House by saying that because the levy is only on Rs. one crore you are doing it. If this is the wisdom that has dawned on the Finance Minister today it could have very well dawned on the previous Finance Minister as intelligencewise he is no less than the present Finance Minister. But there is no philosophy that way. Now that is why I would request this House that there should be an item by item analysis of each of the hundreds of heads of receipts and expenditure in relation to the basic economic goals of the national policy keeping in view the lessons of the past at the Centre as well as the States. Unless we do this exercise we would not be anywhere.

16.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Briefly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Finance, you are levying taxes. Shri Venkataraman was being praised by Shri Maganbhai Barot

that across the board he has relieved more than million assesseees of tax of about Rs. 146 crores. What has this Finance Minister done—additional taxation increased indirect taxes and income tax—how much? Rs. 2 crores. He has disturbed the slab from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 70,000 and Rs. 85,000 to Rs. ———. What is this approach? Just for Rs. 2 crores he has done that. My humble submission is that this Government shortly be guided by certain philosophy. Here we have been talking about IMF. Shri Maganbhai Barot renewed that controversy tions).

So far as other points are concerned I am one with my colleagues here who made eloquent speeches—Shri Ravindra Verma and today by Shri George Fernandes and earlier by Shri Sunil Maitra and a day before by Shri Indrajit Gupta. I do not want to repeat those facts and figures. But why should you feel shy when we say that this Budget bears IMF stamp? This certificate from the Opposition, as a matter of fact, is very difficult to get. Now if you have got this certificate from us, it is very easy for you to go and convince the IMF authorities. You can go and say—"Look here, the whole Opposition is saying that this Budget bears the stamp of IMF". What else do you want? They will be satisfied. They will not question you any more. You will have a very easy say. What more co-operation do you want? Our criticism will come to your assistance. It will have an easy say with the IMF authorities.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We do not want adventitious arguments. We want truth. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: What should prove it? Either what we say the country should accept it or what the masters have said should be accepted. What does Mr. Reagan say? What is his assessment of the Budget? What is the assessment of your policy being pursued this year? I really appreciate and pity this Finance Minister I will continue to pity all Finance



[Shri Satish Agarwal]

Ministers hereafter because (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Including yourself.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Because now Mr. Venkataraman, you have tied down the whole thing. The whole thing is like a ropeway. It is remote control. There is no other go for any Finance Minister in this country hereafter, but to go on these lines. This is a trap. This is a broad gauge or a metre gauge. If you are in the metre gauge, you have to go on the metre gauge. This is a narrow gauge. On this narrow gauge you have to move on. You have just to go on this narrow gauge in 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 and even thereafter. And as you are not satisfied with it you hid all this information. I have no time to go into details. But you have given false information so far as your IMF authorities are concerned. You have given information to them. I have got those papers with me. They have not seen the light of the day as yet. There is assessment by the IMF team & staff also. What information you have furnished to them, you have not furnished to the House. I will see to it later on at an appropriate time.

My friend Shri Maganbhai Barot was saying something. It is not what he is saying. It is not what you say. What matters is what the lenders feel about it. What is their assessment? What do they say about all these concessions—their income tax or capital investment points or your social security scheme or excise relief, this or that. What is their assessment? Now they should be happy to nap out and we make your task very easy.

Here is the message received by President Reagan.

17.00 hrs.

What is that message, Sir? The Budget reflects the continuation of policies initiated by the Government

of India in the previous Budget. That is: Emphasis on inflation control, resource mobilisation, priority to investment in infrastructure and energy production which are closely linked to the structural adjustment programme of the 5 billion SDR EFF extended to India last year.

Further, Sir, this is second para Expanding export base and creating conditions to stimulate larger exports. Mobilising domestic resources in a non-inflationary manner. Adjusting administered prices upward for viable commercial operation of public sector corporations. Improving facilities to attract greater flow of funds from overseas. Increasing domestic production of petroleum and its products, fertilizer steel, edible oil and non-ferrous metals. Part of the medium term adjustment programme linked to SDR 5 billion line of credit which is extended to India in November, 1981.

To achieve these objectives, the Government of India has taken those steps which are mentioned in a message to President Reagan. You can verify from Mr. Reagan when you go to Washington. The steps which are mentioned are:

10-Year Tax Free Savings Certificate  
7 per cent Tax Free Capital Investment Bonds. Increase in approved long term savings from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 for reduction at 100 per cent and subsequently at 50 per cent. Increase in ceilings on tax exempted income from interest on bank deposits and company dividends from Rs. 3000 to Rs. 4000. Interest from investment from Unit Trust exempted from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000. From 1-3-82, short-term and long-term interest rates on bank deposits were also revised upward between 0.5 per cent and 1.5 per cent. To promote investment in corporate sector, the investment limits were doubled in new private companies. Increased in postal tariff was raised to Rs. 26 crores. Within brackets it is mentioned why? This is to reduce subsidy in postal services. 20 per cent excess production rebate in excise on

38 items of tariff. With regard to allocations, lastly they say, growth of subsidy contained Rs. 1693 crores in food, fertilizers and export promotion as against Rs. 1715 crores in 1981-82.

This is the assessment and this is the message what your economic masters have made. He is very happy. If you would like you can go to Washington and check from Uncle Sam whether this is your assessment or not. Why should we go into controversy? After all, this is the position. So far as our criticism is concerned, we are only worried. We are not to oppose the borrowings. We are opposed to conditionalities. We are opposed to making Indian economy as a bonded economy, because we feel the IMF conditionalities are insult to our dignity and honour. It is against our economic sovereignty. That is why we are opposing. I am prepared to adopt abstinence, not sleeping with my wife but not at your dictates. Who are you to say this? We will follow those policies which are in the national interest. The Government will follow only those policies which are approved by the Parliament but not at the dictates of somebody.

We did not sign the declaration during the Emergency. Why? Not because we are opposed to 20-point programme or those schemes which are envisaged but because that was taken to be a surrender to get a release from the jail. That is why, we did not sign it. But we did not oppose to it. Not at all. We did not sign it because signing the document at that particular point of time was taken to be a surrender before the establishment. So, I am not prepared to accept the conditions. No condition should be accepted.

So, Sir, in this particular case, very briefly, I would like the Finance Minister to tell the House with regard to the taxes he has I would like to know from Mr. Maganbhai Barot not with regard to the case. I am not asking about the case when you were the Minister of State in the Department of Banking, how Mr. Jayanti Lal Agar

Chand and Company, an export house in Bombay, during the year 1980 got an order from Zambia for the export of goods worth Rs. 15 crores from Bombay. Nonetheless, he was approaching all banks, they refused. All those banks refused to grant to this particular gentleman. But it was somewhere in October, November, or December, that this facility was extended to this gentleman for Rs. 15 crores exports of cycles, bi-cycles, cotton textiles October, November or December, that etc. God knows how. God alone knows. This is a matter for inquiry. The former Finance Minister must be knowing about it. I would earnestly urge upon him to unravel the mystery as to who got the 10 per cent commission for getting these limits sanctioned by the banks who had declined and refused to grant limits to this particular gentleman. How was this done between October and December and the 10 per cent pay-off was given to whom? This is a matter for inquiry. Let them look into it.

Now, I want to know from the Government what steps they are taking with regard to recovery of arrears of income-tax, wealth-tax, gift-tax and estate duty. What is the total amount of arrears? They are levying taxes every year. But what are their efforts in that direction? Why don't they inform the House about it? Even the Audit Report for 1980-81 has not been made available to Members of Parliament. We do not know the latest position as to what are the arrears of income-tax, wealth-tax, gift-tax and estate duty. More than Rs. 1400 crores are in arrears.

What is the wealth-tax and on whom it is levied? why was it introduced in order to curb inequalities; it was introduced in order to have a socialistic structure, not widening the gap between the rich and the poor. That was the objective stated in the Bill. But what is the position today? I may tell Mr. Kamal Nath, out of the total sections under the wealth-tax, those people who have got income of

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

more than Rs. 5 lakhs, whose total wealth is more than Rs. 5 lakhs, the number of those assesseees is only 5 per cent in the total number of wealth-tax assesseees and 95 per cent of wealth-tax assesseees come from the cadre whose wealth is below Rs. 5 lakhs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why Mr. Kamal-Nath only?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Because he understands the phraseology much better; he can appreciate. I cannot direct my observations to Mr. Bhagwan Dev or anybody else.

This is the position with regard to wealth-tax. What is the position with regard to collection of wealth-tax? The wealth-tax collection is Rs. 70 crores. And the wealth-tax arrears are to the tune of Rs. 210 crores. What are they doing about it? The wealth-tax arrears are three times the wealth-tax collection. You will be surprised to know that a study, a survey, has been done by the Income-tax Department wherein it has been found that the individual wealth belonging to large industrial houses of this country has gone down in real terms, so far as the wealth-tax assessment is concerned.

With regard to concessions he has given, one is the leave salary encashment allowed from the assessment year 1978-79. He has stated that it will be admissible to all persons entitled to this concession from 1982-83. It was allowed in 1978-79. The cases are going on in courts and the Government servants are claiming the benefit. The Madras Tribunal has decided that no tax can be levied on the leave salary encashment. The Department is contesting in the High Court. If they want to give this benefit, let them give it retrospectively from 1978-79 onwards so that the litigation comes to an end.

Then, the Finance Minister has increased the limits for approved savings from Rs. 3000 to Rs. 4000 and from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000, but the ceiling is the same. You can get more but subject to the ceiling of 30 per cent. What is the sense? He has increased the limits in abstract terms. But ceiling remains the same. So, these are all lollipops just to befool the people. These are not real concessions. They do not use anywhere. It does not create confidence amongst the people.

In short, the whole philosophy of this Budget is on the one hand you remove the hotel tax on those who can spend the money in one night which is the per capita income of the common man in the street, more than a thousand rupees in one night, on the other hand, you increase the rates of postal services. These are the two extremes of this Budget. I am sorry to say that this is not a happy of this state of affairs.

We measure the deficit in terms of the total deficit. This is an incorrect way of computation.

What is on their revenue account? What is the revenue receipts and revenue expenditure? Do not take capital receipts and capital expenditure because then, the deficit will come down. It will come down because of internal borrowings. This Government has been resorting to internal borrowings, 23 times more, in comparison to the last 5 to 7 years. I can give you the statistics.

So far as the deficit in the current account is concerned, that is a question of worry. You may borrow for a marriage. You may borrow for constructing a house. But if you borrow for milk, if you borrow for minor daily expenses, then, it is a matter of great concern and this Government is borrowing, is incurring deficit on the revenue account, to the tune of Rs. 626 crores and this phenomenon is continuing since 1980-81. For the last three or four years, this revenue account deficit is going up. It was not



there previously excepting in one year. This is a matter of serious concern that the Government should look into.

Now one thing more. You belong to Tamilnadu. States are entitled to a share in the Excise duties. Are you entitled to a share in Customs duties? Previously the structure of the duties was 25 per cent direct taxes, 25 per cent Customs duties and 50 per cent approximate Excise duties. Now what is the percentage today? Customs duty has been increased from Rs. 3,300 crores two years back. They have reached Rs. 4,600 crores. And the share of Customs and Excise duties is practically equal. Now the States do not get a share out of the Customs duties and this Government is innovative in this respect that instead of increasing the Excise duties or other taxes where the States get a share, they are increasing the Customs duties because it is exclusively their property. This is really an infringement on the resources of the various receipts. It is against the spirit of our federal policy and I would like this question to be examined in depth, so far as the Government is concerned.

Now one or two questions more. Mr. ex-Finance Minister, the present Defence Minister, Shri R. Venkataraman, do you remember that you had announced in this House that you would create a Customs and Excise Classification Tribunal, two years back? What has happened to that pronouncement? Has it taken place? Has it been created?

And there has to be a Bank in Madras. You may kindly remember. You are being deprived of that Bank. You will not have a Supreme Court bench but you will have a bench of the Customs and Excise Duties Tribunal. It was announced by the Finance Minister two years back. But it has been given a go-by. Nothing absolutely has come out of it.

What happened to the Income-tax Amendment Act? He was enthusiastic

in pleading in this House 'Please give me powers. I want this Amendment for the Cooperative Bank to be acquired by the Government.' No Notification has been issued so far.

Now, the Non-Plan Expenditure is going on. Administrative expenditure is going on and the Development Expenditure is coming down. So, the efficiency of the public sector is going down very badly.

So far as number of public sector undertakings are concerned, it is 168 in 1980-81 and the pre-tax profit was only 39 and post-tax profits minus Rs. 82 crores.

These are the 10 public sector undertakings which are incurring a loss of Rs. 495.92 crores in the year, 1980-81.

Fertiliser Corporation of India, the Eastern Coalfields Ltd, the Hindustan Fertilisers, Heavy Engineering Ltd, Delhi Transport Corporation, Bharat Cooking Coal Ltd., National Fertilisers, Hindustan Steel Works Construction, Bharat Aluminium and Air India.

In these 10 top losing concerns, how much loss? Rs. 495 crores only in 1980-81. We have offered an investment of Rs. 21,000 crores, Mr. Finance Minister.

We have been talking that our public sector will occupy commanding heights in our economy. What about this, with an investment of Rs. 21,000 crores, if you put it in the bank, you will get 10 per cent. I agree that social benefit is there, But not to this extent. What about the return? What are we getting? Their sales have gone up from Rs. 3,992 crores in 1971-72 during 10 years to Rs. 21,645 crores. Sales have gone up. If you get a return of 10 per cent on this new investment, on these sales, as an ordinary business man gets, then, we save Rs. 2,800 crores.

If we are able to reduce the non-development expenditure by 10 per

(Shri Satish Agarwal)

cent, we get more than Rs. 2,000 crores and if we are able to check tax evasion, we get another Rs. 2,500 crores. Tax evasion is very rampant and, in this connection, I would like to give a very concrete suggestion to the Finance Minister and that is this. And that is this. There are 140 items in all and you are getting more than Rs. 8,000 crores. Now, 45 items are such that the revenue of excise on those items is as follows: Methol Rs. 46 lakhs; non-ferrous metals, lead unwrought, Rs. 89 lakhs; Flax Fabrics and Ramie Fabrics Rs. 41 lakhs; Textile Fabrics impregnated Rs. 26 lakhs; Linoleum Rs. 50 lakhs; and Flax yarn Ramie Yarn Rs. 4 lakhs. you are keeping these items here. If you remove these 45 items, then you lose only Rs. 94 crores from the excise structure. If you are able to remove these 45 items, then on the rest you can concentrate better and check tax evasion and you will get a hundred times more revenue than what you are getting from these. That is my plea. The tax evasion is not less than 25 per cent. It is very essential that this particular question should also be examined in this light.

Then, how are we giving the export subsidy? What is the total export subsidy as brought out by the Tandon Committee Report? In 1971-72, the estimated public cost was Rs. 110 crores and in 1978-79 it went up to Rs. 625 crores and it is going up still. You have to change the picture. If you want to increase exports, then say that all export earnings will be income-tax free. But you are giving them market development allowance, 133 per cent. They spend Rs. 10 lakhs and get a credit for Rs. 15 lakhs. Everybody is roaming outside India because they get Rs. 15 lakhs Rs. 5 lakhs more unnecessarily; it is a drain on foreign exchange. You say, 'Nothing doing; it will all be income-tax free for a period of two to three years', you have some innovative policies with regard to boosting of ex-

ports. They have to be boosted up, but not in the manner in which you are doing. There is so much of bungling in all these things; so much money is being misused. Unless we are able to check all these and we are able to have a control over public expenditure, we cannot succeed.

For house-tax purposes you have a valuation cell in Madras and we have one in Jaipur. For income-tax purpose there is a different valuation Cell. For wealth-tax purposes there is a different valuation standard. For estate duty there is a different valuation standard. For all these taxes throughout the country, there should be one valuation agency set up by the Government of India whose evaluation with regard to properties should be accepted by the municipal authorities, by the income-tax authorities, by the wealth tax authorities and by everybody, whosoever is concerned. Ultimately Government should take care that inter and intra imbalances in development do not take place and there is a balanced development. Government should try to give incentives. Incentives should be given for population control which was very much dear to Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, which is dear to Shrimati Indira Gandhi, which is dear to all of us. I have written to Mr. Satpal Mittal because I am one with you on this score. Some incentives have to be given without consideration of caste, creed or religion. Government should formulate a proposal whereby anybody having more than three children, and now, hereafter, having more than two children, will not be given a ticket for elections to Assembly or Parliament, Rajya Sabha, Panchayats or Municipalities. I say this on behalf of my Party, the BJP and perhaps on behalf of the whole Opposition. (Interruptions) Let us decide about it. Those who have more than three children should not be given party tickets. Now we are going to have Rajya Sabha elections. Scrutinise those lists and see who are those



people. Your commitment should be total. You are only giving slogans; that is all. If you really want population control to be effective, if you really want the family welfare programme to be effective, then naturally you have to do this. A Health Minister having eight children cannot inspire any confidence. A Finance Minister having a black record cannot inspire any confidence. A Minister who charges commissions for grant of loans cannot inspire any confidence. A Minister talking only *shers* and *shairee* can never control law and order situations in the country. So, a good team has to be there. Mr. Venkataraman, there are good people in this Government and there are talented people in this whole lot also, but they do not enjoy the confidence. I am sure that talents will be utilised. We wish this Government success. We do not want a coup, we do not want you to be in a soup; we do not want you to fall down earlier. Mr. Venkataraman, you initiated this process in 1980, with that fund facility. That is your bady. That is the IMF conditionalities fund. It takes us to 1980. You did the dating and you did the mating and all the Finance Ministers to come have to reap the fruit of your dating and mating. It is a very difficult task for our Finance Ministers to come.

I was thinking in my heart because Mr. Pranab Mukherjee remembers 1979-80. He remembers because he is occupying the bungalow which I was occupying. We always remember 1979-80. But I am happy that he is a young man. I wish him all well. He is a professional. As Mr. Rajiv Gandhi said, professionals make good budgets. Mr. Venkataraman made a good budget. He is non-political. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee has made a good budget—he is non-political. Mr. H.M. Patel made a good budget—he is non-political. Mr. Deshmukh made a good budget—he was non-political. Mr. Mathai made good budget—he was non-political. Mr. Yeshwantrao Chavan made a budget which was a monstrous budget. These politicians should not

be permitted. In other fields they may be very well but not in budget-making.

If you seek our co-operation in national endeavours right earnest, it will always be available. So far as this Budget is concerned, I am sorry to say that this will neither be able to remove poverty will this be able to remove unemployment nor will this be able to remove inequalities in incomes so far as this poor country is concerned. For people living below the poverty line you have not given any priority in the Sixth Plan. You have given priorities only to those who are multinationals and transnationals.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): In desperation the whole Opposition is walking out because they could not make any performance. When the Budget was discussed and even earlier also it was discussed in this House, the same type of speeches are made by the Opposition leaders. I know they cannot inspire the nation but they can make gimmicks in the House so that they may have a cheaper popularity and publicity.

We have no difference so far as the Opposition and the ruling Party are concerned regarding eradication of poverty and building up of our nation and building up of our economy. These are all sermons the Opposition makes. The only thing to-day we see is that the Opposition is tottering. Can a tottering opposition with divided ideology bring out any valuable suggestions to make this nation a vibrant nation? I feel very sorry that the entire opposition is to-day not only divided but also is suffering from a psychosis and weaknesses from a conflict of ideologies and also principles.

My friend, Mr. George Fernandes also Mr. Satish Agarwal are very vocal members of the Opposition and he reeled out what is called the statistics—jugglery of statistics which earlier also revealed the same facts.

(Shri K. Lakkappa)

I know the bullock-cart economy and the bullock-cart of industrial development was produced in those two years when Mr. George Fernandes was the Industries Minister and Mr. Satish Agarwal was the Finance Minister—I know his hands were soiled not only with many other things but even the then Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai differed with his policies and programmes and ultimately there was a conflict of views so far as framing of the Budget at that time. I was on the other side and was very vocal in attacking them.

Sir, the budget for 1982-83 is the most balanced budget and I have already reacted when the Budget was presented. It is not only a balanced budget but it has envisaged not only the future but also the present so far as the economic situation of the country is concerned. Therefore, I not only congratulate the great economists of our country but also our Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee. Sir, we are no angles; we have no animosities against them. When the Opposition, when they were in power, presented a budget, we came forward with all praise. Taking into consideration, the present economic situation, Shri Mukherjee and the previous Finance Minister in these two years were able to mobilise or mop up the resources and found out a solution to the economic situation and they have put our economy back for the rail. But those forces have destroyed within those 2/1-2 years the economy of this country and put it in doldrum. They have sold out the country by selling the gold which this country had and they put the economy in shambles. This has been made out again and on the floor of this House. I have nothing more to say on that. I do not want to repeat the same thing over and again. I may also say that the enquiry committee appointed on the gold auction revealed what had happened at that time. They destroyed the eco-

ronomy of this country. It has been destroyed by the Janata Government. Sir. One economist has this to say about the budget:

"The budget is a deficit budget and he could have avoided this."

This is one of the lowest deficit budgets ever presented. He has presented such a beautiful budget—a balanced budget. No other Finance Minister could have done anything to consolidate the economic position in this country. I want to quote what one great economist said. I think the Opposition Members should have been present now.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I am present.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You are also present. Sir, he said that there was a commitment to Defence. The Opposition Party went on attacking him. It should have been welcomed by everybody—his efforts at the resource mobilisation in this budget through encouragement to savings and investments. The budgetary deficit estimated in the year 1982-83 compared to the last four or five years is the lowest. Shri Fernandes and Shri Satish Agarwal, my good friends, have not understood the reality of the situation. They had no praise for him. Take, for example, the dual policy in regard to cement and sugar. At the time of presenting the budget, whereas the essential commodities were not available, to-day even in the black market, the prices of cement and sugar have come down. If you go to Bombay or anywhere else in the country, you will find that the prices of cement have come down. But, not a word of praise has come from the Opposition for the action taken by the Government of India in this regard. The budget provision has not only envisaged the future plans, outlays, but it has led to the further growth of our economy as far as various sectors of our economy are concerned. Take, for instance, the

important sector of our economy—agriculture. The provision made in the budget has been increased. It has also given a definite direction. But, my friends have forgotten the allocations made to the various sectors where the provision is made in the budget. Everywhere the plan outlays have gone up. Rs. 3,658 crores is the plan outlay envisaged for the Centre and the States and Union Territories put together. Look at the 1982-83 plan allocation. Even the highlight of the plan has also been revealed in the budget. There is a sizeable increase in outlays for the petroleum sector, irrigation sector, agricultural sector, coal, power, integrated rural development programmes etc. Shri Fernandes was attacking that the economy is not operating in the rural areas where only rural indebtedness goes on increasing thereby the economy itself has been destroyed. But would like to say that the Plan allocation during that period was not only the lowest but the rural and the industrial sectors were not given the priority they deserved.

Sir, now the Central Assistance for the plans of States and the Union territories has been increased from Rs. 3,452 crores to Rs. 4,000 and odd crores. The total Plan outlay provision has been stepped up from Rs. 9,771 crores to Rs. 11,345 crores.

Sir, Mr. George Fernandes criticised the Defence expenditure. Defence of the country is most important. In view of the international situation and the war clouds hovering in our border areas it has created a situation where India has to show not only its internal strength but also external strength. The expenditure on defence of the country cannot be criticised and it was quite unusual for a Member to criticise the Defence strategy of this country. It shows the hollowness of the Opposition. Sir, because of the strategy adopted by the Government of India in respect of the defence preparedness of our country, India has emerged as a great

sovereign nation. This is one of the reasons that today we have credibility in the international world and international economic institutions.

Sir, IMF is a cheap gimmick with the Opposition to attack the Government and they have no respect for the country; they have no respect for the national development and they have no respect for the economy and building up of this nation.

Sir, let us analyse the suggestions given by the Opposition. Shri George Fernandes has given so many figures but no suggestion. Has he given any alternate suggestion for developing our country or preparing our Plans or preparing the Defence strategy or for building up our irrigation resources? He has only indulged in character assassination and attacked the Government without any reason or rhyme. Therefore, I call this Opposition a tottering Opposition. They have no direction. They have no programme. They have no policy and they are divided amongst themselves.

What is it that we have to project under this budget I want to know! Are we to project the economy of Charan Singh or Atal Bihari Vajpayee or the destructive attitude of Shri George Fernandes? Shri Fernandes objected to the increase in police expenditure but he must know that the Opposition is encouraging anti-social elements. Has he forgotten the Baroda Dynamite case and other instances of his destructive attitude. He staid, whereas outlay on police expenditure has been increased, in the agricultural sector there is no increase. Sir, the agriculture sector is equally important. Police department is equally important to see that civilised people are protected from the goondalism operated through this tottering Opposition. Today there is great satisfaction in the world. You find this in all countries of the international world. India stands today as the 5th top industrialised country in the world. This is borne out by the international



[Shri K. Lakkappa].

statistics which have come out. I am not talking only about our own statistics, but the international statistics which have come out. Not a word of praise has come from the side of the opposition. Unemployment problem is there in the country; we have made a provision in this budget to reduce unemployment; several crores of rupees have been earmarked for the various programmes to reduce unemployment in the country. We are doing many things not only in the agricultural sector. Our 20 point economic programme is a panacea for the whole country. It is to help the have-nots in every way. May I ask them what they have done when they were in power? Have they got any real sympathy? Then why have they not done anything when they were in power? Now they shed all sorts of crocodile tears for the down-trodden people. But when they were in power they did nothing to help the down-trodden people; they auctioned this country; not even a tear was shed by them for the have-nots, for the down-trodden, when their party, the Janata party, was in power. When I brought out a Private Member's Resolution, Mr. Ravindra Varma answered it and he said, we cannot give doles to unemployed people. You are making various kinds of proclamations, declarations, statements and so on, saying we are the angles, we were running the Government in an excellent way, but now this Government is not functioning properly and it is not even performing its commitment made to the people, not adhering to its policy and so on.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Really masculine speech.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I understand it. I know what is happening in West Bengal. I know how this 20 point programme has been given a complete go-by in West Bengal. My friends were telling this. We know

what happened in West Bengal. You were not even willing to discuss it in NDC meeting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, when you were in the Opposition, you asked for unemployment dole to the unemployed people. Now that you are in power, will you give it to them?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Yes, Sir, so far as unemployment problems are concerned, we have certain solutions for these problems. But what solutions have they got? What is their solution to these problems? What are their suggestions? About West Bengal what have they said? My friend Mr. Unnikrishnan is there, my friends Mr. Yadav and Vajpayee are there. They say, Combined Opposition, Unity of the Opposition and all that. But they are fighting among themselves; they are wrecking everything, they are creating differences among themselves. And these types of tottering opposition parties try to catch something in this Budget and attack us in this way. But I am sure they cannot do anything. They must sooner or later be aware of the situation; the people are not with you. People have already rejected you. People have known how the administration was run by you. People have seen your so-called opposition-unity. People have known your performance, your direction to the nation and so on. People know what had happened at that time when you were ruling this country. Therefore, don't have such an imagination that you are going to come to power. If you are elected, it is a fortune for you....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: By chance.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Let us see; elections are coming.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You would even say that opposition is responsible for the population explosion.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We have got a remedy for the population explosion also.

We have also participated in the Seminar. I think your party also has participated in that. Don't bring in Politics in these national programmes. Population programme is a national programme. In national programmes, don't bring in politics; don't create a situation like this. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are many more speakers from your own party; the hon. Lady Member is waiting to speak.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Taking into consideration the country's need, taking into consideration the industrial growth and agricultural growth of the country, I would like to make some suggestions for the consideration of the hon. Finance Minister.

For the last 30 years, the working of the bureaucrats has not been satisfactory and it is to be trimmed. The bureaucrats are the roadblocks and they have to be removed. I would ask them to join hands in the nation-building programmes. I have no objection to that. Sir, there is a general feeling that public administration has deteriorated both in integrity and efficiency and that trend continues. The main criticisms against the administration may be briefly stated as (i) undue delay and cumbersome procedures in decision-taking and (ii) an attitude of apathy and discourtesy in dealing with the public. The basic reason for much of the delays in public administration is, apart from the political and other general factors, the out-dated equipment and systems. While there has been quite some use of modern equipment such as telex and even computers, the basic organisational set-up to utilise them effectively does not exist. Telephones are still considered a mere status symbol and not instruments of utility. For effective functioning, the organisational struc-

ture must be an integrated and coordinated one.

The Government have been aware of the problems of administration for quite some time. The several Administrative Reform Commissions, the establishment of administrative training institutes and the Government-sponsored Indian Institute of public Administration are all evidence of the awareness of the problems. What is needed is a systematic study of each department and evolving necessary measures to improve their efficiency and effectiveness. Re-organisation of the structure and introduction of modern management system can be done without much radical change. Therefore, I think that a machinery is to be set up in order to see that the 20-point programme is implemented throughout the country. The 20-point programme has been appreciated very much by the people of this country and now we should see that the benefits of the schemes go to the masses of the country. The percolation of benefit should start at the grass-root level. On this occasion, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to evolve a machinery or a statutory body at the national level so that it can see that the administration runs smoothly and the benefits of the various programme go to the common people. It can also supervise the performance of the bureaucrats and their approach towards the development of backward regions, etc. Today steel forms a very important raw material for the growth of the country. When there was a revolution in Russia the great leader, Mr. Lenin, had advocated that for the growth of major industries, power and steel are the basic requirements. For a country of this size, steel plants should function in a proper manner. The steel industries should be so distributed that there is no imbalance of growth in the country. The resources of the mineral wealth of this country available in different States, should be taken into consideration for starting a



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viable steel plant in a particular region. Today steel industries are located in one area only as if the Steel industries have to be kept only in the South. Taking into consideration the size of the country, we find that the *per-capita* consumption of steel is the lowest in the world. Therefore, I suggest to the Hon. Finance Minister, who was holding the portfolio of Steel Ministry earlier, that he should see that the country's industrial development, agricultural growth and employment potentials are mobilised and mopped up through the available resources and the mineral wealth available in various States. My question is how is this that Paradeep has found a high place in the priority and Vijay Nagar Steel Plant the last priority even when the project report for Vijay Nagar Steel Plant has been completed whereas in the case of Paradeep it has not been done so far. Therefore, the people of Karnataka have a right to urge upon the Government of India to stop this imbalance in setting up of steel plants in various parts. While every facility has been provided, proper development in various places have been brought about, the railways, the land, the mineral wealth, administration and other things have been properly invested, why is it that no sympathetic view in this regard has been taken? Therefore, I would urge upon the Hon. Minister to see that the Vijay Nagar Steel Plant is also put in line with the Paradeep Steel Plant at least.

Sir, my friend was suggesting that ten public sector undertakings are running losses and that they should probe into their functioning so that they run better. Sir, the Reports and Balance Sheets of these public sector undertakings are being discussed in this House and we probe into their functioning. But the private industries which borrow money from the IDBI, insurance and other financial institutions including the banks, are also running into losses worth crores

of rupees. I ask why their balance sheets are not being looked into and discussed in this House? We have accepted in our country a mixed economy. We have accepted the cooperative sector, the public sector and also the private sector. Therefore, all these sectors must owe a responsibility to this House. Parliament has a right to see their balance-sheets and discuss their performance and give guidelines to them.

Therefore, I would request the Hon. Finance Minister to take this fact also into consideration and see that it is implemented.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the tag end of this long debate, I shall confine my remarks to some of the more significant aspects of the policy reflected in this Budget.

I do not want to repeat because a wide-ranging discussion has taken place and a lot of grounds have been covered particularly by my hon. friends, Mr. George Fernandes and Mr. Satish Agarwal.

A Budget is not an annual ritual of laying down a statement of revenue and expenditure. Nor is the opportunity for the Finance Minister provided by the Budget an invitation to perform in a circus arena. It is indeed an occasion to review the performance of the national economy, and to see how far the Budgetary instruments or fiscal instruments have been used to correct the imbalance and to reduce disparities—which all of us claim are our final goal.

In this context, I want to pose this question: what exactly are the policies which this Government wants to pursue? Policies, not only in terms of prices and inflation, but the whole gamut of policies and perceptions of social transformation, if any. It is also in this context that the Budget has to be understood and judged. I

have looked at my good friend Mr. Pranab Mukherjee's budget only from this angle, and I regret to say that it has totally disappointed me. Somebody called it a Grocer's Budget; Mr. Indrajit Gupta the other day saw the imprimatur in this Budget. I shall come to all that later.

The Budget is preceded by an Economic Survey which is laid on the Table of the House, and which is a document of vital significance. When the figures in the Economic Survey itself vary from year to year for the same period, one has to be careful in dealing with the figures.

For example, in 1980-81 the Economic Survey stated that the average daily loading of coal for steel plants in terms of 4-wheeler wagons was 1450 wagons during April–December, 1980. We find the 1981-82 Survey, for the same period, giving the daily loading rate as 2222 wagons. The 1980-81 Survey had showed percentage change in imports in 1979-80 over the previous year as 21.1; whereas for the same period, the 1981-82 Survey said that the change was 32.4.

The Economic Surveys of 1979-80 and 1980-81 mentioned the percentage change in electricity generation in 1977-78 over 1976-77 as 4.4; but the 1981-82 Survey for the same period said that the percentage was 3.4. I would like to pose this question to the Finance Minister: which of these figures are correct?

When facts are juggled to buttress the logic of the party in power in a basic document like the Economic Survey, how are we going to judge the performance of the economy itself? Are we going to change statistics because one party has replaced another in power?

The Finance Minister has claimed the annual rate of inflation during 1981-82 as 4.9 per cent, as against 15.9 per cent for the previous year. This way of making claims at aggregate

levels is a socially wasteful and meaningless exercise.

The point of great concern and consequence to the people at large, as well as this House is: if, at the aggregate levels, inflation has come down, is it reflected in the wholesale and retail prices?

Therefore, the wholesale price index has to be compared with the cost of living. If you look at it, you will find that while the wholesale price index moved up at 6.9 per cent (year ending January 9, 1982), the cost of living index witnesses a rise of 12.4 per cent for industrial workers; 11.4 per cent for urban non-manual employees and 14.4 per cent for agricultural workers in rural areas. Then, what happens to the Finance Minister's claim?

This reflects the stark fact and reality that the essential goods of mass consumption are in short supply in the distribution stream, and the Government has miserably failed in providing a public distribution mechanism by which whatever is produced or imported, reaches the consumer. Whether it is pulses or edible oils or cement or sugar, this is true; but on the contrary some of the prices of very some items have been raised by the Government themselves. I do not want to talk of the role of economic offenders to which the Finance Minister has referred to because when the Chief Ministers of the Ruling Party are allowed to fiddle around with and play havoc with essential commodities like cement in Maharashtra and Karnataka—how do you deal with small time operators or big sharks. What is reflected in this attitude is the result of certain callousness and the total paralysis of will that has overtaken this government—the Government that promised to work! There are many more examples of this and I do not want to go into them in detail. The Finance Minister, for example, had the gumption to claim in his speech that “the infrastructure is functioning well.” What is he talking about railways, power, ports? But

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the Prime Minister of this great Government goes a step further. Asked by a BBC interviewer recently whether it was not important for the Railways to function efficiently. The Prime Minister answers—I quote—“But the people of India were travelling a great deal long before there was any bus or train.” This is the latest interview which she has given to the BBC. That is an amazing statement, I thought, which is befitting only a Mary Antoniette or a Czarina than the Prime Minister of a great democratic country to make, confronted with the stark reality of miserable failure in toning up so vital a system like the Railways. Then what is the infrastructure that you are talking about?

Let the Budget be judged in the context of their own promises of the earlier one of ‘Garibi Hatao’ and the 20-point programme, whether old or new or even the word, which sometimes occasionally slipped out of the tongue by a sheer force of habit, ‘socialism’. I know the word is very often missing from their pronouncements these days; it has almost become obscene for some. But traditionally and historically the fact remains that the Indian National Congress movement had been associated with this goal and that is why we chose the planning process and regulatory framework inherent in it as an instrument for achieving this goal. I am aware that there are men who manipulate the Finance Minister and other Ministers, whether old or new, as well as sophisticated executives who decide things behind the corridors of power; they have no use of this word. But the tragic fact remains, the social reality remains that over 300 million people of this country are still on the verge or below subsistence level. The number of destitutes according to the National Sample Survey has gone up and the per capita consumption expenditure has gone down. In the city of Bombay,—I am sorry to say—alone 40,000 people earn

their livelihood by selling their blood in the Blood Bank! Vast numbers—even the educated sections of youth—cannot find opportunities for work. People are concerned, therefore, Mr. Finance Minister, with food, shelter, clothing and work. What is more disturbing is the pattern of production that has emerged in this country was itself being determined by those who have been the beneficiaries of the development in the past. An unduly large share of resources is absorbed in production which relates directly or indirectly in maintaining or improving the standard of life of higher income groups in the Indian context. In this context, any talk of socialism is sheer baloney. The question, therefore, is for whom do you make your policies? Here is an example. I refer to para 114—121 - Part B of the Finance Minister’s speech. Astonishingly, he devotes 7 paragraphs of his speech on the fortunes of one industry alone—man made fibres and yarn! I could have understood if the Finance Minister had reserved this solicitude for the fate of handloom weavers or even the cotton textile industry which is facing a crisis or even the woollen industry.

If he had come to cotton .....  
(Interruptions)

18 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One minute. we should have taken up Half-an-hour discussion. Mr. Jatiya, I think he is not in the House. Therefore, we continue our discussion, as we decided in the morning. ‘The Budget - General’ and we will complete the discussion. Those Members who want to speak from either this side or that side, they must sit here and they will get a chance. We want to complete the discussion. Tomorrow at 12 O’ clock the Finance Minister will reply.

AN HON. MEMBER: Only those who want to speak should sit and the others can go away?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, No. If they sit they will get a chance.



Those who remain here will get a chance, and whose names are before me here.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I could have understood, similarly if he had given concessions to cotton growers so that we can step up our cotton production from the present level of 70 lakh bales or so to 102 lakh bales, or if he had encouraged sheep breeding. Cotton textile sells in this country at an average price of Rs. 6.02 per metre whereas polyster sells at Rs. 25.2 paise and only one-tenth of production of the cotton textiles. These are facts which are familiar to my dear friend, because he has been dealing with Commerce. But, now I want to quote what he had done in this Budget. I refer to paragraphs 114 to 121 of his speech. I am not quoting the whole thing. Here, he starts doling out concession after concession.

'The total incidence on such blended years containing more than one-sixth but less than 50 per cent of polyster fibre, which seem to be desirable blends in Indian conditions.'

There has been an argument of certain names .

'...is proposed to be reduced from Rs. 22.50 kilogram to Rs. 11.25 per kilogram.' (Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): It has nothing to do with the realisation of Sales tax.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Then, again,

"Acetate filament yarn which is used in the decentralised sector is not...."

That is one concession, I can understand. And now, he goes on and includes this in a top priority industry, another incentive scheme for higher priority as Item No. 11 in the explanatory memorandum. It is but natural, that the Finance Minister finds his warmth in the company of a few giants like Arvind Lalbhai, President of

FICCI, or any other polyster producer. One of their advertisements reads, "A woman expresses in many forms — VIMAL is one of them!". I hope, their next advertisement will not be "VIMAL is one of them. Budget is one other!". So, these are the policies,—I want to ask—tailored for whom? For which section of the society? Whom do you propose to help? In whose interest are these proposals made? These policy measures continue to rely on incentives rather than on directives or regulatory framework. A policy is essentially an intervention. They are determined by the existing structure of society and economy. So, a socialism which does not call for structural alteration in terms of policies and instruments cannot be called by that name. By an irony of fate, it has been a substitute for a kind of dynastic populism which cheats people downright; downright cheating goes on at the time of ballot and what they do subsequently has no relevance to what they have told the electorate. So, the 20-Point Programme about which there is a lot of talk, whether the old or the new one, remains a kind of undefined empathy for the poor. So the question has to be asked again, where do the benefits go? It is very clear that the benefits go to the better off sections. It is a well-orchestrated move, as is very clear from the Budget and it was started last year, towards liberalisation of the economy within a system—which I want to underline—where resources are privately owned and then equally distributed. Naturally, in such a system, the production would respond only to provide opportunities as indicated by the market and resources will naturally move only to those who already command resources. What happens in a situation like this is that whatever the Finance Minister may want to do and whatever may be his intention, the credit criteria in the economy will also be at the same level and in the same direction.

I do not want to repeat many of the points which have been made earlier. I want to tell the Finance Minister that all these selective programmes

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

will increase inequalities. These policies can neither solve the problem of mass poverty nor unemployment. All attempts at transformation of the economy without involving any structural transformation would be counter productive and illusory.

The question before the Government or those who have made this Budget is simply this that the first charge on resources available to the country will be utilised for production of goods and services required at least for tolerable living standards. But unfortunately, this Budget is like the previous one. I am sorry to say this. I hold the Finance Minister in great affection and I count him as one of my close friends though we are on different sides. But I am sorry to tell him that this Budget will only fan inflation and consequently prices. It will further distort the production pattern in favour of better off sections. Instead of 'hatao garibi' it will 'badao garibi'. It will push up unemployment further and it will increase poverty. In the context of the IMF line of credit which they have chosen to accept and their conditionalities further buttressed by these Budget proposals, it would push the Indian economy further into the vortex of international finance capital.

I know the Finance Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee. There was a time when his heart used to be in the right place. I do not know by an irony of fate, what has happened to him. Now it certainly seems to be in the wrong place by some kind of a magical touch or by some kind of a face surgery which is very evident in this Budget. This Budget is only a Budget of the rich, for the rich and unfortunately by the rich.

श्रीमती गुरचिन्द्र कौर बरार (फरीदकोट) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं फाइनांस मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद देती हूँ जिन्होंने बजट पेश करते

वक्त हर पहलू को ध्यान में रखा और बजट पेश करने से पहले उन लोगों से भी मशविरा किया जो लोग इंडस्ट्रीज, एग्रीकल्चर या लेबर के साथ सम्बन्ध रखते थे। इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वर्ष 1982 को जो "प्रोडक्टिव इयर" कहा है, इससे प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा और नए बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में दिए गए निर्देशों को यह बजट पूरा करेगा। अगर मैं इस बजट को प्रोडक्शन इन्वेस्टमेंट आरिएण्टेड बजट कहूं तो यह कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। यह बहुत ही अच्छी बात है और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि वर्ष 1982 में प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा और प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने में यह बजट अवश्य मदद करेगा। आज इस चीज की मुल्क को सख्त जरूरत है।

फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने बजट तैयार करते वक्त रिसोर्स मोबिलाइजेशन, कंट्रोल आफ इन्फ्लेशन, मीटिंग दी चैलेंज्स आफ दी पेमेंट्स, प्रमोशन आफ लार्ज सेविंग्स और इकनामिक ग्रोथ, इन बातों का ध्यान रखा है। छठी योजना का थर्ड जो साल है यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। जो पिछले दो सालों में काम हुआ है उसको आगे बढ़ावा देना इस साल बहुत जरूरी है। इन्वेस्टमेंट करने का जो प्रोग्राम वित्त मंत्री जी ने रखा है उससे भी अगर टेम्पो बढ़ता है और जो प्लान आउटले इन्होंने किया है 27.6 परसेंट वह राइट दिशा में कदम है और इससे मुल्क और तरक्की करेगा।

आप इरिगेशन को लें। उसके लिए पानी की सख्त जरूरत होती है। हमारे पास जो 61.32 मिलियन हेक्टर जमीन है उससे हम पूरी तरह से फायदा नहीं उठा रहे हैं पानी न होने की वजह से और 57.21 मिलियन हेक्टर से ही



फायदा उठा रहे हैं। इसको ध्यान में रख कर नैशनल वाटर डिवेलोपमेंट एजेंसी की जो बात इन्होंने की है जो इस साल स्टार्ट होगी, इससे मैं समझती हूँ फायदा होगा। इसके जरिये पैनिनसुलर रिवर्ज का सर्वे और इन्वेस्टीगेशन किया जाएगा। साथ ही नैशनल परस्पेक्टिव प्लान आफ वाटर रिसोसिस है, उसकी भी मैं सराहना करती हूँ। इससे हिमालयन रिवर्ज जो है उनको ध्यान में रखकर उनका डिवेलोपमेंट किया जाएगा, पैनिनसुलर रिवर्ज का डिवेलोपमेंट किया जाएगा और इसके लिए 107 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है दस साल के लिए और शुरू में इस काम के लिए दो करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है, दो करोड़ इस एजेंसी को दिया गया है।

यह जो कमांड एरिया डिवेलोपमेंट प्रोग्राम है यह भी बहुत अच्छा है। इससे फील्ड चैनल्स को और बढ़ावा मिलेगा, फाल्ड ड्रेज को और बढ़ावा मिलेगा। सब से जरूरी चीज है लैंड लेवेलिंग की। अगर लैंड लेवेल न हो तो पानी है वह जाया हो जाता है, एक तरफ वह कर चला जाता है। लैंड लेवेलिंग और लैंड शेपिंग के लिए जो पैसा रखा है, उसकी भी मैं तारीफ करती हूँ। यह भी बहुत बढ़िया काम है।

लोन असिस्टेंस जो दिया है असम गवर्नमेंट को ब्रह्मपुत्र रिवर और उसकी ट्रिब्यूटरीज के लिए उसकी भी सराहना करती हूँ। 58 करोड़ का कुल लोन उसको मिलेगा। उसी तरह से उड़ीसा में रंगोली डैम प्रोजेक्ट के लिए ब्राह्मणी रिवर पर इस साल के लिए चार करोड़ रखा गया है और 3.50 करोड़ अगले साल के लिए रखा गया है। केरल के लिए सी इरोजन कंट्रोल के लिए सात करोड़ इस साल के लिए रखा गया है। यह भी एक लॉग टर्म पॉलिसी है जो बहुत अच्छी

है। इंटरलॉकिंग आफ वेरियस रिवर्ज इन दी कंट्री के बारे में जो लोग टर्म प्लान एनवीसेज किया गया है और नैशनल परस्पेक्टिव रखने की जो बात कही गई है वह भी बहुत अच्छी चीज है।

तमाम जितनी जमीन हमारे पास है उसको हम पूरी तरह से कल्टीवेट कर सकें इसकी तरफ भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये। मेरी एक प्रार्थना है। ग्रैंड-ग्राउंड जो वाटर है उसका भी पूरी तरह से फायदा उठाया जाना चाहिये। पंजाब में कंडी एरिया में डीप ट्यूबवैल लगाए गए हैं। उससे हमें उस एरिया को डिवेलोप करने में बहुत फायदा होगा। इसके और ज्यादा बढ़ावा जाना चाहिये।

मुझे खुशी है कि इरिगेशन के लिए पैसा रखा गया है। थर्मल पावर स्टेशन से पानी से हम बिजली लेते हैं, हाइड्रो एटामिक पावर स्टेशन हमने लगाए हैं। हमें रिन्यूएबल एंड न्यू सोसिस आफ एनर्जी की जरूरत है जिसमें सोलर, विंड टाइडल एंड जियो थर्मल वगैरह आ जाते हैं। इस में कोई ज्यादा मेरे खयाल से जोर नहीं दिया गया है। रिसर्च वगैरह इस के बारे में अगर जोरशोर से किया जाए तो मैं समझती हूँ कि इस में भी हमें कामयाबी मिल सकती है।

एनर्जी सैक्टर के लिए मैसिव इन्वेस्टमेंट किया गया है जो 62 परसेंट टोटल आउटले में मोर है पिछले साल के मुकाबले में। पेट्रोलियम और कैमिकलज सैक्टर में 2045 करोड़ रखा गया है जिस का मतलब यह है कि इस साल नव्वे प्रतिशत ज्यादा रखा गया है। कोल के लिए 1981-82 में जहाँ 578 करोड़ रखा गया था वहाँ इस साल 877 करोड़ रखा गया है। पावर सैक्टर के लिए

## [श्रीमति गुरविंदर कौर बरार]

जहाँ 1981-82 के लिए 721 करोड़ रखा गया था वहाँ इस साल 929 करोड़ रखा गया है। जब कि 1981-82 में 721 करोड़ था। खयाल है इससे और ज्यादा मेगावाट होंगे।

हमारे पंजाब की प्रोब्लम यह है कि बहुत से प्लान्स अभी भी गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के पास पड़े हैं, जिसमें आ जाता है आनन्दपुर साहब हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट। यह प्रोजेक्ट 1970 में सेंट्रल वाटर पावर कमीशन से मांगा था उस वक्त इसकी कोस्ट थी 29.19 करोड़। फिर 1975 में वह कास्ट बढ़कर हो गई 52.40 करोड़ अब सितम्बर 1980 में बढ़ कर हो गई 96 करोड़ रु०। अब इनर्जी मिनिस्टर ने कह दिया कि इसमें कुछ टेक्नीकल प्वाइंट्स हैं और इंटर स्टेट इशूज हैं। जब कि इसमें कोई इंटर स्टेट इशूज नहीं हैं। पंजाब सरकार कहती है कि जल्दी करो, क्योंकि वह पूरी तरह से कंस्ट्रक्ट कर रहे हैं और जुलाई 1982 में कमीशन भी कर रहे हैं फर्स्ट पावर हाउस को। ऐसे ही दूसरी स्कीम है जो कि मुकेरियां हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट है। उसकी भी यही हालत हुई पहले कम खर्चा था, लेकिन इस वक्त बढ़कर बहुत ज्यादा हो गया है। फिर कह दिया यह इंटर स्टेट है। मेरा कहना है कि इंटर स्टेट इसमें बिल्कुल नहीं है। मेरी गुंजाइश है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन जल्दी से क्लीयर करे ताकि पंजाब को पावर मिल सके ज्यादा। इसी तरह से थियन डैम प्रोजेक्ट आपने सुना होगा। जब वहाँ अकाली सरकार होती है तो वह कांग्रेस को कोसते हैं और जब हम यहाँ आते हैं तो हम कहते हैं कि इसको जरा जल्दी करो ताकि पंजाब में एग्नीकल्चर को बढ़ावा मिले जो कि सेंट्रल पूल में 60 परसेंट फूडग्रेन देता है। ऐसे ही

शाहपुरकंडी प्रोजेक्ट है। उसकी भी यही कंडीशन है। तो आप मेहरबानी कर के इनको ऐक्सपेडाइट करें ताकि पंजाब को ज्यादा पावर मिल सके और उससे हम इंडस्ट्री और एग्नीकल्चर को बढ़ा सकें।

18.18 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE in the Chair].

इस दफ्ता डिफेंस के लिए 5,100 करोड़ रु० रखा गया है जिसके माननीय फर्नान्डीस ने क्वांटिटाइज किया है कि 500 करोड़ रु० इस में क्यों बढ़ाया गया? माननीय फर्नान्डीस साहब वार्डर स्टेट में नहीं रहते जहाँ कि ज्यादा खतरा है। वह तो इतनी दूर बैठे हैं उनको पता ही नहीं लगता कि पंजाब के वार्डर एरियाज वालों की क्या हालत है? 1962, 1965 और 1971 में पाकिस्तान से लड़ाइयां हुई। उस की रोशनी में अगर अब हिन्दुस्तान अपनी पूरी तैयारी करता है तो पंजाब, राजस्थान और रन आफ कच के लोग खुश होंगे कि कुछ न कुछ तैयारी हो रही है। ऐसी सूरत में 500 करोड़ रु० का इजाफा कुछ भी नहीं है, बल्कि मैं तो समझती हूँ कि 500 करोड़ रु० से भी ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि मुल्क को बचाना है। जरूरी नहीं है कि लड़ाई हो, लेकिन अपनी तो पूरी तैयारी होनी चाहिये। मुझे हैरानी थी जब वह क्वांटिटाइज कर रहे थे। इंडियन ओशन में आप देखते हैं क्या हो रहा है। चारों तरफ मुल्कों में क्या हाल हो रहा है। अगर तैयारी नहीं करेंगे तो कसूर हमारा होगा।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने बहुत सी राहें दी हैं। लेकिन एक बात कहना चाहती हूँ कि ऐस्टेट ड्यूटी को ध्यान में बिल्कुल नहीं रखा। 1953 में यह ड्यूटी लगी थी, तो यह ऐक्ट बेस कर रहा था इंगलिश ऐस्टेट ड्यूटी ऐक्ट के ऊपर। उस वक्त उन्होंने 50,000 रखा

था। इस वक्त रुपये की कीमत 22 पैसे आ गई है। तो 50,000 रु० तो बिल्कुल कुछ भी नहीं है।

श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी ने अपनी स्पीच में कहा है कि सारे मुल्क में, स्पेशली बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली और मद्रास में हाउसिंग की शार्टेज है। इतनी हमारी जेन्सोज हैं जो एम०आई०जी०, एल०आई० जी० स्कीम के अन्डर हाउसेज बनाने की कोशिश कर रही हैं, लेकिन अभी तक हम पूरे टारगेट पर नहीं पहुंचे हैं।

सैलरीड परसन्स जो अपनी सारी लाइफ को सेविंग, प्रावीडेंट फंड लगाकर, लोन लेकर घर बनाते हैं, उनका हृष्य देखिये क्या होता है। जिस वक्त उस को डैथ हो जाती है तो उसके हेयर को बड़ी मुसीबत आ जाती है, उस पर बहुत ड्यूटी लगती है। आप हैरान होंगे कि प्रापर्टी की 31 मार्च, 1971 को जो कीमत थी, वैल्यू टैक्स उस पर लगता है और जो एस्टेट ड्यूटी लगती है वह आजकल के मार्केट रेट पर वैल्यूएशन करते हैं, उस पर लगती है। यह बड़ी अजीब बात है कि वैल्यू-टैक्स फर्क टाइम पर लगता है और एस्टेट ड्यूटी फर्क टाइम पर लगती है।

मेरा फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर से निवेदन है कि वह इस बात का ध्यान रखें और सैलरीड परसन्स जो होते हैं, उनको एल०आई०जी०, एम०आई०जी० ग्रुप में एक घर फ्री देना चाहिये, उस पर कोई एस्टेट ड्यूटी नहीं होनी चाहिये। यह मेरी जोरदार अपील है। और मैं उम्मीद करती हूं कि फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर इस बात का जरूर ध्यान रखेंगे।

बाकी उन्होंने बहुत सी चीजें बोई हैं जो कि सही हैं। अगर एस्टेट ड्यूटी

से एक रैजीडेशनल हाउस को एम्प्लेंट कर दें तो मेरा खयाल है कि लोग इसको बहुत वैलकम करेंगे।

एग्रीकल्चर कितना इम्पार्टेंट है, यह आपको पता ही है। हमें बड़ी खुशी है कि हमारे मुल्क के पास बफर स्टॉक है। कोई जमाना था जब आजादी मिली थी तो लोग कहते थे कि इनके पास इतना अन्न है ही नहीं कि मुल्क के लिये पूरा कर सकें, ये बाहर से मंगवाया करेंगे। लेकिन आजकल एग्रीकल्चर में जो पर्जाब व हर्नियाणाने हिस्सा डाला है, वह 60 परसेंट सेंट्रल पूल को व्हीट और राइस देता है। मैं उन फार्मर्स को मुबारकबाद देती हूँ।

समाप्ति महोदय : आप समाप्त करें।

श्रीमती गुरबिन्द्र कौर बरार : सभापति महोदय, अभी तो मेरी बात पूरी नहीं हुई। जो हमारे भाई थे जार्ज फर्नान्डीज, वह एक घंटे बोले और इतना ऊंचे बोले कि सिर-दर्द हो गया और उसके बाद मगन भाई बरोट बोले वह भी इतना ऊंचा बोले कि उन्होंने माइक का कोई फायदा नहीं उठाया। तो इतने नायज पौल्यूशन के बाद अब थोड़ा और तो कों टाइम दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have to give to your Party Members ten minutes each. I have given the first bell after fifteen minutes.

श्रीमती गुरबिन्द्र कौर बरार : एग्रीकल्चर में इन्होंने बहुत अच्छा किया, 54.90 करोड़ आई०सी०ए०आर० के लिये दिया है। यह बहुत इम्पार्टेंट है। डेवलपमेंट आफ कामर्शियल क्राफ्स, काटन-जूट, पल्लेज आयल सीडज बगैरहा के लिए 2.44 करोड़ रूपया दिया है। एक्सटेंडेड क्राफ इन्श्योरेंस स्कीम बहुत इम्पार्टेंट है,

### [श्रीमति गुरबिन्द्र कौर बरार]

क्योंकि बेचारे किसान को पता नहीं होता कि कब ओले पड़ जायेंगे। वह अपने हरे खेत को लहलहाते देखकर बहुत खुश होता है, लेकिन अचानक ओले जब पड़ते हैं तो क्राप ऐसे हो जाती है जैसे कैंची से काट दी हो। क्राप इन्श्योरेंस स्कीम जरूर होनी चाहिये।

मुझे खुशी है कि बायो-गैस गांव-गांव में लगाने की कोशिश की है और उसके लिये 5 करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं। फर्टिलाइजर के लिये इन्होंने 1174.34 करोड़ रखा है, लेकिन एक बड़ी अजीब बात है कि कुछ स्टेट्स जैसे राजस्थान वगैरह हैं, इनमें सेल्स-टैक्स लगता है। यह बहुत फनी बात है। यह सेल्स-टैक्स उस पर लगाते हैं तो जो स्टेट्स पंजाब वगैरह लेते हैं, उन पर सेंट्रल टैक्स लगता है 4 परसेंट। एक ही जगह पर कुछ फर्टिलाइजर वगैर सेल्स टैक्स के विकता है और दूसरी जगह विद-सेल्स टैक्स। मेरा सबमिशन है कि सारी स्टेट्स को फर्टिलाइजर पर टैक्स नहीं लगाना चाहिये ताकि एक ही कीमत पर फर्टिलाइजर बिक सके।

नैशनल रूरल एम्पलायमेंट प्रोग्राम सराहना के योग्य है। हांट एंड कोल्ड एरिड ज़ांज के कुछ सिलेक्टड एरियाज में डेवेलपमेंट और प्राइवटाइजिटी को बढ़ाने के लिए 8 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए हैं। यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है। हमारी पापुलेशन बढ़ती जा रही है और जमीन कम है। इस हालत में अगर हम जमीन से ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा नहीं उठावेंगे, तो हमें बहुत मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

पापुलेशन कंट्रोल भी होना चाहिए और जो जमीन है, उससे भी पूरा फायदा उठाना चाहिए। बजट में यह जो प्राविजन किया गया है, हम इसकी श्लाघा करते हैं। नैशनल बैंक फार एग्रीकल्चरल एंड रूरल डेवेलपमेंट की स्थापना के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपये का जो प्राविजन किया गया है, इसको सब लोगों ने सराहा है।

जहां तक सीमेंट का ताल्लुक है, बिल्डिंग कम्पनियां और डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स ने गवर्नमेंट द्वारा इंट्रोड्यूस किए गए नये सिस्टम की बहुत प्रशंसा की है। इसके लिए मैं फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद देती हूं। इससे बिल्डिंग एक्विटी और खासकर हाउस-बिल्डिंग एक्विटी को बहुत बढ़ावा मिलेगा। अगर फ्री सेल के कोटा को 33.5 परसेंट से बढ़ा कर 35 परसेंट कर दिया दिया जाता, तो समेंट और भी सस्ता हो जाता। सीमेंट की कीमत 125 रुपये तक बढ़ गई थी, मगर इस बजट के आने के बाद वह 62 रुपये तक आ गई है।

प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने नये 20-पायंट प्रोग्राम में लेप्रासी, टी०बी० और ब्लाइंडनेस की रोक-थाम को रखा है। ये सब क्यूरेबल डिजीजिज है। अगर बच्चों को छोटी उम्र में पूरे विटामिन्ज और बैलेंस्ड डाइट दी जाए, तो ब्लाइंडनेस का खतरा दूर हो सकता है। फैमिली प्लानिंग के बारे में मैं हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स पर डिस्कशन के वक्त कुछ कहूंगी, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि इसको बिल्कुल बालन्टरी प्रोग्राम रखना चाहिए। मुझे खुशी है कि श्री सतीश अग्रवाल ने कहा है कि नैशनल इम्पोर्टेंट्स के मामलों में वह और उनकी पार्टी गवर्नमेंट का साथ देगी। आपोजीशन से मेरी अपील है

है कि वह इस प्रोग्राम में पूरा सहयोग दे, क्योंकि इसमें सारे मुल्क की बहुवृद्धि है कि पापुलेशन को कंट्रोल किया जाए। पापुलेशन के बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ने की वजह से ही इतनी तरक्की होने के बावजूद उसका फायदा नजर नहीं आता है।

डिपार्टमेंट आफ ओशन डेवलपमेंट नया बनाया गया है। हमारी जो टीम एन्टाक्टिका गई थी, उसके बारे में पिक्चर को देखकर हमें बड़ा खुशी हुई। इसमें हमें मानसून के बारे में एनफर्मेंशन मित्र सकेगी। हमारी टीम एन्टाक्टिका के पहाड़ों से ऐसी राक्स लाए हैं, जो साउथ इंडिया में पाई जाने वाली राक्स से मिलती हैं।

सेविंग्स को माप अब करने के लिए कई अच्छी स्कीमें जारी की गई हैं, जिनमें सोशल सिक्युरिटी सर्टिफिकेट और कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट बांड भी हैं। चूंकि टाइम बहुत कम है, इस लिए मैं उनकी डीटेल में नहीं जाना चाहती हूं। जो इंडियन्ज दूसरे मुल्कों में रहते हैं, उनके लिए भी कोई इन्सेन्टिव्स रखे गए हैं, ताकि वे अपना पैसा हिन्दुस्तान में खर्च करें और इस मुल्क से अपने प्यार को जाहिर करें।

अहमदाबाद के गुप्ता साहब ने एक अखबार में लिखा है :—

"On the income-tax front, Dr. Gupta said, the tax-free limit had gone up to Rs. 47,800 if one could take full advantage of all the benefits made available. Besides the exemption limit of Rs. 15,000, the benefits offered were standard deduction Rs. 5,000, exemption for income from specified deposits Rs. 7,000, investment in company shares under Section 80CC 10,000, contri-

bution to provident fund and life insurance up to Rs. 6,000 and houses rent allowance Rs. 4,800/-."

इस तरह टैक्स-फ्री लिमिट 47,800 रुपये तक हो जाती है।

मेरा खयाल है कि यह बिल्कुल फर्स्टक्लास बजट है। यह एक एन्टी-इन्फ्लेशनरी बजट है। जिससे लो इनकम ग्रुप और गरीब आदमियों को पूरी मदद मिलेगी। मैं फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब को दोबारा मुबारकबाद देती हूं और आपका भी धन्यवाद करती हूं कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister on his realistic budget. I hope, you will not have any objection to my congratulating him because you come from the same State....

MR. CHAIRMAN: That cannot be the only reason. I am not unhappy that in the present set-up he is the Finance Minister.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): How many negatives are there !

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: The Budget has been discussed from various angles. Many critic analytics of the Budget have taken place. What I want to emphasize here is that they should not take a particular area and analyse that area and say that the Budget is anti-people or anti-national, whatever they call it. We must analyse the Budget on the whole to see whether the entire Budget will be useful or helpful to the public by way of creating employment and augmenting production.

It was said here that the Budget does not reflect the policy of the Government. But as far as I am concerned,



[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

I say that this Budget does reflect the policy of the Government. We know and you know better that we have accepted directive principles as enshrined in our Constitution. There are many welfare measures to be implemented. Those welfare measures have to be implemented. For that purpose, the funds have been provided for in the Budget for example, in the matter of creation of more employment, special programme for the upliftment of Harijans and Adivasis, rural development, forestry, social schemes for the welfare of women and children, adult education, family welfare and so and so forth. These are the items which have been incorporated in the directive principles. So, I can say that this Budget really reflects the policy of the Government.

Another important thing is about the tax concession for higher production. On the basis of the Prime Minister's declaration of the year 1982 as the Year of Productivity, the Finance Minister has announced certain incentives for higher production, tax concessions to gear up productivity and activity in major and minor industries and complete exemption from excise duty on polished or blended fabric, woven or handloom sector, for faster growth. Special provision has been made to augment agricultural production and great interest has been taken for social welfare activities in rural areas. These are the important areas on which the Finance Minister has concentrated to give more fillip for the betterment of the common masses.

Further, the rate of interest has been increased for investments in debentures, that is, for those who invest in industries, a higher rate of interest has been provided. In the same way, the banks have been given some facilities, namely, 40 per cent of profits as the reserve account which is exempted from income-tax. The Indian banks

can go to foreign banks and invest their deposits upto higher limits in the foreign countries so that the projects under taken by our Indian banks in the foreign countries could be financed easily. This is an area which has to be strengthened further. In the way, our financial activities will grow more in the foreign countries.

The other important point is about the Plan allocation. More than Rs. 21,000 crores have been allotted for the Plan. As far as the Plan is concerned, I would like to say one thing.

These Plan proposals are being drafted in the Centre. NDC Meeting is being conducted. All the Chief Ministers are called. The discussion takes place. Then allocation is being made. The net result is, when the fund is utilised for a particular purpose, the Centre or the NDC, they may not be knowing what would be the amount spent for a particular Scheme or whether the earmarked amount, was spent properly. These things have to be analysed. There should be a monitoring system. Then only the Plan allocations will be utilised in a proper manner. In this case, what I would suggest is that the Government should have a proper monitoring system to watch over the performance of the plan allocations and other performance of State Governments.

The Prime Minister has said that this year is 'The Year of Productivity.'

The public sector undertakings need some sort of re-nationalisation. Public sector undertakings should set an example to the private sector and then only there will be meaning of this year being called as a Productivity Year. I would request the Hon. Minister to take note of this so that they can have a watch over the performance of the public sector undertakings.

Here the Economic Survey states that:

"Industrial production has increased by about 8 per cent in 1981-82. Annual rate of inflation came down to 5.4 per cent till January, 1982. The whole-sale price index has fallen in the index for food and non-food articles."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: And Kerala Government has fallen:

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: This week also, there is a marginal downfall in the fourth successive week. When I say this, then, when and under what circumstances we have achieved? If you go through the other aspect, particularly in other areas, the global areas, if you go through the report of the World Bank, that is, 1980-81, it states: it is general, on p. 19, it states:

"Recession in industrial countries is high. Energy costs, inflation, high interest rates, volatile/changes in exchange rates, low growth of world trade and decline in prices of primary products other than petroleum led to difficulties for many developing countries."

Coming to industrial countries, the World Bank says:

"The growth real output of the industrial countries declined from annual increase of 4 per cent in 1976 to 1979, to an increase of 1.3 per cent in 1980. Growth in the United states "and the United Kingdom was negative and there was a marked slow-down in Canada, France and Germany. The economic slow-down in these countries was accompanied by an increased inflation."

This is about the industrial countries.

If you go to socialist countries, which I would like to quote many among higher income countries of this region namely, Rumania and Yugoslavia, both experienced a general slow-down in the past year as rates of growth in gross domestic product consumption and investment, fell no-

ticeably. Both Yugoslavia and Rumania are taking steps to conserve energy and reduce dependence on imported oil and both the countries are also stressing on increased agricultural production as a way of promoting agricultural export.

This is about the socialist countries.

Our neighbouring country, you know, is. Peoples China.

"Some unforeseen effects on the Budget and on the balance between aggregate demand and supply occurred mainly because the planned reduction in investment was not entirely achieved. There were large unplanned budget deficits in 1979 and 1980.

Coupled with inflationary pressure that was partly suppressed by the Price control system."

The inflation was officially given as six per cent, but unofficially it was known as twelve per cent.

Even in Japan, we have seen in yesterday's paper, there was a negative growth of 0.9 per cent.

In these circumstances, when all over the world there was a recession, India certainly has made some achievements. According to the report of the World Bank:

"The country's agricultural and industrial bases are considerably broader and more diversified than they were in the past; imports of foodgrains have been gradually eliminated, while substantial buffer stocks of grains have been established, rates of gross investment and national savings have climbed to impressive levels reaching about 22 per cent of GNP; substantial foreign exchange reserves have been built up; and external debt is at very low levels".

Considering all these things, we can certainly claim that India is in a better position.

(Shri C. T. Dandapani.)

Here we have not discussed the Budget presented by Shri Pranab Mukherjee alone. We have discussed the previous Budgets also, presented by the Janata Government. The former Minister, Mr. George Fernandes, gave some figures. Some Members challenged the figures and asked him not to give fake arguments. He quoted from the *Economic Survey*. I also want to quote from the same *Economic Survey* page 5, Table 2.1:

"Agricultural Production: 1977-78 126.4 million tonnes; 1978-79 131.90 million tonnes; 1979-80 109.7 million tonnes; 1980-81 129.87 million tonnes."

Mr. Fernandes conveniently left out the 1980-81 figure.

In the same way I would like to quote about fertiliser off-take:

"The increase was about 4.9 per cent during 1980-81, from 5.25 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 5.52 million tonnes. Concerted efforts were made to increase domestic production."

About coal I would like to say that, in 1977-78, the coal production was 89 million tonnes, in 1980-81 it was 101 million tonnes.

In the same way, about industrial production, the *Economic Survey* states on page 16, 4.3:

"Industrial production increased by 4.0 per cent in 1980-81 as against a decline of 1.4 per cent in 1979-80. This was made possible by concerted efforts which led to progressive revival from the second quarter onwards. In contrast to a decline of 2.4 per cent during the first quarter of 1980-81, the growth rates in subsequent three quarters were 2.1, 7.1 and 8.8 per cent respectively."

I would like to say one more thing about industrial production. Month-wise, in the year 1979-80, it was:

April 2.1, May minus 1.7 June minus 0.3 July minus 1.8, August 1.4, September minus 0.1; If you take 1980-81 the figures are: July 2.3, August 0.7, September 3.2, October 5.1 and November 5.5.

In 1980-81 also this has been recorded. There are many figures of the index of industrial production—1979-80—148.1 and 1980-81—160.3, something like that. I can quote many figures.

Another important matter about which everybody talked about is the IMF loan. I do not want to talk about it because we had already discussed it. One point raised is whether the Government of India will be in a position to repay the loan and are you going to mortgage the country? I would like to quote the *New York Times* which states:

"Typically, nations have come to the Fund when they were in deep financial trouble, when their reserves of hard currency were all but exhausted and their own currency faced a steep devaluation. But India is in a relatively strong position. Its harvests have yielded enough wheat and rice so that no food has been imported for four years. Money sent home from a growing number of Indian immigrants to the Gulf States has also helped to build reserves. And Indian industry increases its exports each year and has replaced imported consumer goods with domestic products."

This is a note in refreshing contrast to recent cynical comments on India's development effort in the *American Press*. What it has stated is that we are in a sound position and there need be no fear whether India will be in a position to repay it or not.

Another important matter about which I would like to say a few words is this 20-point programme. Of course, we welcome the 20-point programme.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
What happened to the five points?

'were able to dream away part of the funds as profit.'

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: We welcome the 20-ptint programme. The Government has earmarked to the States, including your State, Mr. Chairman, some funds. But they have not been properly utilised particularly in my State. Right from 1977 to 1980 that amount was not properly utilised. The Planning Commission constituted a committee called the Sivaraman Committee to study the backwardness of particular areas. That Sivaraman Committee asked the Madras Institute of Developmental Studies—the Director of the Institute is Mr. C. T. Kurien, a former Member of the Rajya Sabha—to make a survey in the two districts of Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri districts. That survey says—I am only quoting the gist of the survey:

"The integrated Rural Development Programme, the Food for work Programme and the Employment Guarantee Scheme, the much trumpeted crash schemes meant to ameliorate the condition of the poor in rural areas, miserably failed in Ramnad and Dharmapuri districts."

The Institute undertook last year an evaluation of the centrally sponsored programme like the Food for work programme in Ramnad and Dharmapuri districts declared by the Centre itself to be backward. It has come out with a damaging report, damning the state government officials for inefficiency, corruption and for playing into the hands of vested interests—that is, the ruling party people. It further says:

"The poor quality, inadequate quantity, difficulty in mobilising people during a busy season, and the influence of the local contractors on panchayat union official? all these resulted in the Food for Work Programme works being given out on contract, and the contractors

The report finds that the greatest flop was the employment guarantee scheme. There was no awareness on the part of the village youth about the scheme. No proper register was maintained. No identity card was issued. Continuous employment was not given to anyone covered by the survey and a dole was not even heard of.

This is one of the important points. I shall take another two minutes and I shall complete.

Coming to the State's industrial development, of course, the Centre has placed ample funds at the disposal of the State Government. Our Chief Minister himself applauded the Central Government for having given them the required funds for the plan proposal. But the thing is this. The Economic times has made a survey which states this about my State. I quote:

"In spite of unique political stability, an efficient bureaucracy, a fairly developed infrastructure and near 200 per cent foodgrains productivity, Tamilnadu has continued to rank among the poorest States in the country. And there is no reliable indication of any major development to warrant reversal of the trend in the subsequent three years".

For the coming three years, the State is going to be ruled by Shri Ramachandran. The non-developmental expenditure has been rising from Rs. 159.15 crores in 1974-75 to Rs. 279 crores in 1979-80. According to one study, Tamilnadu has the percentage of poor of 78.9 per cent in the rural and 71.7 per cent in the urban area. The number of total illiterates has swelled from 16.25 million in 1971 to 25.19 million in 1981. States like Punjab and Haryana have edged past in terms to per capita investment in the



[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

form of fixed capital in registered factories. Our State slipped to 6th place in 1976-77 from the 3rd place in 1970-71. Even Bihar occupied the eleventh position a decade ago but it has overtaken Tamilnadu. Now, Tamilnadu is in the twelfth place in industrial development.

This is what the Economic Times says.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Are we discussing the State's Budget?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I do not know why Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty is worried about that.

So, what I say is this. My State is being deprived of developments because some other political party is in power. There is no industry; unemployment is growing. So, I would request the Government of India to look into this matter and see that they establish more centrally sponsored industries in my area. I would like to touch one point about the industrial development. We have already been pleading about the Salem Steel Plant. It was of course a bigger unit proposed by the Central Government. Now, it has been made just a steel rolling mill. The fund was diverted to your State, Mr. Chairman. West Bengal for Durgapur during the Janata period.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Chair is stateless.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Same is the case with regard to Sethu Canal Project. It should be taken up as a special component plan. In the Hill areas, Valappanai in Tamilnadu should be taken up for development.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you have made important points already. Now you must conclude.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I am concluding. This project should be

implemented. In Palk Strait oil exploration is being done and the Russians help us. It should be included as the project.

Finally, I would demand this Government to do something with regard to the social security certificate. It has fixed a ceiling of age as 15 to 45. This should be removed. There is a ceiling of Rs. 5,000. That should be removed. There should be no ceiling. The duty on import of newsprint should be dispensed with. Postal charges are very high. I would request the Government to reduce that. At least, they can dispense with the cards and they can introduce inland letters and can sell them at 25 paise per inland letter.

About 13 per cent duty has been imposed on coal. This should be reconsidered as it will help increase the industries. The other aspect of the budget are commendable and I welcome them and I congratulate the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Nityananda Misra.

AN HON. MEMBER: How long we shall continue?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know what has been decided. Let us go on for a while. Mr. Misra.

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA (Balsore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak a few words in support of this budget placed before the House by the hon. Finance Minister.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Government has given an excellent account of itself by its performance in the current year, on the strength of which it can be conclusively proved beyond any shadow of doubt that it is a Government that performs. It was a tremendous job to bring back the economy from the verge of collapse brought in two and a half years ago to the present level. It is heartening to note that in every

vital sector of the economy, significant achievements have been recorded in the current year. Massive investment has been provided for in the Budget for stepping up production of coal and power. So, there is hope of greater production in the next year which will give a new impetus to the economy. Performance by the Railways has been significant. There was record-handling of freight by the Railways in the current year. This will not only stabilise the financial position of the Railways but will also help to develop our economy in a large measure. Infra-structure which is very crucial to economic growth has improved. Two years ago it was in a very poor shape. After careful coordination and monitoring at the highest level its performance has improved and Government adopted a number of measures which led to significant improvement in its performance.

18.58 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we imported a large amount of oil and petroleum products from the Middle East for which we had to pay a colossal amount of foreign exchange which brought about adverse balance of payment position on account of which we had to seek IMF loan. We felt that we must augment our domestic production of oil and I congratulate the Finance Minister for providing a huge allocation for exploration of oil. Sir, it is the availability of energy that determines the pace of economic progress and from this point of view the priority attached to this sector is a welcome step.

Sir, on the industrial front we have recorded a significant increase. It was because of sincere implementation of the new Industrial Policy adopted by the Government and incentives offered to industrialists and the favourable climate brought about for savings and investment which has resulted in better and greater industrial production.

Sir, in the public sector also our performance is better but much has got to be done in this sector. Those who are in charge of the management of the public sector must bear in mind that a colossal amount of national resources have been invested in this gigantic sector and they must make efforts to improve productive efficiency in the public sector. They should eradicate corruption and favouritism and ensure adequate returns which might be ploughed back for modernisation and expansion.

19 hrs.

Sir, a disturbing feature of our economy is the inflationary pressure which has been generated. This is not only a feature in our country, but in other countries also we find the same phenomenon. We find the same situation in every one of the countries, whether it is developed or under-developed. We find the same conditions in their economies. In this country, we are happy, we have done something substantial in reducing the rate of inflation in our economy. In January, 1980, the inflation rate was 22 per cent. In the next year it was reduced to 16 per cent. In the year 1982 it has been still further reduced to 5.4 per cent. Sir, this is a very significant achievement. We have been able to maintain the price-line; we have been able to contain inflation. We are proud of the fact that when various advanced countries and developed countries have not been able to curb inflation we have reduced the rate of inflation from the old double-digit figure, and we have succeeded in curbing it to a very large extent and it is within control today.

Our friends from the Opposition have criticised in strongest terms our going to the IMF for loan. They have not provided any positive or constructive suggestion or any alternative which the Government could follow in the present situation. If they do not want sufficient amount of funds to be allotted for the import of oil, what will happen? It will only lead to a

[Shri Nitya nanda Misra]

static condition and stagnation in our economy which we all want to avoid and we want the economy to move ahead with dynamism and with accelerated growth. That is the reason why we have not restricted the consumption of oil. We cannot go to Euro-Dollar Market and get loan at very high rate of interest. The interest rate is as high as 20 per cent. It is twice as much as what we get from the International Monetary Fund. Our debt-servicing capacity is not so good that we can go and get that huge amount of Rs. 5,000 crores at double the rate of interest of what IMF is offering to us. Therefore, this action had to be taken by the Government.

As far as agricultural sector is concerned, although much headway has been made already, yet, much more remains to be done in this regard. The irrigation facilities which we have provided in the last two years have not been reflected in the additional increases in agricultural production. For example, if we take the statistics, during the last 3 years we have given irrigation facilities to additional 6 million hectares of land. But, proportionately the agricultural production has not increased very much. We have to evaluate and analyse the factors which are responsible for this low agricultural production in spite of giving increased irrigation facilities. We should go into the factors why increased irrigation has not resulted in proportionate additional agricultural production. Our irrigation facilities must be extended. It is the prime need of the hour.

There is an element of uncertainty in our agricultural production. Our extreme dependence upon the monsoon is one of the factors which has been a great stumbling block. If that element of uncertainty is to be removed, then, we shall have to go in irrigation in a very big way; we shall have to give top priority to it; we should set apart colossal amount of money to be spent over it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made very valuable points. You may please conclude now.

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: In the agricultural sector we should particularly note one thing: In towns and cities and urban areas we find greater concentration of wealth, greater investment of resources and greater economic and productive activity. So, there is greater opportunity of employment in the urban areas whereas in the rural areas, it is not the case. There is no irrigational facilities, there is no investment in the rural areas and there is less of economic activity. There is, therefore, no employment opportunity in the rural areas, as a result of which people from the rural areas are rushing to the urban centres of growth and they are creating problems there. As a result of industrial growth, an unskilled labour gets Rs. 600 per month in the urban areas, whereas the farm labour gets only Rs. 60 per month in the rural areas. In the rural areas where there is no irrigation facilities, the labour gets only Rs. 60 per month. In the rural areas the labour gets employment only for 4 months in a year in agriculture and there is no employment opportunity for 8 months of the year. In my constituency, the landless labourers manage to get on with only one meal a day for 8 months of a year and there is a great disparity between the income of the rural areas and the urban sector. This breeds social and political unrest which is a great de-stabilisation factor.

Therefore, I would request the Government to make an in depth study in the matter and make greater amount of investment in the rural areas, give greater amount of emphasis on irrigation because it is through irrigation alone that we can provide employment to the rural farm labours. Instead of one crop they can raise two or three crops in a year. So, I would request the hon.

Finance Minister to give greater emphasis on irrigation not only for agricultural purposes, but because it has social and political implications. That is the reason why I lay stress on giving the maximum importance to irrigation.

Now, I would like to touch only one point, that is, the wanton and indiscriminate destruction of forests in our country. As a result of cutting down of trees everywhere a number of problems have been created and it is threatening our agricultural economy to a considerable degree. As a result to destruction of forests, there has been soil erosion and the upper crest of the earth which nature has provided with fertility through thousands of years of natural processes is washed away. We should see that it is not washed away into the sea, it is a colossal waste for the nation. Secondly, it brings about climatic changes which affect monsoons. For agricultural purposes we depend upon monsoon and unfortunately the climatic changes are responsible for the erratic rainfall. That is also a very important factor which we should take into consideration. Moreover, this kind of indiscriminate destruction of forests would lead to soil erosion and the consequential effect of this would lead to flood havoc as a result of rise in the river bed. This would result in loss of property and human life.

Another important thing is that this indiscriminate destruction of forests has got grave implications. If this soil erosion is unchecked, then after 15 or 20 years, the hydel reservoirs which provide irrigation facilities and power will be silted up and it will be a great loss the agricultural economy of the country. Sir, with these words, I support the budget.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are about 9 or 10 hon. Members who want to participate in the debate. They are all from the ruling party. We can adjourn the House at 8 O'clock provided each hon. Member

takes only 5 minutes. There are many opportunities for the hon. Members to speak, especially in the Budget Session. In the Demands for Grants for various Ministries you can get an opportunity to speak. Now, I call Mr. Dabhi to speak.

Now, Shri Ajitsinh Dabhi will speak. You kindly speak for five minutes only. This is the final thing. I will allow five minutes to each Member, because I have many members on the list. There should not be any repetition. You stick to your constituency only. Some opportunity will be given to you when we discuss demands-for-grants. The ruling party has already exhausted its time. We are only helping you. You start your speech.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Kaira): Sir, I don't want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Arunachalam, you speak only for five minutes. Only five minutes for a speaker. You may use some other opportunity.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM (Tenkasi): Sir, I welcome the Budget. Budget is an annual exercise to raise resources and to allocate them rationally to achieve the overall objective of faster rate of economic growth and development within the frame of Five-Year Plan. It has to take note of the current needs and emergencies in the economy. If any one analysis this year's Budget from this angle, he cannot but congratulate the Finance Minister, who has sincerely attempted to take care of every section of the society by granting some relief or others at the same time keeping savings as the paramount goal without which a higher rate of economic development is impossible.

Sir, I appreciate the Finance Minister for his efforts in the Budget to keep the budgetary deficit as low as possible; to avoid undue burdens on low and middle income groups and to



(Shri M. Arunachalam)

promote the increases in savings and productivity.

These goals have to be achieved if the major task is of fighting against inflation, since it hurts all sections of the community, though at different degrees of severity.

Sir, I would like to praise the pragmatism shown by the Hon. Finance Minister, because he has gone to the root of inflation and the method of fighting against it. Usual solutions offered for arresting inflationary pressure in the economy are to reduce money supply, to mobilise money from the public so that money in circulation will be less, leading to reduction in the pressure on the demand side. At any rate, all the Hon. Members are aware that ultimate solution for inflation lies in increased production. This issue has been grasped well by our Hon. Prime Minister and has appropriately made 1982 as the 'Year of Productivity'. Ultimately, it is increased production which will dampen price rises.

I appreciate the Budget because it is logical to support the productivity movement set by the nation in this year. Productivity can be increased only by increase in investments. Increase in investments can come about only if there are increases in savings. Hence savings have been encouraged in this Budget.

This encouragement for savings can be observed from the fact that the tax exemption from investments on certain specified securities have been raised from 3,000 to 4,000.

Under Wealth Tax Act, value of specified financial assets is exempt from wealth tax upto Rs. 1.5 lakhs. The Finance Bill proposes to raise the exemption limit to Rs. 1.65 lakhs. There is one phenomenon called 'fiscal drag' which should be really taken

into account in giving such reliefs i.e. Rs. 1.5 lakhs exemption given in wealth tax a few years back already works out at the present inflation rate to Rs. 1.80 lakhs. But the relief given is 1.65 lakhs. The tax-payers' burden is partially relieved, but if full relief is to be given the exemption might have been Rs. 1.8 lakhs. A new feature of the Budget is capital investments bonds. The bonds so purchased from Government will be bearing an interest of 7 per cent per annum. But in effect the return of such bonds will be 25 to 30 per cent since the income from investment bonds will be exempt from income-tax without any limit. This is an attractive scheme of savings.

Likewise, social security bonds also cover savings plus security. A bond holder who owns bonds for Rs. 3,000/- between the age group 18 and 45, will get back Rs. 10,000/- with interest, after maturity of the bonds after ten years. Additional benefits in these bonds, is that if the bond holder by chance dies, the entire amount of Rs. 10,000/- will be paid as if the bonds have matured on the date of accident or death. Thus an element of risk to life coverage is built in this security bonds scheme.

To encourage investments in equity capital or risk capital or risk capital of new industrial undertakings, the maximum of deduction from taxable income is being raised from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 20,000/- Thus the Budget has been made savings-oriented, to increase investments in the economy and to achieve higher production—with is the only answer to inflation.

Tax relief to incremental addition to export performance will increase foreign exchange earnings to set off the huge deficit on this front. Profits and gains made from projects outside India, will get exemption from income tax. Contractors in this category will be entitled for 25 per cent of the income exempted from tax, if the profit or gain is paid in foreign currency. Corporate saving has also

been encouraged by granting exemption to investments in corporate mobilization.

Sir, I would like to appreciate the Minister for giving relief to salaried employees. Standard deduction in the computation of taxable income of salaried employees is proposed to be increased from 20 per cent to 25 per cent of the salary, or Rs. 5,000/- which is the ceiling. This implies that those with salaries upto Rs. 20,000/- per annum will have benefits.

An employee retiring can encash his earned leave due to him, and such leave-encashed-income will not be taxed. Leave encashment can be for six months or Rs. 25,000/-, whichever is less.

Here, I would like to suggest that the encashment of earned leave and the consequent tax relief on this, can be allowed even in cases where employees shift their jobs—one to another. It need not necessarily be tied up with retirement, and this will encourage job mobility, and thereby quality will improve.

Productivity incentives: The decision to grant some concessions of excise duty in respect of goods covered by 38 exciseable products, may act as a catalyst to increase production. The exact products and exact reliefs have to be announced by the Government.

In this respect, I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that the tiny sector and hand-made match industries in the rainless districts of Tamil Nadu should also be included, along with the 38 exciseable products, for granting excise reliefs. Import duty on raw materials and components for electronics industry has been reduced to 55 per cent from still higher rates. This may give scope for having industries like transistor-making, a cottage industry, as it is in Japan.

Agriculture has received the attention it deserves. Agricultural incomes are exempt from income-tax. Except

for tea, coffee, rubber, cardomom estates, all agricultural lands are exempt from wealth tax. From 1982-83, the exemption of wealth tax will be extended to estates also. Here, I do not really know why Government has proposed to lose revenue from those who can afford to pay.

Capital gains from sale or transfer of agricultural land in rural areas, are exempt from capital gains tax. This existing concession is proposed to be extended to lands used for agricultural purposes, in non-rural areas.

Full exemption from customs duty on some fertilizers will reduce the import cost, and may help to supply imported fertilizers to farmers at reasonable prices.

Like-wise, reduction or abolition in duty on tractor-tyres and hand-pumps will encourage agricultural output.

Allocation of Rs. 4,372 crores is there for agriculture, irrigation and rural development; this, of course, indicates the Government's keen interest in the development and betterment of agriculture and the rural population.

Here, Sir, I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister to explore the possibilities of giving some reliefs to small farmers in terms of credit facilities from nationalized bank, better seeds, and loans for digging of wells in areas dependent on rainfall. This help to farmers will be of great assistance in increasing agricultural output. Therefore, our budget and fiscal policies are made to build the nation in all these aspects. This budget thus reflects development requirements, defence requirements and other aspirations of our people. The hon. opposition members have been attacking the budget arguing that the budget has not attempted to tackle the serious problems of the economy such as the unemployment and inflation. My answer to this will be that the budget is an annual exercise and there is no scope for outlining the long-term strategy for solving the grim and chronic problems of unemployment and inflation. Yet in the

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budget there are programmes to reduce rural unemployment. The emphasis on 20-point programme in the budget is also another proof to indicate the serious attempt to reduce growing unemployment.

Similarly, this budget has tried to give as much incentives as possible to encourage all types of savings to reduce the money supply in circulation and thereby to reduce the effective demand. On the supply side, the budget has encouraged productivity because production alone is the ultimate solution to control inflation as has been already pointed out.

I would like to submit that in Tamilnadu the State Government is not following or adopting the 20-point programme to achieve the plan targets. Some appropriate steps are necessary to make the State Government to implement the 20-point programme which is nothing but special efforts to implement the plan already in blueprint. To implement the NREP, IRDP the Government of Tamilnadu had constituted a steering Committee a year back. But the Government has not taken any initiative even to convene the maiden meeting.

Resource allocation for Railways has been reduced by 60 per cent while for other public sector undertakings it has been increased by 34 per cent, particularly in Tamilnadu for various sectors in the "Railways-net works", allotment of funds have been severely cut and there may be hardship of closing down of some offices in Karui-Dindigul and Dindigul-Tuticorin conversion lines are proposed to be closed for want of funds. May I request the hon. Finance Minister to kindly look into this serious problem and increase financial allocation to these sectors in Tamilnadu? This increase in allotment will tone up infrastructural facilities in those parts of the country and will aid immensely to comply with our revered Prime Minister's productivity year by removing hurdles for move-

ment of raw-materials, fertilizers, coal, foodgrains which are essential for productivity in industry and agriculture.

Lastly, the Tamilnadu State Government has not followed up the initiative taken by the hon. Prime Minister in setting up a Joint Consultative Machinery to implement diversion of some of the swift flowing rivers in the steep western slopes of the western ghats to the eastern side including Ghiriyar for irrigation of the rain-less dry districts. The State Government in Tamilnadu should immediately take up follow-up steps to implement Ghiriyar Project to rehabilitate the dry and drought affected districts of Tirunelveli and Ramnad on a permanent footing.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Kaira): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the budget for 1982-83 presented by the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee. After taking over the reins of the administration in 1980, this Government, through its Finance Minister, Mr. Venkataraman, had presented the budget for 1980-81, which, he described as a budget of 'crisis management' the economic crisis created by the mis-rule of the Janata Party. Thereafter, the next budget presented by Mr. Venkataraman was rightly called 'growth-oriented', the supply management and exports subsidies playing a very important role in increasing all round production in the country.

This Budget for 1982-83 presented by hon. Shri Pranab Mukherjee may well be called 'Operation—forward'. For any country to move forward increasing of production is a must. Therefore, rightly, hon. Mr. Mukherjee has in his Budget given more incentives to production and productivity.

The foremost incentive is the scheme of excise duty concessions for producers whose production exceeds 110 per cent of the production during base period. This scheme covers basic raw materials, important industrial inputs and certain finished goods, and will



lead to an increased utilisation of capacities and thus will go a long way in increasing production. The Capital Investment Bonds with 7 per cent interest free of income-tax and exempted from wealth tax will also contribute to more production. The hon. Finance Minister has sagaciously decided to adjust administered prices to economic costs, because uneconomic pricing policy in public sector and high priority industries results in erosion of resources for further investment and thus affects production.

The hon. Finance Minister Mr. Mukherjee in his maiden Budget has given certain really imaginative concessions which will increase the flow of foreign exchange. He has given relief to exporters whose exports exceed by 10 per cent over the export in the preceding year. The 25 per cent tax exemption on profits earned by construction contractors undertaking projects outside India will not only provide incentive for greater efforts but also will strengthen the competitiveness of Indian construction bids.

A special feature of Mr. Mukherjee's Budget is his innovative proposal to tap the remittances of non-residents of Indian origin abroad. Any investment without right of repatriation will be treated on par with the investment made by the Indian nationals. They will also be allowed to invest in new or existing companies in India up to 40 per cent of the issued capital. Their new deposits of maturities in non-residential external accounts will carry 2 per cent interest above the interest which is generally given on local deposits. They can also invest in 2 per cent 6-Year National Savings Certificates free from wealth-tax, gift tax and income-tax. This particular proposal of Mr. Mukherjee will prove to be a big source of foreign exchange particularly when at present the balance of payments situation is very critical because of the hike in the import bill on petroleum and petroleum products.

The powerful private sector organisers of the corporate sector, were ex-

pecting a reduction in corporate taxes and change in capital gains structure. They are disappointed. But it should be remembered that Mr. Venkataraman, the distinguished predecessor of Mr. Mukherjee had given a variety of concessions and incentives. Therefore, the hands of Mr. Mukherjee were tied down. But still he has provided incentives for new investment and for production and productivity. It is quite to the point to mention here that last year 20 per cent expansion in the bank credit to the corporate sector has enabled the industrialists to raise Rs. 600 crores by way of deposits because of the high rate of interest given on deposits by Mr. Venkataraman. Now, Mr. Mukherjee has provided further excise duty relief for industries falling within the list of 38 items. Therefore, the corporate sector is not justified in making a grievance.

In levying both direct and indirect taxes the hon. Finance Minister has made a conscious effort to spare those at the lower income brackets. The increase in the standard deduction on income-tax from 20 per cent to 25 per cent subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5000/- will provide benefit to those drawing salaries up to Rs. 20,000 a year. Corresponding progressing in the tax rates for higher incomes is marginal and, therefore, it should not lead to howling protest. Particularly welcome is the relief granted at the lower levels of pension. 85 per cent of these pensioners are retired Defence personnel, who have given the best years of their life for the defence of the country.

No country can ignore the critical position of balance of payments as it would cause inflation which would erode the economic achievements of any nation. The Government, therefore, has rightly taken precautions in advance to meet the difficult situation and has arranged to draw SDR 5 billions from the International Monetary Fund.

Some of the opposition, particularly the CPM, have alleged that this Budget



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is dictated by the IMF. This particular allegation is baseless and is an intentional attempt to mislead the nation. My Leftist friends have conveniently forgotten that Communist China too is in the line to obtain a loan from the IMF.

IMF is a self financing institution, which gets its funds from the member countries. Many in India are not aware of the fact that India is a member of the IMF and up till now it has contributed by way of subscription 2 billion dollars to it. Therefore, India is entitled to get a loan worth four-and-a-half times its subscription quota. At present, India has asked for only half of that money. It is better to borrow than to beg. In this respect, the IMF is not obliging us. As a matter of fact, India is asking this loan as a matter of right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What they say is that the Government of India have become a member of the IMF without consulting them. They would not have allowed if their permission could have been sought.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI: Before granting a loan to any country, the IMF makes a macro-economic survey of the applicant country in order to establish that it will be able to repay the loan. The IMF could see that imposing of stringent conditions and enforcing them led many countries in the Latin America, in the Middle East, Africa and Asia to political instability which resulted in their incapacity to repay the loan. The imposition of stringent conditions created bad debts, which could not be recovered by them. Because of this new consciousness, and also the sense of rivalry generated by another institution viz. the World Bank, the IMF has now changed its stance. It has softened its image of Shylock, by loosening the stringent conditions attached to the loans. Now India is considered to be an indispen-

sable partner in the Fund's bid for power in international finance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can mention the interest rate also.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI: This extension of facility by the IMF received a great boost when USA abstained from voting the loan to India. The IMF obtained 9 billion dollars by way of contribution from Saudi Arabia—splitting up the Saudi-Arabia-USA coalitions. Therefore, the IMF loan of 5 billion dollars SDR is a diplomatic coup, so far as India is concerned.

IMF and the World Bank are now convinced that India is the only customer, which is the world's largest market and has a progressive economy, the technology, industrial infrastructure and skilled labour force, which will enable India to repay the IMF loan. IMF loan will enable us to tide over the arrears in the balance of payments in the next few years.

It will also give a breathing space to India. Our Government has already an all-out research for oil both on shore and off shore. The oil research has proved that there will be a big boost in oil production in the coming years.

It is alleged that IMF has forced India to cut subsidies. As a matter of fact, the subsidies are very much there, including subsidies on the public distribution of foodgrains. There are subsidies by way of reduction of import duties on selected chemical fertilizers and export promotion are very much there.

The second allegation, which is baseless, is that IMF has called on India to revise and increase the prices of the products of the public sector projects. The budget has not at all tinkered with the prices of the products of the public sector units. So far as bringing cement under the dual pricing policy is concerned, it was thought of long

before India decided of getting the IMF loan.

Equally baseless is the allegation that IMF brought pressure on India to open its markets for overseas imports. On the contrary, the auxiliary customs duty and the average levy modification in the budget are designed to boost the indigenous production at home and cut imports.

In the budget Shri Mukherjee has cleverly spread new levies of Rs. 470 crores, thinly enough not to be sectionally oppressive. They have also been weighted in favour of not so affluent, in a conscious effort to ease the burden on the lower income groups which are the worst sufferers in times of inflation.

This maiden budget of Shri Mukherjee is described by some as timid, by some as uninspiring and still by others as slow moving.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How do you call it?

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI: But it is none of this Mr. Mukherjee's budget is a matter-of-fact practical budget. Sir, Mr. Mukherjee hails from Bengal which abounds in extremists and ideologists.

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): Not from West Bengal, he has now migrated to Gujarat as is evident from his name being in the voters' list of Gujarat.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI: What I say is that Mr. Mukherjee hails from Bengal which abounds in extremists and ideologists, but now Mr. Mukherjee is elected from Gujarat which is known for its practicality. This budget has that impact of practicality.

DR. SARADISH ROY: He is practical man and so knowing full well that he will not be returned from West Bengal he has migrated to Gujarat.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI: Mr. Mukherjee's budget does not contain

any fireworks or major surprises, pleasant or otherwise. But his is a sedate exercise in the art of budgeting.

With these words I hail the budget presented by the youngest Finance Minister of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shrimati Usha Prakash Choudhari may speak. No time limit for her because she belongs to the weaker section!

श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी (अमरावती) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, वह मुद्रास्फीति और सामान्य अर्थव्यवस्था को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रस्तुत किया है। इस बात का हमें बड़ा गर्व है। आर्थिक दृष्टि से सामाजिक परिवर्तन लाने का यह महत्वपूर्ण माध्यम है जो कि हमारे सामने आया है, ऐसा मैं समझती हूँ। इस बजट में मुद्रास्फीति को नियंत्रण में रख कर कामन मेन को गरीबी को रेखा से ऊपर उठाने की इस में कोशिश की गयी है, उस के लिए हम शासन को और वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं।

हमारे जार्ज साहब जब बोले थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि इसमें समाजवाद का नाम नहीं लिया गया है। इस बजट के विवरण से शायद उन्हें ऐसा लगता हो और शायद वे यह भी समझते हों कि केवल खून बहाने से ही क्रांति आ सकती है। शायद वे इसी क्रांति की भाषा को समझते हों। लेकिन हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने पहले जो बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम सामने रखा था और अब फिर दुबारा नया बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम दोहराया है उस से तो हरेक को रोटी और मकान की व्यवस्था का प्रावधान है। यह हमारी सामाजिक क्रांति के लिए एक

## [श्रीमती उषा प्रकाश चौधरी]

सामाजिक अभियान है। यों तो हर साल बजट शासन पेश करता है लेकिन इस साल के बजट की यह महत्वपूर्ण बात है। यह बजट का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में जो मुद्रास्फीति की स्थिति है उस को सामने रख कर इस बजट में समाज परिवर्तन करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। मैं समझती हूँ कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पहले बीस सूची कार्यक्रम रखा, उसके बाद जो यह बजट बनाया गया, और इसमें उनके लिए जो प्रावधान किया गया वह इस बजट की बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है। इसका मूल्यांकन शायद अभी नहीं हो सके लेकिन जैसे जैसे हमारा बीस सूची कार्यक्रम पूरा होता जाएगा, वैसे वैसे इसका मूल्यांकन होता जायगा। बीस वी कार्यक्रम के लिए इस बजट में जो योजनाएँ रखी गयी हैं, उनको पूरा करने की हमारी सकल दृष्टि है। गुणात्मक और परिमाणात्मक दृष्टि से भी हमारा यह उपाय है और इस दृष्टि से भी हमारे देश की जनता और करदाता इसका मूल्यांकन करेंगे।

यहाँ मैं भाषण देने के लिए ही नहीं खड़ी हुई हूँ। मेरी एक शंका है। निजी बचत को सरकारी इस्तेमाल के लिए दो प्रकार के बचत पत्र जारी किए गए हैं, उनका मैं स्वागत करती हूँ। एक सामाजिक-सुरक्षा पत्रक और दूसरा पूँजी निवेश पत्रक। इनके उद्देश्यों के बारे में कोई मतभेद नहीं हो सकता, सभी इनका स्वागत करेंगे, लेकिन इनके बारे में मुझे एक शंका है, मैं आशा करती हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय उसको दूर करेंगे। शंका यह है कि पूँजी निवेश बांड खरीदने वाले को इन बांडों पर लगाई गई पूँजी का लेखा जोखा देना होगा और विशेष धारक बांड जो पहले बनाए हुए थे, उनके खरीददार उन बांडों से ऋजु लेकर पूँजी निवेश बांड क्या नहीं

खरीदेंगे? इसके बारे में मैं स्पष्टीकरण चाहती हूँ, क्योंकि विशेष धारक बांड खरीदने वालों को लेखा जोखा देना जरूरी नहीं था। इसलिए उनका दुरुपयोग नए बांड खरीदने में हो सकता है।

इसी प्रकार सामाजिक सुरक्षा पत्रक पर 5000 रुपये तक पूँजी लगाई जा सकती है, लेकिन कम आमदनी वाले या मध्यम वर्ग के जो लोग हैं वे तो 5000 रुपये का राशि नहीं डाल सकते। इसलिए इसके एक हजार या इससे कम तक रखना चाहेंगे या नहीं, इसके बारे में भी स्पष्टीकरण चाहती हूँ।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहती हूँ कि पिछड़े वर्गों पर योजनाओं के लिए प्रावधान तो हम कर देते हैं, लेकिन प्राप्ति कहां तक हुई, इसके बारे में हम सोचते हैं या नहीं? प्रावधान पर साल बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, इस साल भी मेरे ख्याल से 10 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान रखा गया है। महाराष्ट्र के बारे में मैं बतलाना चाहती हूँ, मुझे आशा है कि अन्य प्रदेशों में भी यही हालत होगी। मैंने वहाँ पर इंजीनियरिंग, मेडिकल आदि बड़े बड़े कालेजों का एक तरह से सर्वे किया और देखा कि शेडयूल कास्ट की रिजर्वेशन तो पूरी हो जाती है, लेकिन आदिवासियों के लिए जो दो-जगह उच्च शिक्षा के लिए आरक्षित हैं, वे पूरी नहीं हो पाती और उनकी जगह दूसरे लोगों को एडमिशन दिया जाता है।

मेरा कहने का मतलब है कि प्रावधान कर देने से कोई फायदा नहीं होता, उसके कार्यान्वयन में कमी रही है। इस कमी के बारे में सोचना चाहिए, ताकि सही तरीके से योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन हो सके।

इसी प्रकार महिलाओं के बारे में भी कई कदम उठाए गए, इसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद

देती हूं, लेकिन उन कदमों का भी यही होने वाला है। हम ऐसी योजनाओं का प्रचार-प्रसार कैसे करें, इसके बारे में सोचने की आवश्यकता है।

अंत में एक सुझाव देकर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दूंगा। विपक्ष ने एक आशंका व्यक्त की है कि केन्द्रीय बजट और रेल बजट से मूल्य वृद्धि होगी। इस तरह की आशंकाओं को दूर करने के लिए क्या सरकार दो-चार महाने वाद एक सर्वेक्षण नहीं करवा सकती, जिससे पता लग सके कि रेल बजट और केन्द्रीय बजट का मूल्यों पर असर पड़ा है या नहीं? इस तरह का सर्वेक्षण करके और सारी जानकारी हम सब लोगों के सामने रखने से हमको यश मिल सकेगा और जिस तरह से मुद्रा-स्थिति रोकने में सफलता की जनता ने प्रशंसा की है, इसी तरह से इस बात की भी प्रशंसा होगी कि बजट का मूल्यों पर असर नहीं पड़ा है।

यहां बताया गया कि यह वर्ष उत्पादन शिखर पर पहुंचेगा और इस साल उत्पादन में कीर्तिमान रहेगा, लेकिन मेरा आशंका है कि उत्पादन अधिक होने पर भी यदि वितरण प्रणाली ठीक नहीं है तो उसका फायदा उतना नहीं होता। मूंगफली बहुत पैदा हुई, लेकिन मूंगफली का तेल मार्केट में महंगा हो रहा। इस तरह से हम जनता को जवाब नहीं दे सकते। इसलिए उत्पादन के साथ-साथ वितरण प्रणाली और चीजों के मूल्य, इनमें संतुलन रखने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए। इतनी मेरी नम्र प्रार्थना है। औद्योगिक उत्पादन के लिए तो गारंटी दी जाती है लेकिन किसान का जो उत्पादन होता है उसके वास्ते कोई गारंटी उसको नहीं दी जाती है। उसको राहत भी मिलनी चाहिए और उसके द्वारा उत्पादित माल की कीमत को उसको गारंटी भी दी जानी चाहिए। साथ ही साथ उसको मार्केट भी अपने माल के लिए देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता है हमारी योजनाएं

यशस्वी होंगी, ऐसा मानने के लिए मैं तैयार नहीं हूं। हमने उत्पादन बढ़ाने का जो आदर्श अपने सामने रखा है मैं नहीं समझती हूं ऐसा किए बिना वह पूरा हो सकता है। कांग्रेस आई का जब से शासन आया है हर साल उत्पादन में वृद्धि होती रही है, छोटे से छोटे इंसान को भी राहत देने की कोशिश की गई है। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो स्ट्राइक चल रही है देश में और खास तौर से महाराष्ट्र में उनमें हर रोज़ तीन कोटि रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है। महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट तो प्रयत्नशील है हो इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए लेकिन उसके साथ साथ केन्द्र का ध्यान भी उधर जाना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो जो हमारा बौस सूची कार्यक्रम है और उत्पादन को शिखर तक पहुंचाने का जो हमारा लक्ष्य है वह कागजों पर ही धरा रह जाएगा। मैं यह भी चाहती हूं कि जहां जिस इलाके की जिस मामले में ज्यादा जरूरत है, जहां ज्यादा गरीब हैं, जहां देशांतरी किसान ज्यादा रहते हैं वहां के लिए हम को ज्यादा प्रायधान करना चाहिए। दृष्टि से महाराष्ट्र से तीन बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट्स आपके पास आई हैं, जिनका उल्लेख मैं नहीं करती हूं, उनकी आपको मंजूरी देनी चाहिए। विदर्भ से मैं आती हूं। वहां कपास सब से ज्यादा पैदा होता है। एशियाई खंड में मैं समझती हूं कि विदर्भ ही सब से ज्यादा कपास का उत्पादन करता है? वहां के किसानों की आर्थिक दृष्टि से बहुत ही बुरी हालत है। वहां बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। उस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। वहां कोई नई रेलवे लाइन भी नहीं दी गई है। वहां कोई बड़ी इंडस्ट्री भी नहीं है। प्लानिंग का जो इतिहास है उस में विदर्भ की उपेक्षा हुई है। मैं आशा करती हूं कि जो डिमांड्स आएंगी उन में विदर्भ के लिए कुछ प्रायधान किया जाएगा, उस में हमारे क्षेत्र का कुछ विचार किया जाएगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करती हूं और अपना भाषण समाप्त करती हूं।



SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN (Karur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I rise to support the General Budget submitted by our able and young Finance Minister. He has paid more attention to allocate more funds for the implementation of the new 20-point programme in the rural areas, as announced by our reverend Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi. Recent statistics have shown sharp increase in the industrial production by public sector units, besides earning lot of foreign exchange reserves. It is quite encouraging that our public sector industries have earned profits in the year 1981-82. In the agriculture production we are self-sufficient and more encouragement is provided for exploring new areas under cultivation.

In the light of the observations made by our hon. Members from this side and that side, I would like to restrict myself to say only two points regarding our native constituency, Karur in Tamil Nadu. Government have paid more attention in providing potable drinking water for 2.31 lakh problem villages. Their programme is found under Point No. 8 in the new 20-point programme, 1981-90 is a decade to provide potable drinking water to all the problematic villages in our country. But I should bring one point for the immediate consideration of the hon. Finance Minister and hon. Planning Minister and for thinking seriously about the drinking water problems of financially weaker municipalities.

There are hundreds of Municipality towns in our country where they are not able to provide potable drinking water to the people. Whenever they draw up some projects the State Government is again and again asking for repaying capacity. Those Municipalities with little resources of revenue would not be able to mobilise funds for repaying the loan sought for the purpose. For example, in Tiruchirappalli District, the Manaparai Municipality had drawn up one project at the cost of Rs. 3.25 crores and sought a grant from the State Government. But

this scheme is not yet cleared for want of funds by the Tamil Nadu Government. Therefore, I request the hon. Finance Minister to think seriously to provide some amount in this budget to implement drinking water schemes of problematic Municipal towns also which have less resources. Then only all the people irrespective of whether they belong to Municipal towns or villages will be provided with potable drinking water.

Regarding match manufacturing units, the Government have grouped them in three categories, that is, cottage sector, middle sector and mechanised sector. For cottage sector, the excise duty is Rs. 1.60 per gross of boxes containing 50 sticks; for middle sector, the excise duty is Rs. 4.50 and for mechanised sector, the excise duty is Rs. 7.20. Now, the middle sector has almost already mechanised their production in one way or other. So, there is no problem for their existence. But the excise duty enforced for fully automatic mechanised sector is so heavy that they are not able to market their products since the duty is on the higher side. This evidently compelled the mechanised sector to close their production resulting in unemployment for nearly 10,000 workers who have to earn their livelihood only from this source. I do fully agree with the sentiments expressed by our hon. lady M.P., Shrimati Begam Abida Ahmed regarding the employees of the mechanised sector match industry. I request the hon. Finance Minister to consider this problem seriously and reduce the excise duty on the mechanised sector.

I request the hon. Finance Minister to kindly give serious attention to the points which I have expressed in my speech.

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र (सलेमपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय समय कम होने की वजह से आपका आदेश भी है कि बहुत कम समय में अपना भाषण समाप्त किया जाय मैं वित्त मंत्री जी

ने जो बजट पेश किया है उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। दोनों पक्षों से बहुत ही सारगर्भित बातें आ चुकी हैं। मौजूदा जो परिस्थिति है मैं समझता हूँ इस परिस्थिति में इस से अच्छा बजट कोई दूसरा नहीं पेश हो सकता, जितनी भी प्रशंसा की जाय वह थोड़ी है। कुछ सैद्धान्तिक चीजों की तरफ मैं आपका और शासन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। बजट में जो धनराशि हर विभाग के लिए अलाट की गई है उस में जो वित्त मंत्री जो ने दिया है वह एक उदारता का परिचय दिया है, किन्तु उस में यह दोष है कि अक्सर देखा जा रहा है कि पहले सामन्त-वादो जो तत्व था तो उसके साथ कुछ अवांछनीय तत्व भी रहते थे जो साधारण लोगों को तंग करते थे। वह तो अब समाप्त हो गए। लेकिन इस समय एक ठेकेदार वर्ग का प्रादुर्भाव हो रहा है जो इतना मजबूत है कि अधिकारी से लेकर नेता तक को प्रभावी करता है। जो धनराशि जिस काम के लिए अलाट की जाती है, अगर 1 करोड़ 80 की धनराशि किसी प्लान के लिए अलाट की जाती है तो उसकी 30 परसेंट से भी अधिक धनराशि ठेकेदार की पाकेट और संबंधित अधिकारियों की पाकेट में जाती है। एक सजेशन यह है कि जिस विभाग के लिए जिस मद में धनराशि जमा की गई है, उस को ठोक से उमी मद पर खर्च किया जाए। इस वक्त लाखों नौजवान बेकार हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि ठेकेदारों से काम न करवाकर सरकारी स्तर पर काम कराया जाये। अगर कोई बांधा बन रहा है तो उसका 1 करोड़ का ठेका दे दिया जाता है उस में से आधा खर्च होता है और आधा ठेकेदार व अधिकारियों की पाकेट में चला जाता है। जब हमारे पास साधन हैं, पैसा है, तो सरकारी स्तर पर क्यों नहीं काम लिया

जाता जिस से सीधे ही मजदूरों को रोजी रोटी मिल सके? ठेकेदारों के माध्यम से क्या काम लिया जाता है? मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान मौजूदा स्थिति को और दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उसे रोकने के लिए वह ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिस से सीधा रूपया मजदूरों को मिले, सही काम में इस्तेमाल हो, ठेकेदारों की पाकेट में न जाये।

गांव में रहने वाले जमींदारों और राजाओं की जमींदारी समाप्त हो गई। गांव में 40, 50 एकड़ खेत जोतने वाले पर सीलिंग लगा दी गई है, लेकिन शहर में जब गांव के लोग आते हैं और देखते हैं करोड़ों रुपये की अट्टालिकाएं यहां बन रही हैं तो उन लोगों की आत्मा को चोट लगती है। क्या गुनाह किया था गांव के लोगों ने जो उन के बाप-दादाओं ने किसी तरह से 40, 50 एकड़ खेत रखा था, उस पर सीलिंग लगा दी गई? शहर के लोगों पर क्यों नहीं कोई सीलिंग लगाई जाती जो यहां लाखों करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति लगाकर अट्टालिकाएं बनाते जा रहे हैं? मेरा निवेदन है कि शहर में भी सम्पत्ति की सीलिंग की जाये। मैं मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि ऐसी व्यवस्था हो कि शहर में भी लोगों की आमदनी निश्चित हो।

आप जानते हैं कि गांव में रहने वाले किसान और खेतिहर मजदूर को बारहों महीने काम नहीं मिलता है। रबी और खरीफ के सीजन में 2, 3 महीने काम मिलता है, और बाकी 6, 7 महीने बेकार बैठे रहते हैं। आज भी गांव के सब से तंदुरुस्त आदमी को 5 रुपये रोज मजदूरी बारहों महीने मिलती है आज के युग में अगर बैंक में फिक्सड एकाउन्ट में कुछ राशि जमा करा दें तो 10, 12 परसेंट ब्याज से आमदनी होती है। अगर 15 हजार रुपये बैंक में जमा करा दें तो साल भर में उस का साढ़े 16 सौ या साढ़े 17 सौ मिलेगा। और गांव में 5 रुपये रोज 47 नौजवान को सालभर रखने पर 1800 रुपये मजदूरी मिलती

### [श्री राम नगोना मिश्र]

है। तो एक नौजवान की जिन्दगी की कीमत 15 हजार रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं है और 15 हजार रुपये में खरीद ली जाती है। दूसरा सबसे बड़ा तबका आई ए० एस० आफिसर्स का है। उन की तनख्वाह आखिर में चलकर 3,000 रुपये माहवार हो जाती है। साल में उस को 36 हजार रुपया मिलता है। अगर तीन लाख रुपया बैंक में जमा करते हैं तो 12 परसेंट के हिसाब से 36 हजार रुपये ब्याज बन जाता है। इस तरह से आई० ए० एस० की जिन्दगी की कीमत तीन लाख हो जाती है। इसी तरह से पी० सी० एस० की जिन्दगी की कीमत क्योंकि उसे 2,000 रुपये मिलता है, साल भर में 24,000 हो जाता है। अगर दो लाख रुपये बैंक में जमा करा दें तो 24,000 रुपये साल का ब्याज हो जाता है। इस तरह से शहर में रहने की जिन्दगी की कीमत और गांव में रहने वाले की जिन्दगी की कीमत में बहुत फर्क है। और कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जिन की प्रति दिन 3 लाख रुपये की आमदनी होती है।

मेरा कहना है कि जिन की रोज की आमदनी 2, 3 लाख रुपये हो रही है, क्या इस पर कोई हदबन्दी नहीं हो सकती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन पर भी हदबन्दी होनी चाहिये।

गांव से ले कर देश के विकास के लिये बिजली का उत्पादन अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। अभी हम को बताया गया कि रेणुकोट में जो बिड़ला जी का पावर हाउस है, उस में उत्पादन 100 प्रतिशत होता है। मगर ज पावर हाउस सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में हैं, उन का उत्पादन 30, 35 परसेंट है। उन पर अरबों रुपयों का खर्चा किया गया है और वे घाटे में चल रहे हैं। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की फैक्ट्रियों और उपक्रमों की तरक्की नहीं हो रही है, तनज्जुली हो रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि विशेषज्ञों की एक

समिति बना कर ऐसा प्रयास किया जाए कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की इंडस्ट्रीज, विद्युत विभाग और रेलवे आदि में प्रगति और दक्षता आए। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा, तो समाजवाद का हमारा सपना धुंधला पड़ जाएगा।

हमारे विरोधी भाई बार बार हमारी आलोचना करते हैं। उन्हें इस सरकार में एक भी खूबी नजर नहीं आती। कांग्रेस के शासन में जमींदारी समाप्त हुई, राजाओं के प्रीवी पर्स समाप्त हुए, बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ। हमें याद है कि किसानों के लिए बनावटी आसू बहाने वाले और किसानों के मसीहा कहलाने वाले चौधरी साहब ने उन वक्त निर्देश दिया कि राजाओं के प्रीवी पर्स के मामले पर कांग्रेस का समर्थन नहीं करना चाहिए, राजाओं को प्रीवी पर्स मिलना चाहिए, बैंकों कि राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं होना चाहिए। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि इन्दिराजी को दोबारा चुनाव कराना पड़ा। वे लोग यह ठान बैठे हैं कि हमारे अच्छे से अच्छे काम की भी आलोचना करनी है। हमारे समझाने से वे नहीं समझ सकते। मुझे एक श्लोक याद आता है :

अज्ञः सुखमारामः सुखतरमारामते विशेषज्ञः  
ज्ञानलो दुर्विदग्ध ब्रह्माभितम नरमत रंजति।

अर्थात्, जो बिल्कुल अज्ञानी आदमी हैं, उस को तो बहुत सहज भाव से समझाया जा सकता है, विद्वान को इशारे से समझाया जा सकता है, किन्तु अपने आप को बुद्धिमान कहने वाले को इन्तान बग, साक्षात् ब्रह्मा भी नहीं समझा सकते हैं। उन को समझाने की कोशिश करना बेकार है।

जहां तक रक्षा विभाग का सम्बन्ध है, जब तक आदमी मजबूत नहीं रहता है, तब तक वह अपनी टिफाजत नहीं कर सकता। देश की रक्षा के लिए यह जरूरी है कि देश को मजबूत किया जाए, अपनी शक्ति को

मजबूत किया जाए, उस से दुश्मन डरेगा। जब पाकिस्तान आदि कई देश परमाणु बम बना रहे हैं, तो हमें भी अपने देश की रक्षा के लिए परमाणु बम बनाने में कोई हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत बड़ी धनराशि अनुसूचित जातियों, हरिजन धर्म और बैकवर्ड लोगों के लिए स्वीकृत की है। उस के लिए मैं उनका कोटिश धन्यवाद करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर तीन आदिमियों को टाफफायड हुआ हो और अगर तीनों भिन्न भिन्न धर्म के हों, तो क्या उन तीनों का इलाज नहीं किया जाएगा। क्या ऐसा करना चाहिए? बहुधा देखा जाता है कि सवर्ण कहलाने वाले धर्म में भी बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं, जिन के पास घर नहीं है, एक कट्टा जमीन भी नहीं है और जो भुखमरी के शिकार हो कर दर-दर की भीख मांगने के लिए मजबूर हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि ऐसे भूमिहीन, अर्थहीन और हर तरह से पिछड़े हुए लोगों की तरफ भी धन ध्यान दें, जिन्होंने तथा-कथित सवर्ण जाति में जन्म लिया है। जब वे लोग भी आर्थिक कमजोरी की वजह से भित्ति में फंसे हुए हैं, तो उन लोगों की भी आर्थिक मदद की जानी चाहिये।

जहाँ तक शिक्षा का सवाल है, मैं तो उतना शिक्षित नहीं हूँ, लेकिन देखा जाता है कि मौजूदा स्थिति में सब बड़े बड़े डिग्री कालेजों आदि द्वारा केवल बेकारों की एक फौज खड़ी हो जा रही है। मैं निःसकोच कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज युवक-युवतियों को केवल क्लर्क बना कर छोड़ दिया जा रहा है और वे लोग अपने जीवन-निर्वाह के लिए कोई भी काम करने में असमर्थ हैं। आप स्वयं सोच सकते हैं कि जो व्यक्ति पच्चीस साल तक शिक्षा प्राप्त करेगा, क्या उस के बाद वह गाँव में जा कर कुदाल चला सकता है—नहीं चला सकता है। वह कोई शारीरिक काम नहीं कर सकता। मैं शासन से निवेदन करना

चाहता हूँ कि जो धनराशि आज तथा-कथित उच्च शिक्षा के लिए स्वीकृत की जा रही है, उस को देश भर में टेक्निकल स्कूल और कालेज खोलने के काम में लाया जाए। और वहाँ पर उन को रोजी-रोटी कमाने की शिक्षा दी जाए। मैं समझता हूँ यह सब से पुनीत काम होगा और गरीबी दूर करने की तरफ एक बड़ा कदम होगा।

मान्यवर, अभी-अभी मैंने पुना कि आय-कर और सेल्ट टैक्स का अरबों रुपया कैप्टेलिस्ट्स पर बकाया है। मैं गाँव का रहने वाला हूँ वहाँ पर किसान के ऊपर रेवेन्यू जिसको मालगुजारी कहते हैं, वह अगर दो साल के लिये भी बाकी रह जाती है तो उसके लिये किसान पर वारन्ट होता है, उसके घर और मवेशियों की कुर्की की जाती है तथा उसे हवालात तक जाना पड़ जाता है। देहातों में रहने वालों की संख्या 80 प्रतिशत है उनके पास अगर 100 रुपये भी रेवेन्यू बकाया रह जाती है तो हवालात जाना पड़ता है, मवेशी कुर्क होते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ अरबों रुपया कैप्टेलिस्टों के पास बकाया है फिर उसको वसूली क्यों नहीं की जाती है? जिस तरह वे गाँवों में रहने वाले किसानों से मालगुजारी को वसूली की जाती है उसी प्रकार से यदि कैप्टेलिस्ट्स, कार-खानेदारों से भी बकाया इनकम टैक्स और सेल्ट टैक्स की वसूली की जाए तो सरकार के खजाने में अरबों रुपया आ जाएगा।

मान्यवर, समय कम होने के कारण मैं आपका और अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं सोचता हूँ हमारे विरोधी दल के भाइयों को भी इसका समर्थन करना चाहिए।



SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): I rise to support the Budget presented by my young friend, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee. Within a very short period he has presented the Budget—a productivity budget, I can say.

My friend, Mr. Fernandes spoke in an one track manner. My hon. friend, Mr. Dhandapani, the DMK leader replied to him point by point exposing the figures reeled out by him are all wrong and he was misleading the House and he gave the correct figures. So I need not go into that.

My friend, Mr. Poojary is dealing with banks. So much so I wanted to make a suggestion to him. This is about increasing industrial production. This is productivity year. You are giving excise concessions. But excise concessions alone will not bring about increased production. The Reserve Bank of India has introduced a credit squeeze which has affected many industries. Take for instance the sugar industry. To increase sugar production by 19 million tonnes they will be requiring Rs. 650 crores to hold the required stocks. But the RBI has directed that only Rs. 450 crores would be sanctioned. This is the difference. How can you expect productivity to go up? By the credit squeeze productivity is going down.

I come to the small scale industry. Everybody wants hundreds and thousands of industrial units to come up in the small-scale sector. But I understand more than 2000 small scale units are sick already. All of a sudden you have imposed a cut of 10 per cent. How can you expect the small scale industry to come up? What is going to be there? You should consider this point very seriously. Of course, in the budget you have provided for all aspects. That we cannot blame, But this is a small thing and you can very easily solve this problem.

I am happy that the Finance Minister has introduced the dual pricing policy for cement. Before that neither the manufacturer gained nor the con-

sumer; only the middleman made the money. By this new policy at least the manufacturer will gain something. But one thing I wanted to tell the Government. You must be very careful about the manufacturer fixing the price and at what price the consumer is getting it. These are the two points. How are you going to control—this thing I am leaving it to you. Because, the consumer should not be made to pay the price for this. So, there should be a proper supervision at one point.

Everywhere cement scandal is there involving our own Chief Ministers. So, you must be very careful about the cement manufacturers on the one side and the consumers on the other side. The Minister must also be very careful to consider this point.

I now refer to the large scale adulteration that is going on in cement. Cement adulteration is so dangerous that the public utility projects like bridges, dams etc. may collapse any time. Adulterated cement is everywhere. Some stones are powdered and with one bag of cement, ten bags of this powder is mixed and that cement is being marketed everywhere. So, that danger is there that the buildings may collapse or bridges may collapse any time.

Another point is that the State Government should be directed to be cautious in their financial dealings. For example, the Poompuhar Shipping Corporation of Tamilnadu has contracted with a West German firm to buy three vessels at a cost of Rs. 100 crores. The DG Shipping as also the Shipping Development Fund Committee have asked the State Government to review this proposal since the vessels can be had at 50 per cent cost from Japan or South Korea. The Southern Shipping Corporation, a private sector Corporation is buying a ship from Japan at Rs. 22 crores only. Where is Rs. 35 crores? Where is Rs. 22 crores? The difference is more than Rs. 10 crores for the vessel. Already the State Government of Tamilnadu had brought a bad name to the country by withdrawing its contract with Bulga-

ria for the purchase of vessels. There were rumours of huge kick-money for interested persons in that deal. Again, the funds should not be frittered....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why can't the S.C.I. purchase the ships and supply them to the State Government? You can suggest that to the Government.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: The SCI and the private people are buying from South Korea and Japan.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If any State Government wants a ship, then, immediately, the S.C.I. can purchase the ship from Japan or South Korea or from any other country and supply it to the State Government.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: It is a very good suggestion. I hope my friend Shri Poojary will convey that to my friend, Shri Mukherjee. I am not talking only about Tamilnadu Government but I am speaking about other State Governments also. The SCI can purchase the ships and give them to the State Governments. I thank you very much for this suggestion.

The Government of Tamilnadu have submitted many power generation projects with the capital outlay of above Rs. 2,500 crores. Tamil Nadu is deficit in power. These schemes should be expedited.

Another small point is this. We have to do something about agricultural production. Water is the most precious resource of our country. Although 1440 MAF of water flows annually in the country's river systems, hardly 200 MAF is actually being used, the rest flowing down waste into the sea.

This means only 14 per cent of the precious wealth of the country is being put to use. We have now become self-sufficient. We are proud of it. At the same time, as I said earlier, we are utilising only 14 per cent of the water. High powered Commissions like the Irrigation Commission, the National Commission on Agriculture

and the National Floods Commission have made almost identical recommendations in regard to the Centre playing more active role both as regards planning as well as efficient and equitable utilisation of water.

Now, I understand that a National Water Resources Council with Prime Minister as Chairman and Chief Ministers of all the States as Members is going to be constituted. This is going to be a deliberative body only. No River Board under the above Act could be formed so far because the concerned States did not agree to their formation. I wonder whether they will agree to accept the recommendation of the National Water Resources Council.

Since the implementation of any Central legislation requires unreserved and active participation and support from all the State Governments—which has not so far materialised from any State Government—I demand that the Centre should take powers to implement the legal provisions compulsory. We cannot afford to waste any more time. The rivers should be declared as national assets and their utilisation should be left to the responsibility of the Central Government. For this purpose, if necessary, you may amend the Constitution and take appropriate powers.

Sir, some hon. Members have criticised allocation made for Defence. This is unfair considering the role played by America, Pakistan and China in our region. This is not the time to criticise Defence allotment.

I must thank the Finance Minister for streamlining the excise processes on cottage sector match industry with Rs. 1.60 per gross. The ceiling of 150 millions has been brought down to 120 millions for the tiny units. Unfortunately, the Notification 22/82 dated 23-2-1982 has been given retrospective effect from 19-6-1980. From 19-6-1980 to 31-12-1981 there was no ceiling. Although many cottage units had not gone beyond 150 million limit in a year yet some of them have produced more

[Shri K. T. Kosal Ram]

than 15 millions in a month. Since the Notification prescribed that anyone going beyond 15 millions production in a month should be made to pay Rs. 4.50 per gross, those cottage units who have produced more than 15 millions in a month will have to pay Rs. 4.50. I think this is not fair. Kindly waive the retrospective effect and make it applicable from the date of notification. Hereafter if they go beyond 15 million per month then they should pay Rs. 4.50 per gross.

**श्री रामनाथ बुबे (बांदा):** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ और वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, वह आगे आने वाले भविष्य में उत्पादकता बजट सिद्ध होगा।

हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। जैसे देश की रक्षा के लिए फौज की आवश्यकता होती है, उसी तरह से पेट की रक्षा के लिए अन्न की आवश्यकता होती है, दोनों ही महत्वपूर्ण मोर्चे हैं। हमारे देश में हस्तान्तरण अन्न भूखा रहेगा तो वह कान्ति करेगा। इसलिए इन दोनों मोर्चों पर अधिक से अधिक व्यय करने की आवश्यकता है और बजट में ऐसा प्रावधान होना चाहिए जिससे इन दोनों महत्वपूर्ण मर्दानों में अधिक से अधिक व्यय किया जा सके। किसान अन्न पैदा करता है। उस के लिए उसको सस्ती दर पर पानी, सस्ती दर पर खाद और सस्ती दर पर बिजली उपलब्ध कराई जानी चाहिए, जिससे अन्न महंगा न हो सके। जब अन्न महंगा होता है तो उससे गरीब आदमी प्रभावित होता है। हमारे देश के अधिकांश लोग गांवों में रहते हैं। और भारत गांवों का देश है। इसलिए देहात के रहने वाले लोगों को अधिक से अधिक सुविधा मकान की, विद्युत की, पेय जल को सड़कों और गृह उद्योगों

आदि की प्रदान की जानी चाहिए। इन चीजों के लिए बजट में अधिक राशि का प्रावधान होना चाहिए। ताकि ग्रेटेस्ट गुड आफ दि ग्रेटेस्ट नम्बर हो सके।

इस के अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि सिंचाई की बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाओं के साथ-साथ जिन में करोड़ों रुपये लगते हैं, लघु-सिंचाई योजनाओं का प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए। चैनल डेम और स्टेटर्ड डेम बनाए जाने चाहिए और छोटी-छोटी नदियों को दूसरी नदियों से मिलाया जाना चाहिए। इस तरह की योजनाओं के साथ-साथ ट्यूबवेल और दूसरे जल स्रोतों के साधन उपलब्ध कराए जाने चाहिए, जिस से किसानों को ज्यादा लाभ मिल सके। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जो आर्थिक असमानता है, जो बैकवर्ड क्षेत्र हैं और आगे बढ़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं, उन में जो असमानता है, उस को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है और गरीबों और अमीरों के बीच की खाई को कम करने की आवश्यकता है। इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए हमारी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम देश को दिया है और उस के लिए वे बधाई की पात्र हैं। हमारे विपक्ष के कुछ साथियों ने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम पसन्द नहीं किया। मैं नहीं समझता कि क्यों नहीं इसको पसन्द किया है। इस को वे ही समझ सकते हैं। इस 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम से देश में सामाजिक, आर्थिक परिवर्तन एवं कान्ति होगी और देश को जल्लोत्सव लोगों, गरीब लोगों को इस का अधिक से अधिक लाभ पहुंचेगा। हमारे देश में महंगाई बढ़ी है और इस को इन्कारा नहीं जा सकता, लेकिन जो आवश्यक वस्तुएं हैं जैसे चावल, गेहूं आकर, उन में महंगाई एक सीमा में रही है जबकि अन्य वस्तुओं में महंगाई बढ़ी है। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि इस बजट से

इन सारी चीजों की महंगाई पर निश्चित तौर पर रोक लगेगी और मेरा खयाल यह है कि आज जो देश की स्थिति है, उस में महंगाई बढ़ना बन्द हो चुका है, रोक लग चुकी है और भविष्य में इससे ज्यादा लाभ होने की आशा है। इन सब चीजों के साथ-साथ मैं कुछ सुझाव, हमारे जो कर्मचारी हैं और अधिकारी हैं उन के सामने रखना चाहूंगा। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि आज जो देश में परिस्थिति है, उस को देखते हुए, वे अनुशासन और ईमानदारी से काम करें। हमारे कुछ साधियों ने कहा था कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के जो कारखाने हैं, वे घाटे में चलते हैं और जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर के कारखाने हैं, वे मुनाफे में चलते हैं और यह सही बात है। मैं इस पर और ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहूंगा और सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि आज अनुशासन और ईमानदारी से काम करके देश को आगे बढ़ाना है और देश को तरक्की के मार्ग पर ले जाना है। इस उद्देश्य को ले कर उन को काम करना है।

मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहूंगा। एक सुझाव तो मेरा यह है कि नीड-बेस्ड बजट होना चाहिए। बजट को थोड़ा सा संतुलित किया जाना

चाहिए और जिस क्षेत्र की जैसी आवश्यकता है, उस को आधार बना कर बजट बनाना चाहिए।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जनपद का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूं। हमारा प्रदेश देश का बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है और मेरे क्षेत्र में कृषि का व्यवसाय अधिक मात्रा में होता है। हमारे उत्तरप्रदेश में खनिज भारी मात्रा में है जिसमें बॉक्साइट, सिलिका, डोडो-माइट, चूना पत्थर हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहां आज तक एक भी कारखाना नहीं लगा है केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वहां वह कांच, एल्यूमिनिया और सीमेंट के कारखाने लगाए।

चूंकि समय बहुत हो चुका है, इस लिए मैं इन शब्दों के साथ बजट का समर्थन करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister will reply to the debate tomorrow.

20.31 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 16, 1982|Phalguna 25, 1903 (Saka)*